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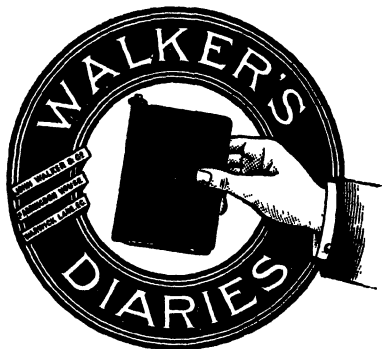
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The house of William Clowes & Sons was founded in 1803 by a young man, William Clowes, who was just out of his apprenticeship. He came from Chichester, but decided to make his adventure in London, and accordingly opened up on his own account in Villiers Street, Strand, with a capital of £350.

From the first the business was progressively successful. The just enough of type for one day's work, which compelled him at the beginning to run off on the hand press at night what he had set during the day, so as to release the type for further service, was very speedily multiplied. His single press and one journeyman printer as assistant were soon inadequate to the requirements of a rapidly growing business.

Before very long, larger premises in Northumberland Court, Charing Cross, were taken. The work turned out—small jobbing orders at the outset—came to include the printing of Government papers and of books and periodicals for such publishers as John Murray, Longmans, and the Religious Tract Society, for which the firm still print to this day.

The printing of newspapers by steam presses was introduced into the *Times* office in 1814. William Clowes & Sons were the first to adopt steam-driven machines for book and general printing. This new departure created a sensation, and a succession of distinguished visitors came to Northumberland Court to see the new mechanical wonder.

It was this first steam press that caused William Clowes to move to Blackfriars—for the Duke of Northumberland objected to its proximity—where in Duke Street, Stamford Street, he established himself at an address which is still the headquarters of this firm, though the premises occupied have of course multiplied and extended themselves amazingly since then.

Twenty years after its modest foundation the printing works of William Clowes had become one of the sights of London to all interested in industrial organisation. They even furnished material for a long and laudatory article in the exclusive *Quarterly Review*.

William Clowes & Sons were entrusted with the printing of the famous Mulready envelopes under the strict supervision of the Post Office.

In going through old files of the firm's correspondence there are many letters from Charles Dickens, whose novels were printed for Messrs. Chapman & Hall by Clowes & Sons. When any of his books were in course of publication (and it may be recalled they were issued in fortnightly and monthly parts), Dickens visited and

spent long days at the Duke Street printing works correcting his stories in proof.

When the Great Exhibition of 1851 was being organised, Messrs. Clowes were approached by the Commission to undertake the printing of catalogues and all other matter. The task was a tremendous one, involving as it did the printing of volumes of no fewer than 5,000 pages. It was necessary that the whole matter should be standing in type at the same time—a strain on their resources of type which few firms could withstand even to-day.

Besides the Great Exhibition, Messrs. Clowes carried out the printing in connection with all the South Kensington Exhibitions.

When members of the legal profession—both barristers and solicitors—were extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which proceedings in Court were reported, the lawyers formed a committee with the object of providing their own reports, and Mr. George Clowes, of William Clowes & Sons, was consulted. When the project seemed unable to be carried on through lack of capital, the firm offered to finance the publication to the extent of £10,000. The offer was accepted, and from the issue of the first volume the accuracy of the reports and excellence of printing assured the success of the scheme. Perhaps, however, the largest undertaking of all was the printing of the British Museum Catalogue, which took twenty-seven years to do, and was full of foreign type.

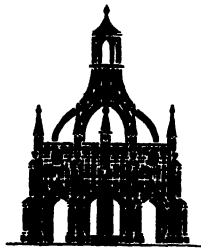
As long ago as 1873 the firm had so outgrown its premises in Duke Street (in spite of the fact that neighbouring warehouses were being rented for storing paper and printed sheets), that a branch works was established at Beccles, Suffolk. Equipped with the latest type of electrically-driven machinery, this now constitutes one of the largest book-printing establishments in Great Britain.

The relief of pressure on the London works was only temporary, and increasing business necessitated, in 1897, the renting of additional land at Duke Street, where another building was erected. On the expiry of the lease of the original premises in Northumberland Court, this branch of the firm was transferred to more commodious premises in Great Windmill Street, Piccadilly Circus, where the smaller orders from West End customers are executed.

In combination with its capacity to print in any language, the firm has proved itself of incalculable advantage to British merchants and manufacturers by enabling them to translate and produce catalogues, labels, price lists, etc., for any country.

Long ago as they were established, Clowes have never allowed themselves to become old-fashioned in ideas or equipment. They have always been among the first to utilise the intermittent stream of new mechanical and other devices that have from time to time revolutionised print-craft on its technical side; and to-day as modern printers their several establishments stand second to none.

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PREFACE TO THE 66TH ANNUAL VOLUME. (1934.)

“WHITAKER’S ALMANACK” was founded in 1868 by the late Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., who was previously Editor of *The Gentleman’s Magazine*, in which capacity he prepared for his own use a “common-place book” of extracts from official publications and of original compilations. This note book formed the nucleus of WHITAKER’S ALMANACK for 1869, which contained 360 pages, with an Index of 1,200 references. The Complete edition of WHITAKER’S ALMANACK for 1934 contains 1,000 pages, with an Index of 25,000 references.

The development of some of the sections in “Whitaker” reflects the growth of democracy and the devolution of government in the period that has elapsed since 1868. Government and Legal Offices filled 17 pages in 1869, and 100 in 1934, while the Dominions require treble the space they formerly occupied. India is represented in 37 pages against 7. The United States require 20 in place of 2, and Foreign Countries now occupy 90 pages against 31 in 1869. Interest in domestic affairs is shown by the extension of the list of Societies and Institutions from 3 to 32 pages, and of Life Assurance from 2 to 14.

Increases have taken place in various parts of the present volume in order to include Agricultural Bureaux, the Import Duties Advisory Committee, the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee and the London Passenger Transport Board, while additional space has been allotted to statistics of Trade and Finance, and Air Transport. The Postal Information has also been re-modelled, and Parcel, Telephone and Telegraph rates are now shown in tabular form with the approximate time occupied in transit by sea or air.

The Editor-in-Chief is deeply grateful to correspondents for their valuable assistance and hopes they will continue their good offices in the coming year, but they are earnestly requested to note the *first* day of October as the *last* day for suggestions to reach the Office if they are to be effective.

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Oct.-Nov., 1933.

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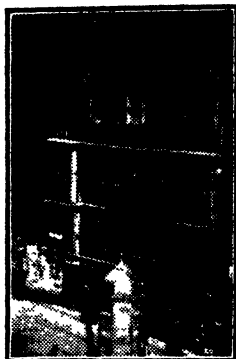
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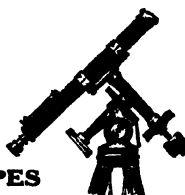
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WORLD ANNUAL PRODUCTIONS.

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording.)

Wheat 1932	613,000,000 qrs.	British Empire share	129,000,000
Rye	190,000,000 "	"	nil.
Oats	441,000,000 "	"	61,000,000
Barley	226,000,000 "	"	28,000,000
Maize	555,000,000 "	"	20,300,000

Wheat.

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.)	
	Actual 1932	Estimated 1933
U.S.S.R.	prob. 102	say 110
U.S.A.	91	63
China	say 75	say 75
Canada	54	35
India	42	44
France	41	42
Italy	34	34
Argentina	(a) 27	(b) 24
Australia & N.Z.	(a) 25	(b) 20
Germany	23	24
Spain	23	18
N. Africa, Egypt	16	14
Turkey	9	10
Rumania	8	14
Yugoslavia	7	11
Hungary	7	11
Czechoslovakia.	7	8
Poland	6	9
Bulgaria	6	6
U.K. & I.F. State	6	8
Japan & Korea ..	5	6

(a) Harvest 1932-33. (b) Forecast for 1933-34.

The total world's production of Wheat (1933), including China, may be reckoned as 585 million quarters.

Rye.

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.)	
	Actual 1932	Estimated 1933
U.S.S.R.	prob. 90	say 90
Germany	38	40
Poland	28	23
Czechoslovakia ..	9	9
U.S.A.	5	3
France	4	4
Hungary	4	4
Japan	4	4
Lithuania ..	3	3
Austria	3	4
Spain	3	2

The total world's production of Rye (1933) may be reckoned as 185 million quarters.

Oats.

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 360lb.)	
	Actual 1932	Estimated 1933
U.S.A.	124	70
U.S.S.R.	prob. 100	say 100
Germany	47	48
Canada	39	38
France	34	38
U.K. and I.F. State	20	19
Poland	17	17
Czechoslovakia ..	11	10
Sweden	8	6
Argentina	7	6
Denmark	7	6
Spain	6	4

The total world's production of Oats (1933) may be reckoned as 383 million quarters.

Barley.

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 400lb.)	
	Actual 1932	Estimated 1933
U.S.A.	37	20
U.S.S.R.	prob. 30	say 30
China	say 30	say 30
Germany	18	19
Spain	16	12
Japan and Korea.	15	14
India	12	14
N. Africa & Morocco	12	12
Canada	10	9
Rumania	8	11
Poland	8	8
Czechoslovakia ..	8	6
France	6	7
Turkey	6	7
Denmark	5	5
U.K. & I.F. State...	5	4

The total world's production of Barley (1933) may be reckoned as 208 million quarters.

Maize.

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.)	
	Actual 1932	Estimated 1933
U.S.A.	339	267
Argentina	33	...
China	say 30	say 30
Rumania	27	22
Yugoslavia	22	17
Brazil	18	...
Italy	13	11
Hungary	11	8
Brit. India	10	say 10
Neth. E. Indies ..	9	say 9
Mexico	9	...
Egypt	9	9
Manchuria	8	5
Union of S. Africa	8	4
Bulgaria	5	5

The maize crops of the current season of the Southern Hemisphere cannot yet be estimated.

The total world's production (1933) of Maize will probably be about 465 million quarters.

THE WORLD'S GRAIN CROPS.

in Millions of Quarters, 480lb. of Wheat, Rye and Maize; 400lb. of Barley; 360lb. of Oats.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933*
Wheat	647	595	644	624	613	585
Rye	196	204	202	183	190	185
Together ..	843	799	846	807	803	770
Barley	250	248	239	207	226	208
Oats	495	469	461	421	441	383
Maize	490	503	425	510	556	465
Together ..	1,235	1,220	1,135	1,138	1,223	1,056
All five ..	2,078	2,070	1,981	1,945	2,026	1,826

* Estimated

WORLD PRODUCTIONS.

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(Latest returns by Countries officially recording)
In some cases only Exports are recorded.

Rice (rough).

India	47,000,000 tons
China (est.)	45,000,000 "
Japan and Korea	13,800,000 "
Indo-China	5,600,000 "
Neth. E. Indies	5,400,000 "
Siam	4,000,000 "

The World, about 130,000,000 tons

Millet (under various names).

India (est.)	8,000,000 tons
China	5,000,000 "
Manchuria	1,000,000 "
Other Asia	2,000,000 "
Africa	5,000,000 "
U.S.S.R. say	1,000,000 "
Mexico	1,000,000 "
U.S.A.	1,000,000 "

The World, about ... 30,000,000 tons

Potatoes.

Germany	47,000,000 tons
U.S.S.R.	45,000,000 "
Poland	30,000,000 "
France	16,000,000 "
U.S.A.	10,000,000 "
Czechoslovakia	9,000,000 "
U.K.	5,500,000 "
I.F. State	3,000,000 "

The World, about 200,000,000 tons

Sugar from Beet.

U.S.A.	1,250,000 tons
Germany	1,075,000 "
U.S.S.R. (prob.)	1,000,000 "
France	990,000 "
Czechoslovakia	630,000 "
Poland	410,000 "
U.K.	360,000 "

The World, about 8,000,000 tons

Sugar from Cane.

Brit. India	4,200,000 tons
Cuba	2,000,000 "
Neth. E. Indies	1,300,000 "
Philippines	1,100,000 "
Brazil	970,000 "
Hawaii	900,000 "

The World, about 16,000,000 tons

Tea.

China	say 400,000 tons
India	180,000 "
Ceylon	110,000 "
Neth. E. Indies	80,000 "
Japan	38,000 "

The World, about 820,000 tons

Coffee.

Brazil	1,500,000 tons
Colombia	190,000 "
Neth. E. Indies	100,000 "
Venezuela	60,000 "
Salvador	48,000 "
Guatemala	38,000 "

The World, about 2,000,000 tons

Cocoa (raw).

Gold Coast	210,000 tons
Brazil	90,000 "
Nigeria	50,000 "
Dominican Rep.	25,000 "
Ivory Coast	20,000 "
Venezuela	16,000 "

The World, about ... 550,000 tons

Tobacco.

India	580,000 tons
U.S.A.	470,000 "
U.S.S.R. say	120,000 "
Neth. E. Indies	85,000 "
Japan	60,000 "
Italy	42,000 "

The World, about ... 2,000,000 tons

Soya Beans.

Manchuria	4,200,000 tons
Japan and Korea	500,000 "
U.S.A.	360,000 "
Java and Madura	150,000 "

The World, about ... 6,500,000 tons

Linseed.

Argentina	1,300,000 tons
U.S.S.R. say	600,000 "
India	410,000 "
U.S.A.	300,000 "
Uruguay	120,000 "

The World, about 2,900,000 tons

Cotton Seed.

U.S.A.	5,500,000 tons
India	1,900,000 "
China	1,500,000 "
U.S.S.R.	800,000 "
Egypt	400,000 "

The World, about ... 11,000,000 tons

Cotton (ginned).

U.S.A.	2,750,000 tons
China (est.)	900,000 "
Brit. India	820,000 "
U.S.S.R.	400,000 "
Egypt	190,000 "

The World, about 5,000,000 tons

Wool

Australia	440,000 tons
U.S.A.	200,000 "
Argentina and Uruguay ..	200,000 "
Union of S. Africa	135,000 "
N. Zealand	125,000 "
U.S.S.R.	100,000 "

The World, about ... 1,650,000 tons

Jute.

Brit. India	1,050,000 tons
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The World, about 1,065,000 tons

WORLD PRODUCTIONS.

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording.)

Raw Silk.	
Japan and Korea	45,000 tons
China	6,750 "
Italy	3,250 "
The World, about	58,000 tons

Artificial Silk	
U.S.A.	59,000 tons
U.K.	32,000 "
Italy	31,000 "
Germany	26,000 "
France	21,000 "
The World, about	225,000 tons

Rubber (Export).	
Malaya	425,000 tons
Neth. E. Indies	210,000 "
Ceylon	70,000 "
The World, about	720,000 tons

Oil (Petroleum).	
U.S.A.	107,000,000 tons
U.S.S.R.	21,500,000 "
Venezuela	17,100,000 "
Rumania	7,250,000 "
Persia	6,500,000 "
Neth. E. Indies	5,000,000 "
Mexico	4,900,000 "
The World, about	180,000,000 tons

(Say about 55,000,000,000 gallons)

Electricity.	
U.S.A.	115,000,000,000 kwh
Germany	25,500,000,000 "
U.K.	16,600,000,000 "
Canada	16,400,000,000 "
France	14,400,000,000 "
Japan	14,100,000,000 "

The World, about 260,000,000,000 kwh.

Gold (pure).	
Transvaal	11,500,000 fine oz.
Canada	2,850,000 "
U.S.A. incl. Philippines	2,500,000 "
U.S.S.R.	1,750,000 "
Australia & N.Z.	1,025,000 "
S. Rhodesia	615,000 "
The World, about	24,000,000 fine oz.

Silver.	
Mexico	72,000,000 fine oz
U.S.A.	24,500,000 "
Canada	18,350,000 "
Peru & Bolivia	12,400,000 "
Australia & N.Z.	8,000,000 "
Germany	5,700,000 "
B. India incl. Burma	5,000,000 "
Japan and Korea	4,500,000 "
The World, about ...	160,000,000 fine oz

Copper (restricted).	
U.S.A.	280,000 tons
Chile	97,500 "
Canada	95,000 "
Japan	70,000 "
The World, about	1,000,000 tons

Lead.	
U.S.A.	255,000 tons
Australia	185,000 "
Mexico	130,000 "
Canada	110,000 "
Spain	100,000 "
Germany	95,000 "
U.K.	7,600 "
The World, about	1,200,000 tons

Tin (restricted).	
Malaya	28,000 tons
Bolivia	20,500 "
Neth. E. Indies	15,000 "
Siam	9,250 "
China	6,800 "
Nigeria	4,000 "
U.K. (Cornwall)	1,337 "
The World, about	94,000 tons

Zinc.	
U.S.A.	190,000 tons
Belgium	100,000 "
Poland	85,000 "
Canada	80,000 "
Australia	50,000 "
The World, about	800,000 tons

Aluminium.	
U.S.A.	47,500 tons
Norway	19,500 "
Canada	18,000 "
France	14,500 "
Germany	13,500 "
Italy	13,000 "
Switzerland	12,000 "
U.K.	8,800 "
The World, about	150,000 tons

The World, about 150,000 tons

Diamonds.
Production ceased.

Platinum Metals.	
U.S.S.R.	120,000 oz. Troy
Canada	65,000 "
Colombia	40,000 "
Un. of S. Africa	16,000 "
The World, about	275,000 oz. Troy

Nickel.	
Canada	17,000 tons
New Caledonia (French)	2,000 "
The World, about	25,000 tons

Iron (Fig Iron).	
U.S.A.	8,750,000 tons
France (incl. Saar)	6,900,000 "
U.S.S.R.	6,350,000 "
Germany	3,900,000 "
U.K.	3,630,000 "
Belgium	2,800,000 "
Luxemburg	1,950,000 "
The World, about	40,000,000 tons

Steel (Ingots and Castings).	
U.S.A.	13,500,000 tons
France (incl. Saar)	7,000,000 "
U.S.S.R.	5,800,000 "
Germany	5,700,000 "
U.K.	5,250,000 "
The World, about	50,000,000 tons

WORLD PRODUCTIONS.

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(Latest returns by Countries officially recording.)

Manganese (Ore).

U.S.S.R.	say 1,200,000 tons
Brit. India	540,000 "
Gold Coast	240,000 "
Brazil	145,000 "
Un. of S. Africa.....	102,000 "
Egypt	100,000 "

The World, about 2,350,000 tons

Superphosphates of Lime.

U.S.A.	2,450,000 tons
France	1,500,000 "
Spain	890,000 "
Australia & N.Z.	890,000 "
Italy	790,000 "
U.K.	468,000 "

The World, about 11,000,000 tons

Potash.

Germany	1,000,000 tons
France	320,000 "
U.K.	62,000 "
Spain	55,000 "

The World, about 1,400,000 tons

Salt.

U.S.A.	6,500,000 tons
China	4,000,000 "
U.S.S.R.	2,800,000 "
Germany.....	2,500,000 "
U.K.	1,900,000 "

The World, about 24,000,000 tons

Coal.

U.S.A.	320,000,000 tons
U.K.	210,000,000 "
Germany.....	103,000,000 "
U.S.S.R.	62,000,000 "
France (incl. Saar) ..	55,000,000 "

The World, about .. 650,000,000 tons

Wine (1931).

France.....	1,300,000,000 impl. galls.
Italy.....	720,000,000 "
Spain	420,000,000 "
Algeria	350,000,000 "

The World, about .. 3,750,000,000 impl. galls.

Goats.

	Number.
Brit. India	35,750,000
U.S.S.R.	13,000,000
Turkey	12,250,000
Un. of S. Africa ..	8,000,000
Nigeria	5,750,000
Argentina	5,650,000
Mexico	5,400,000
Brazil	5,100,000

Fowls

(on Farms and Allotments).

	Number
U.S.A.	450,000,000
U.S.S.R.	198,000,000
Germany	84,000,000
Canada	61,500,000
England & Wales ..	61,163,000
I.F. State	18,550,000
Northern Ireland ..	8,302,000
Scotland	7,350,000

Horses of Various Countries.

	Number.
U.S.S.R.	30,250,000
U.S.A.	12,679,000
Argentina	9,858,000
Brazil	5,250,000
Poland	4,123,000
Germany	3,450,000
Canada	3,128,000
France	2,920,000
England & Wales ..	902,300
I.F. State	446,000
Scotland	149,100
Northern Ireland ..	103,000

Cattle.

	Number
Brit. India	121,500,000
plus.....(buffaloes)	31,500,000
U.S.A.	62,000,000
U.S.S.R.	50,000,000
Brazil	42,500,000
Argentina	32,250,000
Germany	19,120,000
France	15,400,000
Australia	11,700,000
Un. of S. Africa ..	10,500,000
Poland	9,750,000
England & Wales ..	6,121,000
I.F. State	4,174,000
Scotland	1,278,000
Northern Ireland ..	714,000

Sheep.

	Number
Australia	110,000,000
U.S.S.R.	66,000,000
Argentina & Uruguay ..	64,000,000
U.S.A.	54,000,000
Un. of S. Africa ..	48,250,000
N. Zealand	29,800,000
Brit. India	25,300,000
England & Wales ..	18,085,300
Scotland.....	7,745,000
I.F. State	3,416,000
Northern Ireland ..	791,000

Pigs.

	Number
U.S.A.	59,500,000
Germany	23,800,000
U.S.S.R.	15,900,000
Manchuria	7,500,000
Poland	7,320,000
France	6,402,000
England & Wales ..	3,064,000
I.F. State	901,000
Northern Ireland ..	219,000
Scotland	166,000

Estimated Production of Motor Cars.

Lorries, &c., included (1932).

	Number
U.S.A.	1,440,000
U.K.	247,000
France.....No return (1931, 201,000)	
Canada	61,000
Germany	50,000
U.S.S.R.	40,000 (tractors)

The World, abt. 2,150,000

BRITISH EMPIRE CEREALS,
 Calendar year 1932.

WHEAT. Milln. Qrs of 480lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export. (Flour reckoned in terms of Wheat)	Import. (Flour included)	Apparent Consumption or Re- quirement
U.K. & I.F.S.	57.7	...	27.0	32.7
Canada	53.5	31.5	...	22.0
Australia	25.5	18.9	...	6.6
India	42.0	...	...	42.0
N. Zealand	1.3	...	...	1.3
Un. S. Africa	0.9	...	...	0.9
Cyprus and Malta	0.3	...	0.3	0.6
Total	129.2	50.4	27.3	106.1

Surplus over requirement, 23,100,000 qrs.

BARLEY. Milln. Qrs of 400lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export	Import	Apparent Consumption or Re- quirement
U.K. and I.F.S.	5.3	...	2.9	8.2
Canada	10.0	1.1	...	8.9
Australia	0.8	0.4	...	0.4
India	12.0	0.1	...	11.9
N. Zealand	0.1	...	...	0.1
Un. S. Africa	0.2	...	...	0.2
Total	28.4	1.6	2.9	29.7

Deficiency within the Empire, 1,300,000 qrs.

OATS. Milln. Qrs of 320lb.

Dominion	Production	Export	Import	Apparent Consumption or Re- quirement
U.K. and I.F.S.	19.5	...	2.3	21.8
Canada	29.2	1.5	0.2	37.9
Australia	1.0	...	...	1.0
N. Zealand	0.4	...	...	0.4
Un. S. Africa	0.8	...	...	0.8
Total	60.9	1.5	2.5	61.9

Deficiency within the Empire, 1,000,000 qrs.

MAIZE. Milln. Qrs of 480lb.

Dominion.	Production	Export	Import	Apparent Consumption or Re- quirement
U.K. and I.F.S.	...	...	15.0	15.0
Canada	0.6	...	0.9	1.5
Australia	0.9	...	...	0.9
India	10.0	...	...	10.0
Un. S. Africa	7.9	1.7	...	6.2
Rhodesia, S and N.	0.6	0.3	...	0.3
Kenya	0.3	0.3	...	...
Total	20.3	2.3	15.9	33.9

Deficiency within the Empire, 13,600,000 qrs.

**COMPARATIVE AREAS DEVOTED TO GRAIN
GROWING, 1930-31, IN THOUSANDS OF
ACRES.**

Dominion.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland...	1,200	35	1,140	2,966	...
Irish Free State	27	3	120	650	...
Canada	26,000	1,460	5,500	13,330	160
Australia	18,000	5	450	1,130	300
Brit. India	32,000	...	7,000	...	6,600
Un. of S. Africa	1,135	110	70	530	4,400
U.S.A.	55,000	3,500	12,650	40,000	101,750
Argentina	17,250	630	920	3,500	11,400
U.S.S.R.	92,000	68,000	16,800	42,500	9,700
France	12,800	1,950	1,855	8,500	300
Germany	5,350	10,800	3,750	8,600	...
Poland	4,500	14,250	3,650	5,450	235
Italy	1,500	300	580	1,265	3,750
Spain	11,250	1,300	4,575	1,950	1,100
Rumania	8,500	1,070	4,930	2,710	11,000

**COMPARATIVE YIELDS OF AREAS
DEVOTED TO GRAIN GROWING, PER
ENGLISH ACRE, 1930-31, IN BUSHELS.**

Dominion.	Wheat, bush. 60 lb.	Rye, bush. 60 lb.	Barley, bush. 50 lb.	Oats, bush. 40 lb.	Maize, bush. 60 lb.
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland...	35	23	33	46	...
Irish Free State	41	37	44	54	...
Canada	16	12	24	27	34
Australia	11	14	16	15	25
Brit. India	12	...	14	...	14
Un. of S. Africa	10	...	14	9	12
U.S.A.	11	12	23	25	24
Argentina	12	8	14	12	20
U.S.S.R.	12	11	19	21	15
France	20	14	22	27	26
Germany	20	26	33	26	...
Poland	19	18	21	24	13
Italy	21	19	18	24	29
Spain	12	13	22	20	24
Rumania	16	16	21	23	15

HARVEST MONTHS.
Wheat Harvest Months of the World.

January.—New Zealand, Chile.
 February.—India, Upper Egypt
 March.—India, Upper Egypt.
 April.—India, Lower Egypt, Syria, Persia, Asia
 Minor.
 May.—China, Japan, Central Asia, Algeria,
 Morocco.
 June.—U.S.A. (Southern States), Italy, Spain,
 South France.
 July.—U.S.A. (Middle States), South Russia,
 Rumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary,
 Germany.
 August.—U.S.A. (Northern States), Manitoba,
 Central Russia, Poland, England.
 September.—North Russia, Scotland.
 October.—Sweden, Norway.
 November.—South Africa, Santa Fe.
 December.—Australia, Argentina.

THREE (CALENDAR) YEARS' FOOD IMPORTS.

(Into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Sources of Origin.)

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Wheat— From	1930. (Tons)	1931. (Tons)	1932. (Tons)
Canada	1,308,927	1,354,878	2,343,678
Australia	635,649	1,164,980	1,207,957
Brit. India	167,078	24,083	nil
Argentina	759,438	1,036,600	1,028,147
U.S.A.	1,051,787	562,083	231,358
U.S.S.R.	935,863	1,446,548	163,655
Other Countries	379,994	381,667	306,584
Total	5,238,737	5,970,929	5,281,379

Wheat Meal and Flour—			
Canada	224,419	194,730	198,584
Australia	85,431	127,917	141,482
Argentina	29,336	35,856	23,930
U.S.A.	158,788	103,879	22,592
France	59,205	50,648	21,876
Other Countries	29,122	24,224	16,972
Total	586,411	537,354	425,835

Barley—			
Canada	17,358	51,173	122,101
Australia	3,318	16,377	15,584
U.S.S.R.	294,618	280,793	136,019
U.S.A.	180,890	162,884	79,572
Rumania	110,694	51,987	25,319
Chile	28,238	12,615	13,218
Iraq	27.4	9	1.823
Other Countries	97,851	193,524	114,833
Total	760,386	777,156	506,646

Oats—			
Canada	10,307	64,756	123,830
Irish Free State	19,086	6,712	3,373
Argentina	111,742	182,228	157,783
U.S.S.R.	137,866	139,147	5,646
Germany	152,771	1,320	4,347
Other Countries	49,781	42,503	29,423
Total	481,553	437,660	323,402

Maize—			
British S. Africa	264,433	88,495	168,525
Argentina	1,115,731	2,411,652	2,283,604
Rumania	224,069	28,581	47,196
U.S.A.	437	505	13,774
Other Countries	103,564	133,833	127,936
Total	1,708,234	2,663,066	2,641,035

Rice—			
Brit. India	48,596	44,299	57,053
Spain	25,120	23,853	21,958
U.S.A.	13,841	16,807	14,097
Other Countries	26,851	35,017	28,582
Total	114,408	119,976	122,590

Beef, Chilled—			
Argentina	385,667	395,559	390,322
Uruguay	43,334	39,922	25,128
Brazil	25,349	29,933	24,054
Total	454,350	465,414	440,021

Beef, Frozen—			
Australia	39,849	56,814	47,879
New Zealand	15,561	19,109	28,944
Argentina	37,504	32,940	32,771
Uruguay	13,806	11,968	9,865
U.S.A.	2,298	3,025	2,373
Other Countries	15,229	10,759	6,439
Total	124,547	134,614	128,271

Beef, Tinned, including Essences—			
From	1930. (Tons)	1931. (Tons)	1932. (Tons)
Argentina	40,288	41,511	29,378
Other Countries	19,130	15,511	11,347
Total	59,418	57,022	40,725

All Beef—			
Total	639,895	665,786	609,398

A return made of the slaughter of cattle in the United Kingdom for twelve months up to May 30, 1932, puts the number at 1,729,000 animals, which at an average weight of say 660 lb. of meat equals some 500,000 tons home-produced. The total supply of about 1,100,000 tons Beef would thus average out about 50 lb. per head of population per annum. 856,000 calves were also slaughtered in the United Kingdom; these at say 88 lb. meat per animal give 33,500 tons Veal in addition.

Mutton and Lamb, Frozen—			
New Zealand ..	164,642	173,482	195,793
Australia	40,509	76,467	57,802
Argentina	72,602	77,665	69,286
Uruguay	21,166	14,215	8,184
Other Countries	20,326	13,528	17,147
Total	319,245	355,363	348,212

In addition to these imports the United Kingdom consumed 9,924,000 sheep and lambs in twelve months slaughtered at home. Calculating these at an average of 60 lb. per sheep and 40 lb. per lamb gives a figure of some 200,000 tons meat.

Bacon—			
Irish Free State	16,534	14,842	9,977
Canada	4,965	2,475	9,134
Denmark	305,893	366,960	383,601
Poland, inc. Danzig	24,165	53,831	57,126
Netherlands ..	42,115	49,995	48,578
Sweden	27,514	28,846	21,512
U.S.A.	23,955	9,451	3,166
Other Countries	14,418	30,284	37,202
Total	459,559	556,684	570,296

Hams—			
U.S.A.	41,020	30,032	23,261
Canada	4,202	3,624	7,175
Other Countries	4,929	7,902	9,732
Total	50,151	41,558	40,168

Pork—			
I. F. State (fresh)	14,466	19,145	13,107
N.Z. (frozen) ...	6,847	6,090	6,557
Argentina (frozen)	3,705	4,061	5,447
U.S.A. (frozen) ..	5,420	3,114	1,627
Other Countries (frozen) ...	1,619	5,015	3,399
Total	32,057	37,425	30,137

The stated home slaughter of pigs in twelve months is 4,043,000 animals. Reckoning these at an average of 80 lb. per animal gives a further supply of 144,000 tons pig-meat.

THREE YEARS' FOOD IMPORTS—*continued.*

<i>Rabbits—</i>	1930 <i>From</i>	1931 <i>(Tons)</i>	1932 <i>(Tons)</i>	<i>Poultry, dead—</i>	1930 <i>From</i>	1931 <i>(Tons)</i>	1932 <i>(Tons)</i>
I. F. State (fresh)	895	686	238	Irish Free State	5,734	5,468	5,216
Belgium (fresh)	1,595	1,281	893	U.S.S.R.	6,318	9,066	5,832
Australia (frozen)	10,489	15,767	25,695	Hungary	4,283	5,910	5,299
N.Z. (frozen) ...	910	1,395	1,564	Other Countries	12,111	12,828	9,610
Other Countries	586	308	389				
Total	14,448	19,437	28,780	Total	28,496	33,272	25,957

<i>Poultry, live—</i>	(Num)	(Num)	(Num)	<i>Animals, live—</i>	(Num)	(Num)	(Num)
Irish Free State	971,065	1,054,576	733,463	Game (Egypt, &c.)...	207,937	154,412	41,686
Other Countries	121,168	90,011	142,960	Cattle (I.F. State, &c.)	840,561	766,543	642,630
Total	1,092,233	1,144,587	876,423	Sheep & Lambs ..	567,192	561,165	440,871
				Swine ..	414,597	478,941	302,706

<i>Butter—</i>	1930 <i>From</i>	1931 <i>lb</i>	1932 <i>lb</i>
New Zealand	175,216,832	215,668,432	245,317,856
Australia	105,465,184	174,490,644	204,876,448
Irish Free State	58,450,856	42,675,136	35,339,120
Denmark	259,674,800	276,199,840	289,370,368
Argentina	45,373,600	41,880,608	43,720,840
U.S.S.R.	18,530,512	45,289,328	35,163,344
Finland	26,153,120	28,455,952	24,561,440
Sweden	31,311,280	23,774,096	19,680,976
Estonia	10,780,856	14,043,008	9,313,136
Netherlands	9,978,528	10,765,104	5,263,776
Other Countries ..	21,067,872	29,545,488	33,083,792
Total	764,021,440	902,727,616	946,300,096

Home production of Butter in England, Wales, Scotland and N. Ireland on farms and allotments has been estimated at about 100,000,000 lb., and the total consumption of Butter per head of population appears to be about 22 lb. per annum.

<i>Margarine—</i>	1930 <i>From</i>	1931 <i>lb</i>	1932 <i>lb</i>
Netherlands	91,893,648	74,047,456	8,118,320
Other Countries	2,879,968	3,563,056	2,229,024
Total	94,773,616	77,610,512	10,347,344

<i>Cheese—</i>	1930 <i>From</i>	1931 <i>lb</i>	1932 <i>lb</i>
New Zealand	219,620,912	194,053,440	207,507,216
Canada	75,968,028	79,153,200	83,694,464
Australia	5,340,720	7,620,032	8,235,808
Netherlands	20,504,512	18,840,528	19,032,384
Italy	16,100,800	14,759,696	11,882,528
Other Countries ..	10,943,520	8,782,032	6,381,088
Total	348,579,392	323,208,928	335,733,488

Home production of Cheese in the neighbourhood of 100,000,000 lb yearly, i.e. total consumption nearly 10 lb per head per annum.

<i>Eggs—</i>	(Number)	(Number)	(Number)
Irish Free State	573,743,760	549,012,840	471,902,520
Australia	67,926,360	110,184,720	181,764,960
British South Africa	56,094,600	70,662,240	63,334,200
Denmark	807,405,960	905,839,320	767,105,040
Poland, including Danzig ..	433,507,680	322,448,280	224,917,320
Belgium	280,038,720	248,752,440	190,085,400
Netherlands	441,683,520	460,709,760	167,973,720
China	255,746,000	179,662,080	102,381,000
Sweden	58,940,160	40,680,360	43,363,320
Egypt	54,177,480	26,512,440	29,586,200
U.S.S.R.	10,181,040	31,493,280	10,460,880
France	79,047,720	11,601,600	2,238,360
Other Countries	116,460,600	153,464,760	122,052,520
Total	3,184,953,600	3,111,024,120	2,397,175,440

A calculation of the home production of Eggs, now that the number of fowls has risen to 77 millions on farms and allotments alone, puts the figure at 2,900,000,000 to-day, probably an under statement.

THREE YEARS' FOOD IMPORTS—continued.

77

Tea—		1930.	1931	1932
From		lb.	lb.	lb.
British India		290,183,244	276,953,469	312,199,652
Ceylon		152,097,341	158,513,137	172,301,626
Other British Sources		2,754,405	2,952,875	2,931,674
Java, &c.		84,599,547	85,839,487	74,087,753
China and Macao		8,734,979	8,547,647	4,845,784
Other Foreign Countries		2,658,810	2,219,297	883,151

Total..... 541,038,325 535,445,912 567,299,650
Averaging now 12 lb. per head of population per annum.

Coffee—		lb.	lb.	lb.
From				
British East Africa		36,270,864	32,447,714	31,609,536
British India		9,913,984	5,107,700	5,679,344
British West Indies		564,256	322,112	282,800
Central America		37,164,400	37,195,648	31,040,352
Brazil		831,152	946,632	10,162,768
Colombia		2,760,576	2,889,040	2,416,688
Other Countries		3,812,592	5,359,424	3,736,544

Total 91,327,824 84,267,800 84,878,032
Consumption nearly 2 lb. per head of population per annum.

Cocoa, Raw—		lb.	lb.	lb.
From				
British West Africa		112,815,360	126,834,624	141,310,624
British West Indies		9,518,768	11,676,336	9,779,524
Ceylon		1,620,528	828,352	1,941,192
Other Countries		9,161,600	7,684,320	12,331,000

Total 133,116,256 147,023,632 165,366,320
Consumption about 3½ lb. per head of population per annum.

Sugar (unrefined) —		lb.	lb.	lb.
From				
Australia		417,355,792	535,682,336	469,531,518
British West Indies, &c.		181,157,760	150,835,440	445,272,016
Mauritius, &c.		304,528,336	345,747,184	439,102,272
Union of South Africa, &c.		240,658,092	279,401,024	112,088,928
Cuba		1,659,858,816	1,072,975,456	1,722,913,472
St. Domingo		531,408,752	338,738,960	625,465,168
Java		13,888	28,222,656	555,800,112
Peru		268,908,752	390,589,248	407,938,160
Other Countries		557,324,768	725,071,248	495,240,928

Total 4,161,215,856 3,981,263,552 5,274,755,584

The 1932 imports (though not necessarily all consumed) plus the 1932 home Beet Sugar production, say 250,000 tons or 784,000,000 lb., reveal a total supply of about 6,000 million lb., which allows over 120 lb. per head of population per annum.

Milk, Condensed—		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
From				
All Countries		402,967	483,579	402,375
Not Sweetened		2,159,098	2,315,181	2,343,510
Sweetened (whole and separated) ..				
Total		2,602,065	2,798,760	2,745,885

It is stated that 1 cwt. of Condensed Milk is equal to 34 galls. of Milk; that is to say, the 1932 import equalled 93 million galls. to be added to the home production of Milk not fed to stock, reckoned in a recent year to amount in England and Wales alone to 1,137 million galls., which gives about 240 pints per head of population per annum, or two-thirds of a pint per day.

Potatoes—		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
From				
Channel Islands		1,033,263	910,854	1,011,275
Netherlands		910,722	3,508,974	4,343,202
Spain		938,828	1,546,350	3,191,786
Germany		258,355	4,602,137	2,212,588
France		2,209,140	2,142,411	77,714
Other Countries		422,266	3,942,464	4,740,210

Total..... 5,781,574 16,653,210 15,576,775

Apples—		lb.	lb.	lb.
From				
All Countries		691,210,683	851,035,696	909,175,568

The total Apple crop of England and Wales in 1931 was thought to be 257,000,000 lb., in 1930 430,000,000 lb., in 1929 over 650,000,000 lb.

THREE YEARS' FOOD IMPORTS—continued.

<i>Pears—</i>	1930.	1931	1932
<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
All Countries.....	115,289,104	138,571,104	124,983,600
The English crop of 1931 was figured at 29,000,000 lb., in 1930 41,000,000 lb.			
<i>Oranges—</i>			
<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
All Countries.....	1,143,202,368	1,163,846,768	1,047,740,176
<i>Grapes—</i>			
<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
All Countries.....	77,873,824	105,756,896	101,579,408
<i>Grape Fruit—</i>			
<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
All Countries.....	62,307,056	100,378,544	88,393,984
<i>Bananas—</i>			
<i>From</i>	bunches.	bunches.	bunches.
All Countries.....	14,929,564	16,161,900	17,122,177
If, as seems probable, an average bunch consists of 100 fruits, the distribution is now some 35 bananas per annum to each member of the population.			
<i>Raisins—</i>			
<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
All Countries.....	77,892,752	90,206,032	146,534,192
<i>Currents, dried—</i>			
<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
All Countries.....	134,231,568	118,247,584	127,423,744
<i>Currents, raw—</i>			
<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
All Countries.....	13,722,768	11,558,736	5,338,704
The home crops of Currents in England and Wales in 1931 were reckoned at 231,000 cwt. of black and 85,000 cwt. of red and white, averaging 20 cwt. and 22 cwt. per acre respectively; in Scotland at the last count, 1,570 cwt. black and 2,030 cwt. red and white, but only 7 and 12 cwt. per acre; in Northern Ireland, 1,924 cwt. black and 493 cwt. red and white. A total of some 26,000,000 lb. black and 10,000,000 lb. red and white.			
<i>Plums, including Greengages and Damsons—</i>			
<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
All Countries.....	43,582,672	57,485,680	33,686,368
The home crop of Plums in the orchards of England and Wales is anything from 800,000 cwt. to 325,000 cwt.—89,000,000 lb. to 35,000,000 lb. according to weather, averaging 16 lb. per tree.			
<i>Cherries—</i>			
<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
All Countries.....	6,665,232	6,555,696	1,354,304
The English yield of Cherries in 1930 was stated to be 405,000 cwt. or 45,000,000 lb.; in 1931, 232,000 cwt. or 26,000,000 lb.			
<i>Gooseberries, raw—</i>			
<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
All Countries.....	3,196,256	1,881,264	1,212,512
The crop in England and Wales in 1930 equalled 95,000,000 lb.; in 1931, 76,000,000 lb.			
<i>Strawberries—</i>			
<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
All Countries.....	7,580,160	10,067,904	4,570,384
The crop in England and Wales varies from 350,000 cwt. to 800,000 cwt., in Scotland about 50,000 cwt., in Northern Ireland 8,000 cwt. Production in 1931 about 84,000,000 lb.			
<i>Tobacco (unmanufactured), gross imports</i>			
<i>From</i>	lb.	lb.	lb.
British Countries.....	35,338,330	34,328,300	47,877,091
U.S.A. and other Foreign Countries	201,689,521	159,717,896	127,327,045
Total.....	237,027,857	194,046,195	175,204,136
<i>Wine—</i>			
<i>From</i>	galls.	galls.	galls.
Australia.....	1,895,374	2,269,695	3,044,201
British South Africa.....	557,837	788,550	719,717
Other Countries.....	11,395,447	11,646,891	8,718,776
Total.....	13,838,658	14,705,137	12,482,694
<i>Spirits, gross imports—</i>			
<i>From</i>	Pf. galls.	Pf. galls.	Pf. galls.
All Countries.....	2,949,340	2,485,856	1,816,648

BRITISH BEET SUGAR.

The production of beet for sugar in England and Wales has varied with the inducements of the Government subsidy, and from 348,000 acres cultivated in 1930 fell to 233,000 acres in 1931 and 250,000 acres in 1932. For 1933 the area which has been sown is estimated at 340,000 acres.

The resulting yield of sugar was said to be 420,000 tons in 1930, 250,000 tons in 1931, and 350,000 tons in 1932.

The subsidy granted by the Government on sugar manufactured from home-grown beet is now 6s. 6d. per cwt., expiring on September 30, 1934, but a special advance of a further 2s. 3d. per cwt. has been temporarily allowed to the industry, repayable if prices warrant.

WHEAT IMPORTING COUNTRIES.

Wheat.	
Country.	Imports in Millions of Qrs. of 480lb. (calendar year 1931).
U.K. & I.E. State.....	26
France	10
Belgium ..	6
Italy	5
Germany ..	5
Netherlands ..	3
Japan	3
China	3

Flour.	
Country.	Imports in Millions of Sacks of 280lb. (calendar year 1931).
U.K.	5
China ...	2
West Indies ..	2
Egypt	1
Brazil	1

WHEAT EXPORTING COUNTRIES.

Wheat.	
Country	Exports in Millions of Qrs. of 480lb. (calendar year 1931).
Canada.....	29
Argentina	16
Australia	15
U.S.A.	7
U.S.S.R.	2
Rumania ..	2

Flour.	
Country	Exports in Millions of Sacks of 280lb. (calendar year 1931).
Australia ..	4
U.S.A.	4
Canada ..	4
U.K.	2
Japan....	2

BROADCASTING.

Number of receiving Sets in use (Dec. 1931).

BRITISH WHEAT IMPORTS, 1931-32.

	1931 cwt.	1932 cwt.
Canada.....	27,097,560	46,873,559
Australia ..	23,299,598	24,259,138
British India ..	481,665	nil.
Argentina	20,733,799	20,562,947
U.S.A.	11,241,671	4,627,153
U.S.S.R.	25,930,955	3,273,105
Other Countries ..	7,633,333	6,131,675
Total.....	119,418,582	105,627,577

U.S.A. (Dec. 1930)	12,078,345
United Kingdom ..	4,330,735
Germany	3,980,852
France (1929) ..	*1,500,000
Japan	958,767
Sweden	549,857
Netherlands ..	523,562
Canada	523,100
U.S.S.R. (1929) ..	*500,000
Denmark	475,600
Austria	468,577
The World	*32,400,000

* Estimated.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CALENDAR.

Some Curiosities of the Calendar.—It will be seen in a Table on page 81 that there will not be a Full Moon in February of the year 1934. This is sometimes spoken of as being a very rare occurrence, but actually it happens 32 times in the 718 years between 1582 and 2299 inclusive, or on the average once in every 22 or 23 years. This is a somewhat less rare event than the occurrence of five Sundays in February, which happens when the Dominical letters of the year are D.C., 13 times in four centuries, and occurs 23 times in the period above specified. A rarer event than either of these is the occurrence of February without a Full Moon in a Leap Year, which happened in 1608 and may not again until 3096, though it is difficult to speak with certainty. A coincidence that may be considered the rarest event in the calendar seems to be the occurrence of five Sundays in February in a year when Easter falls on its latest date, April 25. In the Julian Calendar this conjunction of events occurs once in each Easter cycle of 532 years, and it did so in 1736. In the Gregorian Calendar it has not yet occurred, and will not until 3784. Between then and 5220 it will happen eight times in the 1336 years, after which there is a gap of 4168 years before 9288, when it is again due. (S. B. Gaythorpe in the *British Astronomical Association Journal*, July, 1932.)

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A

A s, First class.
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 A.A.I., Associate of the Auctioneers Institute.
 A.A.I.P.A.—of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers.
 A.C.A.—of Inst. of Chartered Accountants.
 A.C.I.A.—of Corps. of Insurance Agents.
 A.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 A.I.A.—of the Institute of Actuaries.
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 A.I.C.—Do. of Chemistry.
 A.I.C.S.—Do. Chartered Shipbrokers.
 A.C.R.A.—of Corporation of Accountants.
 A.Inst P.—Do Physics.
 A.I.O.B.—Do Builders.
 A.I.S.A.—Do. Secretaries Association.
 A.K.C.—of King's College.
 A.L.A.—of the Library Association.
 A.R.A.—of Royal Academy.
 A.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.
 A.R.C.M.—of Royal College of Music.
 A.R.C.O.—Do Organists.
 A.R.C.S.—Do Science.
 A.R.T.I.A.—of Royal Institute of British Architects.
 A.R.E.C.—of Royal Red Cross.
 A.R.S.M.—of the Royal School of Mines.
 A.R.San.I.—of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
 A.R.W.S.—of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
 A.S.A.A.—of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
 Assoc M.I.C.E., Associate Member Institution of Civil Engrs.
 A.M.I.Chem.E.—Do. Chemical Engineers.
 A.M.I.E.E.—Do. Electrical Engineers.
 A.M.I.Mech.E.—Do. Mechanical.
 A.B., Able-bodied seaman.
 A.C. (*Ante Christum*) = B.C.
 A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.
 A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp : A.D.C. Gen., ditto, General.
 Ad lib. (*ad libitum*), At pleasure.
 A.E.C., Army Educational Corps.
 A.F.C., Air Force Cross.
 A.H. (*Anno Hegiræ*), In the year of the Hegira.
 A.L. (*Anno Lucis*), In the year of Light.

A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon.
 A.M. (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world.
 A.M.C., Art Master's Certificate.
 A.M.D.G. (*Ad maiorem Dei gloriam*), To the greater glory of God.
 A.M.S., Army Medical Service or Staff.
 A.S. (*Anno Salvatoris or Salutis*), In the year of Salvation.
 A.U.C. (*Anno urbis conditæ*), In the year from the foundation of Rome.

B

B.A., Bachelor of Arts.
 B.A.O.—of Obstetrics.
 B.Arch.—of Architecture.
 B.C.L.—of Civil Law.
 B.Ch. (or Ch.B.)—of Surgery.
 B.Com.—of Commerce.
 B.D.S. (or B.Ch.D.)—of Dental Surgery.
 B.D.—of Divinity.
 B.Ed.—of Education.
 B.Eng.—of Engineering.
 B.Litt.—of Literature.
 B.Phil.—of Philosophy.
 B.Sc.—of Science.
 B.Sc.Tech.—of Technical Science.
 B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.
 B.C., Before Christ.
 B.M.A., British Medical Association.
 B.N.C., Brasenose College, Oxford.
 B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.

C

C.A., Chartered Accountant (and, in English Counties, County Alderman).
 C., Conservative.
 c. & b., Caught and bowled.
 Cantab., Cambridge.
 Cap. (Chapter), Number of Act of Parliament.
 C.B., Companion of the Bath.
 C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.
 C.C., Common or County Council.
 C.D.A., College Diploma in Agriculture.
 C.D.H., Do. in Horticulture.
 C.E., Civil Engineer.
 cf. (*confer*), Compare.
 C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.
 C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
 C.G.S., Centimetre - gramme - second.
 C.H., Companion of Honour.
 C.I.E.—Order of Ind. Empire.
 C.M.G.—St. Michael and St George.
 C.S.I.—Star of India.
 Ch. Ch., Christ Church.

C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
 C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.
 C.I.P., Cost, Insurance and Freight.
 C-in-C., Commander-in-Chief.
 C.I.B., Church Lads' Brigade.
 C.M. (*Chirurgus Magister*), Master of Surgery.
 C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
 C.O.D., Cash on delivery.
 Con. (*contra*), Against.
 C.O.P.E.C., Conference on Politics, Economics and Christianity.
 C.O.S., Charity Organisation Society.
 C.S.C., Conspicuous Service Cross.
 C.S.M.M.G., Chartered Soc. of Messu and Medical Gymnastics.
 C.T.C., Cyclist Touring Club.
 C.V.O., Commander of Royal Victorian Order.

D

d. (*denarius*), penny.
 D.B.E., Dame of Order of British Empire.
 D.C., District of Columbia.
 D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law.
 D.D.—of Divinity.
 Dr.Hy.—of Hygiene.
 D.L.C.—of Celtic Literature.
 D.Litt.—of Literature.
 D.Sc.—of Science.
 D.C.L.I., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
 D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
 del. (*delinquant*), He (she) drew it.
 D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.
 D.G. (*Dei gratia*), By the Grace of God.
 D.I.C., Diploma of the Imperial College.
 D.M.R.E.—in Medical Radiology and Electrology.
 D.O.E.—in Economics.
 D.O.M.S., in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
 D.P.H.—Public Health.
 D.T.M.—in Tropical Medicine.
 D.V.S.M.—in Veterinary State Medicine.
 D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.
 D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography.
 Do. (*ditto*), The same.
 D.O.R.A., Defence of the Realm Act.
 D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.
 D.S.M., Do. Medal.
 D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.
 D.V. (*Deo volente*), God willing.
 dwt., Pennyweight.

E

E. and O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.
e.g. (exempli gratia), "for example."
 Ebor, York.
 E.C., East Central District.
 E.C.U., English Church Union.
 Emb., Embassy.
 et al. (*et alibi*), And elsewhere etc. (*et cetera*), And the other things.
 et seq. (*et sequentia*), And the following.

F

F.A.I., Fellow of Auctioneers' Institute.
 F.A.I.P.A., of Incorporate Society of Auctioneers, &c.
 F.B.A., of the British Academy.
 F.B.O.A., of British Optical Association.
 F.C.A., of Institute of Chartered Accountants.
 F.C.I.A., of Corporn. of Insurance Agents.
 F.C.T.B., of Corporn. of Insurance Brokers.
 F.C.I., of the Chartered Insurance Institute.
 F.C.T.S., of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 F.C.R.A., of the Corporation of Accountants.
 F.C.S., of the Chemical Society.
 F.C.W.A., of Inst. of Cost and Works Accountants.
 F.E.I.S., of Educational Institute of Scotland.
 F.G.S., of the Geological Society.
 F.I.A., of the Institute of Actuaries.
 F.I.A.A., Architect Member of Inc. Assoc. of Architects.
 F.I.A.C., of the Inst. of Company Accountants.
 F.I.A.S., Surveyor Member of F.I.A.A., of the Institute of Arbitrators.
 F.I.C., of the Institute of Chemistry.
 F.I.C.S., Chartered Shipbrokers.
 F.I.H., Hygiene.
 F.Inst.P., of the Institute of Physics.
 F.I.O.B., Builders.
 F.I.S.A., of Incorporated Secretaries' Association.
 F.I.J., of Institute of Journalists.
 F.I.A., of Library Association.
 F.I.A.A., of London Association of Accountants.
 F.L.A.S., of Land Agents Society.
 F.L.S., of the Linnean Society.
 F.R.A.I., of Royal Anthropological Institute.
 F.R.A.M., of Royal Academy of Music.

F.R.A.S., of the Royal Astronomical Society.
 F.R.C.M., of the Royal College of Music.
 F.R.C.O., of Royal College of Organists.
 F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.L., of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and of Ireland respectively.
 F.R.C.S., of Royal College of Surgeons.
 F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh.
 F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland.
 F.R.C.V.S., of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
 F.R.F.P.S.G., of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
 F.R.G.S., of the Royal Geographical Society.
 F.R.H.S., of the Royal Horticultural Society.
 F.R.Hist.Soc., ditto Historical.
 F.R.I.B.A., of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
 F.R.M.S., ditto Microscopical.
 F.R.Met.Soc., of Royal Meteorological Society.
 F.R.S., of the Royal Society.
 F.R.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh.
 F.R.S.A., of the Royal Society of Arts.

F.R.S.L., Do. Literature.
 F.R.San.I., Do. Sanitary Inst.
 F.S.A., of the Society of Antiquaries.
 F.S.A.A., Do. Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
 F.S.I., of Surveyors Institution.
 F.S.S., Do. Statisticians Society.
 F.Z.S., of the Zoological Society.
 fep., Foolscap.
 F.D. (*Fidei Defensor*), Defender of the Faith.
 Fer. (*fecit*), He did it.
 F.H., Fine Hybant.
 F.M.S., Federated Malay States.
 F.O.B., Free on board.

G

G.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire.
 G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
 G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.
 G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
 G.C.S.L., Knight Grand Commander of Star of India.
 G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.
 G.H.Q., General Headquarters.
 G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time.
 G.O.C., General Officer Commanding.
 G.P.O., General Post Office.
 G.R. (*Georgius Rex*), King George.
 G.R.C.M., Graduate of the Royal College of Music.

G.R.S.M., Graduate of the Royal Schools of Music (Royal Academy and Royal College).
 G.S.O., General Staff Officer; Gr., Grade (1st, and, 3rd).

H

H.A.C., Honble. Artillery Company.
 H.E., His Excellency.
 H.E.H., His [Her] Exalted Highness (British India).
 H.G.D.H., His [Her] Grand Ducal Highness.
 H.H., His [Her] Highness.
 H.I.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness.
 H.I.M., His [Her] Imperial Majesty.
 H.J.S. (*Hic jacet sepultus*), Here lies buried. cf. H.S.E.
 H.L.I., Highland Light Infantry.
 H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.
 H.M.S., His Majesty's Ship.
 h.p., Half pay.
 hp., horse power.
 H.R.H., His [Her] Royal Highness.
 H.S.E. (*Hic sepultus est*), Here lies buried. cf. H.J.S.
 H.S.H., His [Her] Serene Highness.

I

I.A., Indian Army.
 I.A.R.O., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
 Ib. (*ibidem*), In the same place.
 I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
 Id. (*idem*), The same.
 I.D.B., Illicit diamond buyer.
 Id. (*id est*), That is.
 I.F.S., Irish Free State.
 I.H.S. (*Iesus Dominus Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind; originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, IHX.
 I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.
 I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.
 Incog. (*incognito*), Unknown.
 In loc. (*in loco*), its place.
 I.N.R.I. (*Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.
 Inst. (instant), current month.
 I.O.O.F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
 I.S.C., Indian Staff Corps (now Ind. Army).
 I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.
 I.W., Isle of Wight.

J

J., Judge.
 J.P., Justice of the Peace.

K

K.B.E., Knight Commander of British Empire.

K.C.B., Do. the Bath.
K.C.I.E., Do. Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G. Do. of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I., Do. the Star of India.
K.C.V.O., Do. Royal Victorian Order.
K.C., King's Counsel.
K.G., Knight of the Garter.
K.H.C., King's Honorary Chaplain; K.H.P., ditto Physician; K.H.S., ditto Surgeon.
K.O.S.B., King's Own Scottish Borderers.
K.O.Y.L.I., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.
K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.
K.R.R.C., King's Royal Rifle Corps.
K.S.I.I., King's Shropshire Light Infantry.
K.T., Knight of the Thistle.
Kt., Knight Bachelor.

L

L, Liberal.
Lab., Labour.
L.A.H., *Licentiate of Apothecaries Hall*, Dublin.
L.C.P., Do. of College of Preceptors.
L.D.S., Do. in Dental Surgery.
L.M., Do. in Midwifery.
L.M.S.S.A., Do. in Medicine and Surgery, Soc of Apothecaries.
L.R.A.M., Do. of Roy. Acad. of Music.
L.R.C.P., Do. of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians.
L.R.C.P.I., ditto Ireland.
L.R.F.P.S.G., Do. of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
L.S.A., Do. of Society of Apothecaries.
L.T.M., Do. of Tropical Medicine.
Lat., Latitude.
lb. (*libra*), Pound weight.
l.b.w., Leg before wicket.
l.c., "Lower case," i.e. small letter.
L.C.C., London County Council.
L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.
Lit., Literally.
L.J., Lord Justice.
LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D., Doctor of Laws.
LL.M., Master of ditto.
loc. cit. (*loco citato*), In the place cited.
Long., Longitude.
Lrs., Lancers.
L.S. (*loco signi*), Place of the Seal.
L. s. d. (*Librae, solidi, denarii*), Pounds, shillings, pence.
Ltd., Limited Liability.
L.U., Liberal Unionist.

M

Maj., Major.
M., Monsieur.
M., (in Peerage) Minor.
M.A., *Master of Arts*.
M.Ch. — of Surgery.
M.Ch.D. — of Dental Surgery.
M.Ch.Orth. — of Orthopedic Surgery.
M.Hy. — of Hygiene.
M.S. — of Surgery.
mar., married.
M.B., Bachelor of Medicine; M.D., Doctor of ditto.
M.B.E., *Member of British Empire Order*.
M.E.C. — of Executive Council.
M.Inst.C.E. — of Institution of Civil Engineers.
M.I.E.E., M.I.Mar.E., M.I.Mech.E., ditto Electrical, Marine, and Mechanical Engineers.
M.I.Mm.E. — of Institute of Mining Engineers.
M.Inst.M.M. — of Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
M.Inst.Met. ditto of Metals.
M.J.L. — of Institute of Journalists.
M.L.A. — of Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C., ditto Council.
M.P. — of Parliament.
M.P.S. — of Pharmaceutical Society.
M.R.A.S. — of Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.C.P. — of Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S. — of Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S. — of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.I.A. — of Royal Irish Academy.
M.R.S.T. — of the Royal Society of Teachers.
M.R.San.I. — of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
M.S.A. — of Society of Architects.
M.V.O. — of Royal Victorian Order.
M.C., Military Cross.
M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.
M.C.S., Malayan Civil Service.
Mdlle., Mademoiselle.
Mem. (*memento*), Remember.
M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.
M.G. Corps, Machine Gun Corps.
Mgr., Mousignor.
Mil., Military, Militia.
Mm. Plenip., Minister Plenipotentiary.
Mme., Madame.
M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.
m.p.h., Miles per hour.
MSS., Manuscript.
Mus. D. [B.], Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music.

M.V., Motor Vessel.
M.W.B., Metropolitan Water Bd.

N

N, North.
Nal., Nationalist.
Nav., Naval.
N.B. (*Nota bene*), Note well.
N.C.O., Non-commissioned Officer.
n.d., no date.
Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting.
N.I., Northern Ireland.
N.L., National Liberal.
No. (*Numerus*), Number.
Non seq. (*non sequitur*), It does not follow.
N.R.A., National Recovery Administration (U.S.A.).
N.S., Nova Scotia.
N.S.W., New South Wales.
N.U.R., National Union of Railwaymen.
N.W.P.[T.], North-West Provinces [Territory].
N.Z., New Zealand.

O

O.B.E., Officer of British Empire Order.
ob. or obi., died.
O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.
O.H.M.S., On His Majesty's Service.
O.K., "All correct."
O.M., Order of Merit.
O.P. Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre). Out of Print (of books). Old Prices (Club).
O.S., Old Style.
O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict.
O.T.C., Officers' Training Corps.
O.U.D.S., Oxford University Dramatic Society.
Oxon., Oxford.
Oz., Ounce.

P

P. (in P.R.S., &c.), *President* — see P.R.S., R.A., &c.
P & O., Peninsular & Oriental.
P.A.S.I. Professional Associate of the Surveyors' Institution.
P.C., Privy Councillor.
P.C. —, Police-constable —.
Ph.C. — Pharmaceutical Chemist.
Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
P.L.A., Port of London Authority.
P.M. (*post meridiem*), After noon.
P.M.G., Postmaster-General.
P.M.O., Principal Medical Officer.
P.P.C. (*Pour prendre congé*), To take leave.
Pro tem. (*pro tempore*), For the time being.

Prox. (*proximo*), Next month.
P.S. (*Post scriptum*), Postscript.
P.S.A., Pleasant Sunday Afternoon.
p.a.a., Graduate of Royal Air Force Staff College.
p.a.c., Graduate of Military (or Naval) Staff College.
P.T.O., Please turn over.
P.W.D., Public Works Dept.

Q

Q.A.L.A.S., Qualified Associate, Land Agents' Society.
Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
q. e. d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.
Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.
Q.S., Quarter Sessions.
Qmr., Quartermaster.
q.v. (*quod vide*), "which see."
Qy. (*quaere*), Query.

R

R.A., Royal Artillery or Royal Academy.
R.A.C., — Automobile Club.
R.A.F., — Air Force.
R.A.M., — Academy of Music.
R.A.M.C., — Army Medical Corps.
R.A.N., — Australian Navy.
R.A.P.C., — Army Pay Corps.
R.C.N., — Canadian Navy.
R.A.O.C., — Army Ordnance Corps.
R.A.S.C., — Army Service Corps.
R.A.V.C., — Army Veterinary Corps.
R.B.A., — Society of British Artists.
R.D., — Naval Reserve Decoration, or Rural Dean.
R.E., — Engineers.

R.F.A., Royal Field Artillery.
R.G.A., — Garrison Artillery.
R.H.A., — Horse Artillery, or —
Hibernian Academy.
R.I.A., — Irish Academy.
R.I.M., — Indian Marine.
R.M., — Marines.
R.M.A., — Military Academy.
R.M.S., — Mail Steamer.
R.N., — Navy; R.N.R., ditto Reserve; R.N.V.R., ditto Volunteer Reserve.
R.O.I., — Institute of Oil Painters.
R.S.A., — Scottish Academician.
R.U. Rif., — Ulster Rifles.
R.W.S., — Water Colour Society.
R.Y.S., — Yacht Squadron.
R.C., Roman Catholic.
R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he rest in peace.
R.M., Resident Magistrate.
Ro. (*recto*), On the right hand page.
R. of O., Reserve of Officers.
R.B.C., Lady of Royal Red Cross.
R.S.V.P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*), Answer, if you please.
R.T.S., Religious Tract Society.
Rt. Hon., Right Honourable.

S

Sc. (*scilicet*), Namely.
Sic, So written.
S.J. (Society of Jesus), Jesuit.
S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls"), Distress Signal.
s.p. (*sine prole*), Without issue.
s.p.l., Without legitimate issue.
S.P.C.A., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.
S.S.C., Solicitor of the Supreme Court.
Stet, Let it stand.

T

T.A., Territorial Army; T.D., ditto Decoration.
Toc H., Talbot House.
T.U.C., Trades Union Council.

U

Ult. (*ultimo*), in the preceding month.
U.D.C., Urban District Council.

V

v. (*Versus*), Against.
V.A., Victoria and Albert Order.
V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.
V.C., Victoria Cross.
V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.
Ven., Venerable.
Verb. sap. (*Verbum sapienti satis est*), A word to the wise is enough.
Viz (*videlicet*), Namely.
Vo. (*verso*), Left-hand page.

W

W.C., West Central.
W.P., Weather permitting.
W.S., Writer to the Signet.

Y

Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.W.C.A., Young Women's Christian Association.

BOY SCOUTS. (Incorporated.)

FOUNDED in 1908, as a result of an experimental camp held by the Chief Scout the previous summer at Brownsea Island, Dorsetshire, the movement was organised by Lord Baden-Powell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Chief Scout, to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others; teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene.

The Movement (whose membership exceeds 2,000,000) has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, and nearly every other country in the world.—*Imperial Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION.

A movement founded by Lord Baden-Powell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Chief Scout, on the lines of the Boy Scouts and incorporated by Charter in 1915, while in the year 1923 H.M. the King granted the Movement a Royal Charter. Its aim is to develop good citizenship amongst girls by forming their character, training them in habits of observation, obedience, and self-reliance; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. It also seeks to promote their physical development, making them capable of keeping good homes and of bringing up good children. Its desire is to co-operate with educational and other bodies working to this end. The membership of the Movement now numbers over 1,000,000 all over the world, that of the British Isles alone being over 586,000. *Imperial Headquarters*, 17-19 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.

Ready Reference Calendar for 200 Years.

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For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1952.												Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795								4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6*	2	4	7	2
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891													
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942													
1782	1773	1779	1790									5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1902	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897													
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943													
1767	1763	1774	1785	1791								6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898													
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949													
1764	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799							2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895													
						1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946												
1765	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800							3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	..													
						1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947												
1768	1769	1775	1786	1797								7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899													
						1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950												
1763	1769	1770	1781	1787	1798							1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900													
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945	1951												

LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.												..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1850	1888	..	1928					7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932					5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936					3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940					1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944					6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1785	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948					4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952					2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example.*—To know on what day of the week Aug. 4 fell in the year 1914. In the table of years look for 1914, and in a parallel line, under Aug., is fig. 6, which directs to col. 6, in which it will be seen that Aug. 4 fell on Tuesday.

† 1799 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1798 (Sept. 3-12 were omitted).

1	2	3	4	5	6*	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	Sunday 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	Sunday 2	Monday 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	Sunday 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	Sunday 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	Sunday 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	Sunday 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
Sunday 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	Sunday 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	Sunday 9	Monday 9
Wednesday 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	Sunday 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	Sunday 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesday 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	Sunday 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesday 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	Sunday 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesday 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
Sunday 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesday 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesday 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	Sunday 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesday 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	Sunday 16	Monday 16
Wednesday 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	Sunday 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	Sunday 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesday 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	Sunday 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesday 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	Sunday 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesday 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
Sunday 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesday 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesday 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	Sunday 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesday 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	Sunday 23	Monday 23
Wednesday 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	Sunday 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	Sunday 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesday 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	Sunday 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesday 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	Sunday 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesday 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
Sunday 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesday 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesday 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	Sunday 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesday 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	Sunday 30	Monday 30
Wednesday 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	Sunday 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

or Tables for finding the day of the week for any date A.D.

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TO USE THE CALENDAR:—Look up the Index Numbers corresponding to the Century, the Year (last two figures), and the Month, respectively, in the first three tables; add these three numbers together and add also the Day of the Month; in the fourth table, *opposite the sum obtained*, read the Day of the Week.

(1)

Century.					Index No.
001-099	700-799	1400-1499	1752†-1799	2100-2199, &c.	5
100-199	800-899	1500-1599			4
200-299	900-999	1600-1699	1800-1899	2200-2299, &c.	3
300-399	1000-1099	1700-1752†	...		2
400-499	1100-1199	..	1900-1999	2300-2399, &c.	1
500-599	1200-1299	..	2000-2099	2400-2499, &c.	0
600-699	1300-1399				6

† Up to September and inclusive.

‡ From September 14th inclusive (See footnote)

(2)

Year (last two figures)	Index No.	A	B
00*	6	0	0
00†	0	0	0
01 29	57	85	1
02 30	58	86	2
03 31	59	87	3
04 32	60	88	4
05 33	61	89	6
06 34	62	90	0
07 35	63	91	1
08 36	64	92	2
09 37	65	93	4
10 38	66	94	5
11 39	67	95	6
12 40	68	96	0
13 41	69	97	2
14 42	70	98	3
15 43	71	99	4
16 44	72	—	5
17 45	73	—	0
18 46	74	—	1
19 47	75	—	2
20 48	76	—	3
21 49	77	—	5
22 50	78	—	6
23 51	79	—	0
24 52	80	—	1
25 53	81	—	3
26 54	82	—	4
27 55	83	—	5
28 56	84	—	6

§ Use column A for January and February, and column B for March to December.

* For years up to 1700 inclusive, and also for 2000, 2400, &c.

** For the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2500, &c.

(3)

Month.	Index No	Month.	Index No.
January ...	0	July.....	6
February ...	3	August ..	2
March.....	3	September	5
April.....	6	October ...	0
May.....	1	November	3
June.....	4	December	5

(4)

Sum of Index Numbers.							Day.
1	8	15	22	29	36	43	Sunday
2	9	16	23	30	37	44	Monday
3	10	17	24	31	38	45	Tuesday
4	11	18	25	32	39	46	Wednesday
5	12	19	26	33	40	47	Thursday
6	13	20	27	34	41	48	Friday
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	Saturday

Examples.

1914, August 4th	Index No	1215, June 19th.	Index No.
Table 1.... 1900-1999	1	Table 1..... 1200-1299	0
Table 2.... 14 (B)	3	Table 2..... 15 (B)	4
Table 3.... August	2	Table 3..... June	4
4th	4	19th	19
Sum	10	Sum	27
Table 4 ... 20 = Tuesday		Table 4 ... 27 = Friday.	

NOTE.—In England the change from the Julian System or Old Style to the Gregorian System or New Style, was made in September, 1752, when the 11 days 3rd to 13th inclusive were omitted, and Wednesday Sept. 2 was immediately followed by Thursday Sept. 14. Other countries made the change at dates varying from 1582 to 1923. (See p. 161.)

If it is desired to look up a date after 1752 in Old Style, or before 1752 in New Style, it can be done by taking a date 700 years earlier in the first case or 400 years later in the second case; e.g., 1923 in Old Style is the same as 1223, and 1582 in New Style is the same as 1982.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1934.

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BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 24 AND 25 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number ...	XVI	Whit Sunday	May 20
Ephact	14	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	" 26
Solar Cycle (Year of)	11	Trinity Sunday	" 27
Roman Indiction (Year of)	2	Corpus Christi	" 31
Dominical Letter	G	Union Day, South Africa	" 31
Julian Period (Year of)	6647	Birth of King George V. (1865)	June 3
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)	2,427,439	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	" 23
New Year's Day (Monday)	Jan. 1	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Foundation Day, Australia	" 26	Independence Day, U.S.A.	" 4
Septuagesima Sunday	" 28	Jewish New Year (5695)	Sept 10
Ash Wednesday	Feb 14	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Good Friday	March 30	Sundays after Trinity	" 26
Easter Day	April 1	St. Andrew's Day	Nov. 30
St. George's Day	" 23	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 2
Accession of King George V. (1910)	May 6	CHRISTMAS DAY (Tuesday)	" 25
Ascension Day	" 10		

The Tropical Year 1934-1935.

Spring Equinox (1934)	Sum enters Sign Aries	March 21d. 7h.
Summer Solstice	" Cancer	June 21d. 3h.
Autumn Equinox	" Libra	Sept 23d. 18h.
Winter Solstice	" Capricornus	Dec. 21d. 13h.
Spring Equinox (1935)	" Aries	March 21d. 13h.

Phases of the Moon, 1934.

January			May			September		
Last Quarter	8d. 21h.	36m.	Last Quarter	6d. 6h.	41m.	New Moon	9d. 0h.	20m.
New Moon	" 15	13	" 13	12	30	First Quarter	" 16	12 26
First Quarter	" 22	11	" 21	15	20	Full Moon	" 23	4 19
Full Moon	" 30	16	" 28	21	41	Last Quarter	" 30	12 29
February			June			October		
Last Quarter	7d. 9h.	22m.	Last Quarter	4d. 12h.	53m.	New Moon	8d. 15h.	5m.
New Moon	" 14	0 43	" 12	2	11	First Quarter	" 15	19 29
First Quarter	" 21	6 5	" 20	6	37	Full Moon	" 22	15 1
Full Moon	" 31	16 31	" 27	5	8	Last Quarter	" 30	8 22
March			July			November		
Full Moon	" 1d. 10h.	26m.	Last Quarter	3d. 20h.	28m.	New Moon	" 7d. 4h.	44m.
Last Quarter	" 8	18 6	" 11	17	6	First Quarter	" 14	2 39
New Moon	" 15	12 8	" 19	18	53	Full Moon	" 21	4 26
First Quarter	" 23	1 45	" 26	12	9	Last Quarter	" 29	5 39
Full Moon	" 31	1 14	August			December		
Last Quarter	7d. 0h.	48m.	Last Quarter	2d. 6h.	27m.	New Moon	6d. 17h.	25m.
New Moon	" 13	23 57	" 10	8	46	First Quarter	" 13	10 54
First Quarter	" 21	21 20	" 18	4	23	Full Moon	" 20	20 53
Full Moon	" 29	12 45	" 31	19	40	Last Quarter	" 29	2 8

Calendar for the Year 1934.

January				February				March				April			
Su.	—	7	14	21	28	Su.	—	4	11	18	25	Su.	—	1	8
M.	—	1	8	15	22	M.	—	5	12	19	26	M.	—	2	9
Tu.	—	2	9	16	23	Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	Tu.	—	3	10
W.	—	3	10	17	24	W.	—	7	14	21	28	W.	—	4	11
Th.	—	4	11	18	25	Th.	—	1	8	15	22	Th.	—	5	12
F.	—	5	12	19	26	F.	—	2	9	16	23	F.	—	6	13
S.	—	6	13	20	27	S.	—	3	10	17	24	S.	—	7	14
May				June				July				August			
Su.	—	6	13	20	27	Su.	—	3	10	17	24	Su.	—	5	12
M.	—	7	14	21	28	M.	—	4	11	18	25	M.	—	6	13
Tu.	—	1	8	15	22	Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	Tu.	—	7	14
W.	—	2	9	16	23	W.	—	6	13	20	27	W.	—	1	8
Th.	—	3	10	17	24	Th.	—	7	14	21	28	Th.	—	2	9
F.	—	4	11	18	25	F.	—	1	8	15	22	F.	—	3	10
S.	—	5	12	19	26	S.	—	2	9	16	23	S.	—	4	11
September				October				November				December			
Su.	—	2	9	16	23	Su.	—	4	11	18	25	Su.	—	2	9
M.	—	3	10	17	24	M.	—	5	12	19	26	M.	—	3	10
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	Tu.	—	6	13	20	27	Tu.	—	4	11
W.	—	5	12	19	26	W.	—	7	14	21	28	W.	—	5	12
Th.	—	6	13	20	27	Th.	—	1	8	15	22	Th.	—	6	13
F.	—	7	14	21	28	F.	—	2	9	16	23	F.	—	7	14
S.	—	1	8	15	22	S.	—	3	10	17	24	S.	—	1	8

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
		Remarkable Days—Events					
		SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° \approx 20d. 17h.		Rises	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year
M.	Light and Dark	W.		H. M.	H. M.		
1	☾	M	Circumcision. NEW YEAR'S DAY. M. W. Property	8 8	15 59	1	364
2	☾	Tu	Gen. Wolfe b. 1727; d. Sept. 13, 1759. [Act, 1833.	8 8	16 0	2	363
3	☾	W	Josiah Wedgwood d. 1795. W. H. Ainsworth d. 1882.	8 8	16 1	3	362
4	☾	Th	Maréchal Joffre born, 1852; died, January 4, 1931.	8 8	16 2	4	361
5	☾	F	Gordon College, Khartoum, founded, 1899.	8 7	16 4	5	360
6	☾	S	Epiphany. Twelfth Day. Madame d'Arblay d. 1840.	8 7	16 5	6	359
7	☾	S	1st Sunday after Epiphany. ST. DISTAFF'S DAY.	8 7	16 6	7	358
8	☾	M	Flower Monday. Wilkie Collins b. 1824; d. Sept. 23, 1889.	8 6	16 7	8	357
9	☾	Tu	Napoleon III. died, 1873.	8 6	16 9	9	355
10	☾	W	Archbishop Laud beheaded, 1645. "Penny Post," 1840	8 5	16 10	10	355
11	☾	Th	HILARY LAW S. BEGIN. Sir Hans Sloane died, 1753.	8 4	16 12	11	354
12	☾	F	Edmund Burke born, 1729; died, July 9, 1797.	8 4	16 13	12	353
13	☾	S	Prince Arthur of Connaught born, 1883.	8 3	16 14	13	352
14	☾	S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Halley died, 1742.	8 2	16 16	14	351
15	☾	M	British Museum opened, 1759.	8 2	16 18	15	350
16	☾	Tu	Edmund Spenser d. 1599. Edward Gibbon d. 1794	8 1	16 19	16	349
17	☾	W	D. Lloyd George born, 1863. Earl Beatty born, 1871.	8 0	16 21	17	348
18	☾	Th	General Gordon left England for Khartoum, 1884.	7 59	16 22	18	347
19	☾	F	Wilkes expelled from House of Commons, 1764.	7 58	16 24	19	346
20	☾	S	Sir John Soane d. 1837. Mersey Tunnel opened, 1886	7 57	16 26	20	345
21	☾	S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Lenin died, 1924.	7 56	16 27	21	344
22	☾	M	Queen Victoria died, 1901; born, May 24, 1819.	7 55	16 29	22	343
23	☾	Tu	William Pitt died, 1806; born, 1759.	7 54	16 31	23	342
24	☾	W	C. J. Fox born, 1749; died, September 13, 1806.	7 52	16 32	24	341
25	☾	Th	Conversion of St. Paul. Robert Burns born, 1759	7 51	16 34	25	340
26	☾	F	Captain Phillip landed at Port Jackson, 1788.	7 50	16 36	26	339
27	☾	S	"Lewis Carroll" born, 1832; died, January 14, 1898.	7 49	16 38	27	338
28	☾	S	Septuagesima. Sir Thomas Bodley died, 1612.	7 47	16 39	28	337
29	☾	M	Victoria Cross instituted, 1856. Earl Haig died, 1928	7 46	16 41	29	335
30	☾	Tu	President F. D. Roosevelt born, 1882.	7 44	16 43	30	335
31	☾	W	John Galsworthy, O.M., died, 1933; born, 1867	7 43	16 45	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	2d.	21h.	35 8m.
☾ New Moon	15	13	37 1
☾ First Quarter	22	11	50 3
☾ Full Moon	30	16	31 4

Perigee 15d. 12h. 221,970 miles.

Apogee 27d. 19h. 252,350 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, January 1 321° 34'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH in January, 1933.
on 15 days; total fall 0.99 inch; below the
average by 0.70 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due.

— County Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Dec. 25 last.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).										Sidereal Time at Mean Noon		Mean Time at the Mid. Local Time		Note. — The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK, refer to Greenwich.	
Day	Add to App. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Night Accroon	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.											
M	H	M	H	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	H	M	M	
1	3 28	1 18	18 45 16	11 04	23 24 S	0 20	18 41 48	17 17 20									
2	3 50	1 17	18 49 41	11 03	23 57 4	0 22	18 45 44	17 13 24									
3	4 24	1 15	18 54 5	11 01	24 52 0	0 24	18 49 41	17 9 29									
4	4 58	1 14	18 58 29	11 00	24 46 1	0 26	18 53 37	17 5 33									
5	5 19	1 13	19 2 53	10 98	24 39 7	0 27	18 57 34	17 1 37									
6	5 46	1 11	19 7 16	10 96	24 33 0	0 29	19 1 30	16 57 41									
7	6 12	1 09	19 11 39	10 94	24 25 7	0 31	19 5 27	16 53 45									
8	6 38	1 07	19 16 1	10 92	24 17 9	0 33	19 9 23	16 49 49									
9	7 3	1 04	19 20 23	10 90	24 9 7	0 35	19 13 20	16 45 53									
10	7 28	1 02	19 24 45	10 88	24 1 2	0 37	19 17 17	16 41 57									
11	7 52	1 00	19 29 5	10 86	24 52 2	0 38	19 21 13	16 38 1									
12	8 16	0 98	19 33 26	10 83	24 42 7	0 40	19 25 10	16 34 5									
13	8 39	0 95	19 37 45	10 81	24 32 9	0 42	19 29 6	16 30 9									
14	9 1	0 92	19 42 4	10 78	24 22 6	0 44	19 33 3	16 26 13									
15	9 23	0 90	19 46 23	10 75	24 11 9	0 45	19 36 59	16 22 18									
16	9 45	0 87	19 50 40	10 73	24 0 8	0 47	19 40 56	16 18 22									
17	10 5	0 84	19 54 58	10 70	23 49 3	0 49	19 44 52	16 14 26									
18	10 25	0 81	19 59 14	10 67	23 37 4	0 50	19 48 40	16 10 30									
19	10 44	0 78	20 3 30	10 63	23 25 1	0 52	19 52 46	16 6 34									
20	11 2	0 75	20 7 44	10 60	23 12 5	0 54	19 56 42	16 2 38									
21	11 20	0 71	20 11 58	10 57	19 59 4	0 55	20 0 39	15 58 42									
22	11 37	0 68	20 16 12	10 54	19 46 0	0 57	20 4 35	15 54 46									
23	11 53	0 65	20 20 24	10 51	19 32 2	0 58	20 8 32	15 50 50									
24	12 8	0 61	20 24 36	10 47	19 18 1	0 60	20 12 28	15 46 54									
25	12 22	0 58	20 28 47	10 44	19 3 6	0 61	20 16 25	15 42 58									
26	12 36	0 55	20 32 57	10 40	18 48 8	0 63	20 20 21	15 39 2									
27	12 48	0 51	20 37 6	10 37	18 33 6	0 64	20 24 18	15 35 7									
28	13 0	0 48	20 41 15	10 34	18 18 1	0 65	20 28 15	15 31 11									
29	13 11	0 45	20 45 22	10 30	18 2 2	0 67	20 32 11	15 27 15									
30	13 22	0 41	20 49 29	10 27	17 46 0	0 68	20 36 8	15 23 19									
31	13 31	0 38	20 53 35	10 23	17 29 6	0 69	20 40 4	15 19 22									

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1933.

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM. Mean	WIND Direction (Pressure 100 to foot)	RAIN, inches	SUN SHINE hours
	Max	Min	Mo 1891-1905				
1	49.9	43.0	38.6	29.766	3 S	SSW	02
2	51.2	45.3	4	29.767	12.9	SSW	02
3	53.2	43.2	3	29.768	11.0	SSW	09
4	50.0	40.2	3	29.767	2.6	SSW	01
5	50.4	35.1	2	29.762	10.0	SSW	17
6	46.0	34.9	1	30.096	4.1	SSW	02
7	48.0	31.2	38.0	29.769	1.9	SSW	03
8	51.2	47.4	37.9	29.778	3.9	SSW	21
9	50.7	32.2	9	29.720	3.0	NNE	4.1
10	41.0	28.2	9	30.324	0.9	NW	13
11	44.9	39.0	9	29.963	2.1	NW	07
12	41.0	27.5	37.9	30.069	1.2	NNE	1.7
13	38.9	27.1	38.0	30.060	0.2	Calm	08
14	39.0	29.0	0	30.020	0.2	Calm	0.6
15	40.4	31.6	1	29.406	2.8	SSW	03
16	37.9	34.9	3	29.260	2.1	NW	07
17	39.5	31.9	5	29.240	0.6	SSW	0.9
18	36.1	27.1	6	29.418	0.2	SSW	2.7
19	38.0	32.8	7	29.760	0.2	Calm	03
20	37.9	33.6	8	30.156	1.6	E	0.1
21	35.9	28.3	8	29.521	2.6	E	2.3
22	33.6	24.7	8	29.532	1.1	E	...
23	33.8	20.0	9	29.507	0.4	N	...
24	30.8	28.6	38.9	29.446	4.2	ENE	...
25	33.9	27.2	39.1	29.349	6.1	NE	4.8
26	34.0	25.4	3	29.206	2.8	NE	1.9
27	34.2	24.9	5	30.120	3.0	ENE	1.5
28	37.1	23.9	6	29.977	2.1	E	3.1
29	40.2	33.8	7	29.568	2.0	E	1.9
30	43.0	33.0	7	29.344	1.7	W	1.5
31	49.4	33.8	39.7	29.754	4.2	SSW	0.7
Mean	41.6	32.2	38.6	29.958	—	—	34.1

MEMORANDA.

Note. — The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK, refer to Greenwich.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.			
At Noon.	Sun's Azim.	Centre of Disc.	
Day.		Lat.	Long.
1	0	0	0
2	0 1 E	3 6 S	238.8
3	15	4 7 W	107.1
4	25	9 2 W	335.5

[See Note, below.]

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight				Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites			
			Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	at 4h 15m	See p. 220	
1	16 45	0 9 18	7 41 32	23 45 37	54	24 43 15	21	30 14		
2	17 35	1 46 9	8 30 40	20 18 5	54	11 14 46	16	31 24		
3	18 49	2 30 54	9 17 42	16 1 1	54	26 14 50	17	31 04		
4	20 1	3 13 10	10 3 1	11 4 0	54	48 14 56	18	21 03		
5	21 14	3 54 10	10 47 20	5 38 37	55	16 15 39	21	21 03		
6	22 26	4 36 10	11 31 34	0 57 55	55	15 13 20	21	41 23		
7	23 41	5 19 10	12 16 46	5 56 9	56	33 15 24	21	41 02		
8	24 56	6 4 10	13 4 9	11 44 7	57	21 15 38	21	43 01		
9	25 59	6 4 10	13 54 59	17 7 0	58	14 15 52	21	43 02		
10	27 1	6 4 10	14 50 23	21 40 0	59	8 16 7	21	43 02		
11	28 49	7 49 11	15 50 56	25 43 0	60	0 16 21	21	43 03		
12	30 12	8 50 12	16 56 6	27 31 3	60	43 16 33	21	43 03		
13	31 35	9 55 13	18 5 35	27 23 5	61	12 16 40	21	43 03		
14	7 37	11 2 14	19 11 22	25 20 5	61	23 16 43	21	13 04		
15	8 19	12 7 15	20 15 42	21 28 2	61	14 16 41	10	32 14		
16	8 48	13 8 17	21 15 30	16 13 0	60	45 16 33	10	31 04		
17	9 14	13 19 18	22 10 47	7 7 0	60	1 16 21	10	30 24		
18	9 44	14 54 20	23 2 25	3 39 55	59	7 16 6	3	21 04		
19	9 38	15 41 22	23 51 35	2 45 58	58	8 15 51	4	21 04		
20	9 51	16 27 23	24 39 33	8 50 6	57	11 15 35	5	21 04		
21	10 4 17	17 13 0	25 27 24	14 21 3	56	18 15 20	6	10 32		
22	10 30 17	17 58 1	26 1 19	9 6 5	55	33 15 8	7	10 32		
23	10 17 18	18 45 3	26 5 50	22 56 5	54	56 14 58	8	10 32		
24	11 1 19	19 42 1	27 57 29	25 45 4	54	29 14 51	9	10 32		
25	11 33 20	20 44 5	29 1 15	4 50 15	54	11 14 46	10	10 32		
26	12 16 21	21 46 14	30 43 35	27 36 7	54	2 14 43	11	10 32		
27	13 10 22	22 46 56	31 36 33	26 40 0	54	0 14 43	12	10 32		
28	14 14 22	23 47 23	7 28 15	24 31 4	54	4 14 44	13	10 32		
29	15 23 23	24 47 46	7 28 16	21 17 4	54	14 14 47	14	10 32		
30	16 38 0	25 48 1	9 5 54	17 9 3	54	29 14 51	15	10 32		
31	17 51	26 48 15	9 51 55	12 17 30	54	47 14 56	16	10 32		

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks 6h 2m. Civil twilight ends 16h 55m. Night begins 18h 5m. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset is 7h 55m.

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 71' below the horizon. Day breaks and Night begins when it is 18' below.

Jan. 2. Earth at least distance from the Sun. Perihelion 91,344,000 miles.

Jan. 3. *morn* Occultation of δ Cancer, mag 4.2. See p. 139.

Jan. 9. *ph* Jupiter in conjunction with γ , $1^{\circ} 6' N$.

Jan. 13. Venus stationary.

Jan. 16, 23h. Mars in conjunction with δ , $0^{\circ} 8' S$.

Jan. 17. *oh* Saturn in conjunction with γ , $0^{\circ} 7' S$.

Jan. 17. *10h* Venus in conjunction with γ , $4^{\circ} N$.

Jan. 17. 18h. Mars and Saturn in conjunction $0^{\circ} 1^{\circ} S$.

Jan. 20. Mercury in superior conjunction.

Jan. 30. Moon partially eclipsed, partly visible at Greenwich. See p. 138.

Jan. 30. 15h. Mercury and Saturn in conjunction. $2^{\circ} 10' S$.

In this month the Mornings increase 25m., the Afternoons 46m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.			
D.	R.A.	Dec.	h	D.	R.A.	Dec.	h	D.	R.A.	Dec.	h	D.	R.A.	Dec.	h	D.	R.A.	Dec.	h
1	17 58	8	24 11	9	21 59	19	14 28	1	20 24	0	20 31	0	11 30	7	7 3	9	21 8	17 25	3
6	18 32	14	24 28	8	21 36	5	12 55	0	20 40	14	19 34	6	13 22	1	7 14	1	8 48	17 15	9
11	19 7	23	24 41	9	21 39	27	11 30	2	20 56	17	18 28	8	13 23	4	7 22	8	21 12	17 6	1
16	19 44	28	24 59	10	21 39	1	10 17	2	21 12	10	17 20	1	13 25	6	7 29	9	21 15	16 56	1
21	20 17	47	25 18	11	21 48	5	34 35	9	21 1	21	16 6	8	13 26	14	7 29	9	21 17	16 45	7
26	20 53	13	25 39	12	21 48	20	8 45	8	21 43	22	14 49	3	13 27	6	7 39	1	21 20	16 35	2
31	21 28	14	26 54	13	21 15	6	8 33	4	21 58	42	13 28	2	13 27	40	7 41	2	21 22	16 24	5

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.									
D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
1	895	6	23	3	9	16	0	8	16	24	22	3	21	16	7	7	0	0	0
5	895	6	27	3	9	17	0	8	16	27	24	26	3	21	17	3	7	0	0
9	894	6	30	9	3	17	0	8	16	26	24	29	5	21	17	8	6	9	0

Jan. 16, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 9.79s. of Mean Time

♅ URANUS.					♆ NEPTUNE.				
D.	R.A.	Dec.	h	m	D.	R.A.	Dec.	h	m
10	1 27	8	36	10	55	7	49	7	49
20	1 28	8	39	10	55	1	49	7	53

Jan 16. Uranus rises 11h. *oh.*, sets 9h. 33m.
Neptune rises 20h. 29m., sets 9h. 55m.

Notes on Time Numeration: Tables of the Moon, &c.—According to the practice of recent years, the day as treated in this Almanac is divided into 24 hours, numbered from 0 to 23, the hour following the midnight which begins the day being called 0. This system, formerly known as G.C.T., was adopted for astronomical purposes in 1925 and is now indicated by the initials G.M.T., U.T. (Universal Time), or W.Z. (Weltzeit), according to choice, but in the Tables of High Water on pages 85, 89, 93, &c., the older system is followed, both midnight and noon being 0h.

The attempt has been made by astronomers to have this system used in railway time tables, but the authorities will not agree unless the 24-hour system is adopted nationally.

On page 3 of each month the position of the Moon, and other details relating thereto, are given for the midnight which ends the day specified in the first column. The second column gives the

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JANUARY FIRST MONTH.

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Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL. KING ROAD. (Avonmouth.)		HILL (Linningham)		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown)	
	Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	55	2	52	0	0	14	8	0	6	19	3	5	3	3
2	59	2	52	0	0	14	8	0	6	19	3	5	3	3
3	3	2	37	0	34	0	45	8	33	7	24	1	3	0
4	35	4	3	1	8	1	16	9	3	26	8	0	1	5
5	4	6	4	37	4	18	9	34	9	57	8	31	8	25
6	4	39	5	25	2	20	10	7	10	30	9	4	8	59
7	5	10	5	48	2	58	10	39	11	4	9	40	6	19
8	5	45	6	24	3	31	11	45	10	24	10	26	4	51
9	6	44	7	7	4	39	...	0	4	11	16	11	29	5
10	7	16	8	6	5	28	5	0	41	1	10	...	0	22
11	8	28	9	23	6	44	7	11	1	58	2	34	0	45
12	9	58	10	47	8	0	10	3	34	4	1	2	10	24
13	11	24	11	58	9	6	9	39	4	53	5	17	3	26
14	...	0	3	35	10	4	10	35	5	54	6	21	4	30
15	1	0	1	33	10	58	11	28	6	51	7	18	5	25
16	1	52	2	25	11	46	...	7	42	8	6	20	6	20
17	2	39	3	13	0	17	0	32	8	29	8	53	7	10
18	3	25	4	1	1	2	1	17	9	16	9	38	7	56
19	4	10	4	51	1	48	1	10	0	10	10	21	8	40
20	4	57	5	35	2	32	2	42	10	41	11	0	9	25
21	5	39	6	19	3	14	3	29	11	22	11	38	10	9
22	6	18	7	2	4	1	5	19	11	58	...	10	54	10
23	7	7	7	47	4	55	5	16	0	19	0	43	11	49
24	7	53	8	47	5	59	6	29	1	12	...	1	42	...
25	9	6	9	59	7	12	7	45	2	28	2	57	1	14
26	10	30	11	10	8	25	8	54	3	30	3	4	2	31
27	11	41	...	9	24	9	46	4	45	5	26	3	36	4
28	0	12	0	39	10	10	10	31	5	48	6	18	4	30
29	1	1	1	27	10	49	11	10	6	37	7	1	5	15
30	1	44	2	5	11	24	11	44	7	15	7	35	5	55
31	2	17	2	40	11	58	...	7	48	8	7	6	34	6

Rise—	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Springs	22	4	28	8	42	4	21	2	10	4	18	0	11	8
Neaps	18	7	22	10	31	8	16	6	8	5	14	4	9	10

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING
of PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
D.	h.	m.	h.	D.	h.	m.	h.
7	7	48	11	34	9	33	14
14	8	4	11	55	15	46	19
21	8	13	12	17	16	22	8
28	8	15	12	39	17	5	7

MAJIS ♂				JUPITER ♃			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
D.	h.	m.	h.	D.	h.	m.	h.
7	9	17	13	38	17	58	6
14	9	5	13	33	18	2	5
21	8	49	13	27	18	6	5
28	8	32	13	21	18	11	3

SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets	
D.	h.	m.	h.
7	9	34	14
14	9	8	14
21	8	42	13
28	8	16	13

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY, being in superior conjunction on the 20th, rises and sets nearly with the Sun.

♀ VENUS is a brilliant object (Mag. -4.4) in the early evening sky in the first part of the month, it becomes fainter and sets earlier towards the end.

♂ MARS, now comparatively faint, is an evening star, setting about 6 o'clock. (See Saturn below.)

♃ JUPITER is a bright object in the morning sky in Virgo. Moving from west to east it passes Spica in the evening of the 5th. Magnitude -1.5 to -1.7.

♄ SATURN (Mag. 0.9) will be several degrees lower than, and to the right of, Venus at the beginning of the month. Mars is still lower. In the early evening of the 17th the three planets will be placed nearly in a vertical line, Mars being only a few minutes below Saturn. The thin crescent moon will be above Venus on its left. (See Conjunctions on opposite page.)

time of the rising which happens during that day, and the figures in the two following columns show the time of the southing and of the setting which next follow that rising. These sometimes happen after the midnight which ends the day; and in such cases the figures are in heavy type, so that it is to be remembered in using this table that these distinctive figures always indicate a time on the *morrow* of the day of its line. A similar system is followed in the Tables of the planets. (See pages 85, 86, 93, &c.) In the ephemerides of the planets on page 3 of each month, italic figures are occasionally used (pages 92, 100, 120, 128) to indicate the change of sign of the declination noted in the heading.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	W.		Hours.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	Th	Nell Gwynne born, 1650; died, November 13, 1687.	7 41	16 47	32	333
2	F	Purification. Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 40	16 48	33	332
3	S	Walter Bagehot born, 1826. George Crabbe died, 1832.	7 38	16 50	34	331
4	S	Scraggsima. Battle of Tokar, 1884.	7 37	16 52	35	330
5	M	Thomas Carlyle died, 1881; born, 1795.	7 35	16 54	36	329
6	Tu	Charles II. died, 1685.	7 33	16 56	37	328
7	W	Charles Dickens born, 1812; died, June 9, 1870.	7 32	16 57	38	327
8	Th	R.A.F. flight 5,341 miles to Walvis Bay, 1933.	7 30	16 59	39	326
9	F	Cetewayo died, 1884.	7 28	17 1	40	325
10	S	Samuel Plimnoll born, 1824. Sobraon, 1846.	7 26	17 3	41	324
11	S	Quinquagesima. Shrove Sunday.	7 25	17 5	42	323
12	M	Abraham Lincoln born, 1809; died, April 15, 1865.	7 23	17 7	43	322
13	Tu	Shrove Tuesday. Mardi Gras. Pancake Day.	7 21	17 9	44	321
14	W	Ash Wednesday. Valentine's Day.	7 19	17 10	45	320
15	Th	Sir E. Shackleton born, 1875; died, January 5, 1922.	7 17	17 12	46	319
16	F	England regained "The Ashes" at Brisbane, 1933.	7 15	17 14	47	318
17	S	Cornelle died, 1684. C. S. Calverley died, 1884.	7 13	17 16	48	317
18	S	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.	7 11	17 18	49	316
19	M	David Garrick born, 1717; died, January 15, 1779.	7 9	17 20	50	315
20	Tu	Joseph Hume died, 1855.	7 7	17 21	51	314
21	W	British troops occupied Jericho, 1918.	7 5	17 23	52	313
22	Th	George Washington born, 1732; died, Dec. 14, 1799.	7 3	17 25	53	312
23	F	Samuel Pepys b. 1632. Sir Joshua Reynolds d. 1792.	7 1	17 27	54	311
24	S	St. Matthias. Drury Lane Theatre burnt, 1809.	6 59	17 29	55	310
25	S	2nd Sun. in Lent. Wallenstein assassinated, 1634.	6 57	17 30	56	309
26	M	Napoleon left the island of Elba, 1815.	6 55	17 32	57	308
27	Tu	Convention of London, 1884. Berlin Reichstag burnt,	6 53	17 34	58	307
28	W	Sir John Simon born, 1873. [1933]	6 51	17 36	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter...	7 ^h 1 ^m	9 ^h 21 ^m 6 ^{sec}
● New Moon ...	14	0 43 4
☾ First Quarter...	21	6 4' 7

Perigee 12d 11 3h. 224,140 miles.

Apogee 24d 10 2h. 251,800 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, February 1, 319° 56'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN FEB. 1933.
on 14 days; total fall 1'60 inches; above the
average by 0'03 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1 Pleasant and Partridge shooting ends
— 7 to 10. Buchan's "1st Cold Period"
— 14 Lent begins (ends midnight March 31).

QUARTER DAYS.

Lady Day—March 25.

Midsummer—June 24.

Michaelmas—September 29.

Christmas—December 25.

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8, May 9,
Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.

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FEBRUARY SECOND MONTH.

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THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time.		Hourly		Hourly		Hourly		Hourly		Subsolar		Mean Time		MEMORANDA.	
	Add to App. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Light Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Time at Mean Noon.	Hourly Var. of Time	Time at Mean Noon.	Hourly Var. of Time	Time at Mean Noon.	Hourly Var. of Time	Time at Mean Noon.	Hourly Var. of Time		
1	13 40	0'34	20 57 40	10'20	17 18 8S	0'71	20 44 1	15 15 27	2.							
2	13 47	0'31	21 1 45	10'17	16 55 7	0'72	20 47 57	15 11 31	3.							
3	13 54	0'28	21 5 48	10'13	16 38 4	0'73	20 51 54	15 7 35	4.							
4	14 1	0'24	21 9 51	10'10	16 20 7	0'74	20 55 50	15 3 39	5.							
5	14 6	0'21	21 13 53	10'07	16 2 7	0'75	20 59 47	14 59 43	6.							
6	14 11	0'18	21 17 54	10'03	15 44 4	0'77	21 3 44	14 55 48	7.							
7	14 15	0'14	21 21 55	10'00	15 25 9	0'78	21 7 40	14 51 52	8.							
8	14 18	0'11	21 25 54	9'57	15 7 1	0'79	21 11 37	14 47 56	9.							
9	14 20	0'08	21 29 53	9'53	14 48 1	0'80	21 15 33	14 44 0	10.							
10	14 21	0'05	21 33 51	9'50	14 28 8	0'81	21 19 30	14 40 4	11.							
11	14 22	0'02	21 37 49	9'47	14 9 3	0'82	21 23 26	14 36 8	12.							
12	14 22	0'02	21 41 45	9'44	13 49 5	0'83	21 27 23	14 32 12	13.							
13	14 21	0'05	21 45 41	9'41	13 29 5	0'84	21 31 20	14 28 16	14.							
14	14 20	0'08	21 49 36	9'38	13 9 2	0'85	21 35 16	14 24 20	15.							
15	14 18	0'11	21 53 30	9'35	12 48 8	0'86	21 39 13	14 20 24	16.							
16	14 15	0'14	21 57 24	9'32	12 28 2	0'86	21 43 9	14 16 28	17.							
17	14 11	0'17	22 1 17	9'29	12 7 3	0'87	21 47 6	14 12 33	18.							
18	14 6	0'20	22 5 9	9'26	11 46 3	0'88	21 51 2	14 8 37	19.							
19	14 1	0'23	22 9 0	9'23	11 25 1	0'89	21 54 59	14 4 41	20.							
20	13 55	0'26	22 12 51	9'20	11 3 7	0'89	21 58 55	14 0 45	21.							
21	13 49	0'28	22 16 41	9'17	10 42 1	0'90	22 2 52	13 56 49	22.							
22	13 42	0'31	22 20 30	9'14	10 20 4	0'91	22 6 48	13 52 53	23.							
23	13 34	0'34	22 24 19	9'11	9 58 5	0'91	22 10 45	13 48 57	24.							
24	13 25	0'37	22 28 7	9'09	9 36 5	0'92	22 14 42	13 45 1	25.							
25	13 16	0'39	22 31 54	9'06	9 14 3	0'93	22 18 38	13 41 5	26.							
26	13 6	0'42	22 35 41	9'04	8 52 0	0'93	22 22 35	13 37 9	27.							
27	12 56	0'44	22 39 28	9'02	8 29 6	0'94	22 26 31	13 33 13	28.							
28	12 45	0'46	22 43 13	9'00	8 7 0S	0'94	22 30 28	13 29 18	29.							

* METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1933.

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN FALL.	SUN. SHINE.
	Max.	Min.	Min. 1841-1908		Direction	(Pressure 112 to 101)		
1	53.2	45.5	39.6	29.398	11.6	SW	11	...
2	49.8	35.7	5	29.678	3.1	WNW	...	5.4
3	47.2	28.0	5	28.85	2.4	SW	10	2.3
4	54.2	47.0	5	29.99	4.8	SW	05	...
5	57.2	49.1	6	29.648	10.8	SW	...	0.8
6	53.1	45.3	6	29.798	3.4	WSW	02	0.1
7	52.0	44.3	5	29.398	5.5	WSW	07	...
8	55.2	42.3	3	29.763	4.2	WSW	02	...
9	54.5	48.0	39.1	29.777	4.8	WSW	...	...
10	53.4	36.9	38.9	29.922	4.2	WSW	38	0.4
11	42.8	33.1	8	30.320	4.3	NE	...	5.1
12	43.4	31.0	38.8	30.370	0.7	N	...	1.8
13	45.0	34.7	39.0	30.366	1.9	N	...	4.9
14	45.2	26.1	3	30.139	2.6	N	...	3.8
15	41.9	33.9	4	29.958	1.8	N	...	1.3
16	44.0	34.5	5	30.079	1.1	N	...	0.9
17	44.1	36.1	6	30.003	1.6	N	...	1.3
18	38.8	30.7	5	29.684	2.9	N	...	1.5
19	39.5	28.5	5	29.730	5.8	N	02	0.5
20	36.7	26.2	5	30.003	1.6	N	01	...
21	43.0	31.1	6	29.812	3.9	NNW	...	2.6
22	38.8	29.8	7	29.756	6.8	N	...	2.6
23	38.9	24.2	39.8	29.642	3.8	N	...	3.2
24	36.6	22.2	40.0	29.416	7.0	SE	24	...
25	40.3	34.3	1	29.436	5.2	SSE	18	...
26	44.8	36.3	2	29.341	3.5	SE	32	...
27	51.0	39.2	3	29.456	4.7	S	04	3.6
28	53.5	35.2	40.3	29.726	0.6	S	...	1.2
29	46.4	35.3	39.5	29.798	...	...	43.3	25

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
Day			
1	0	0	0
2	13.8 W	6.48	190.6
3	17.5	6.9	59.0
4	20.6 W	7.28	287.3

* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.										Age.	W. E.
	Rises	South.	beta	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter					
1	19 4	1 54	8 28	10 36 41	6 55 11	55	10 15	2 17	10	1	10 34	21
2	20 17	2 36	8 38	11 21 0	1 12 41	55	36 15	9 18	10	2	10 34	21
3	21 30	3 18	8 50	12 5 45	4 38 18	56	6 15	17 19	10	3	10 34	21
4	22 47	4 2	9 3	12 52 8	10 23 6	56	41 15	27 20	10	4	10 34	21
5	24 10	5 10	10 13	13 41 6	15 49 4	57	19 15	37 21	10	5	10 34	21
6	25 38	6 0	10 49	14 33 46	20 37 6	58	0 15	48 22	10	6	10 34	21
7	27 10	6 50	11 20	15 30 49	24 27 2	58	43 16	58 23	10	7	10 34	21
8	28 46	7 40	11 45	16 32 17	26 54 9	59	25 16	11 24	10	8	10 34	21
9	30 26	8 30	12 15	17 37 0	27 39 5	60	2 16	21 25	10	9	10 34	21
10	32 10	9 18	12 48	18 42 46	26 29 1	60	30 16	29 26	10	10	10 34	21
11	33 58	10 5	13 15	19 47 7	23 26 3	60	46 16	33 27	10	11	10 34	21
12	35 50	11 40	13 45	20 48 12	18 48 4	60	45 16	33 28	10	12	10 34	21
13	37 46	12 25	14 10	21 45 25	13 2 2	60	28 16	33 29	10	13	10 34	21
14	39 46	13 10	14 38	22 39 8	6 36 9	59	55 16	19 0	10	14	10 34	21
15	41 50	13 55	15 0	23 30 17	0 11 59	59	9 16	7 1	10	15	10 34	21
16	44 0	14 40	15 28	24 15 55	6 25 8	58	17 15	53 2	10	16	10 34	21
17	46 14	15 25	16 0	25 1 7	12 17 7	57	22 15	38 3	10	17	10 34	21
18	48 32	16 10	16 28	25 47 17	17 33 3	56	29 15	23 4	10	18	10 34	21
19	50 54	16 55	17 0	26 21 49	21 49 0	55	42 15	11 5	10	19	10 34	21
20	53 20	17 40	17 27	26 44 59	24 59 3	55	4 15	0 6	10	20	10 34	21
21	55 50	18 25	18 0	27 13 38	26 57 4	54	35 14	52 7	10	21	10 34	21
22	58 24	19 10	18 28	27 39 3	27 39 3	54	16 14	47 8	10	22	10 34	21
23	60 52	19 55	19 0	28 1 15	27 4 3	54	8 14	45 9	10	23	10 34	21
24	63 24	20 40	19 26	28 15 25	25 15 8	54	8 14	45 10	10	24	10 34	21
25	65 60	21 25	20 0	28 30 43	22 20 2	54	17 14	47 11	10	25	10 34	21
26	68 0	22 10	20 28	28 52 10	18 26 8	54	33 14	52 12	10	26	10 34	21
27	70 38	22 55	21 0	29 8 53	13 47 7	54	54 14	57 13	10	27	10 34	21
28	73 20	23 40	21 28	29 24 21	8 28 11	53	19 15	44 14	10	28	10 34	21

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 24.45m. (See p. 120)

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5h. 44m. Civil twilight ends at 17h. 36m. Night begins at 18h. 45m. The length of the Day is 9h. 6m.

Feb. 5. Venus at inferior conjunction.

Feb. 5, 18h. Jupiter in conjunction with γ . $7^{\circ} 7' N$.

Feb. 7. Jupiter Stationary.

Feb. 8. Saturn in conjunction.

Feb. 8, 23h. Mercury and Mars in conjunction. $5^{\circ} 0' 10'' N$.

Feb. 13. Total Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 138.

Feb. 13, 17h. Saturn in conjunction with γ . $1^{\circ} 1' 8''$

Feb. 15, 12h. Mars in conjunction with δ . $3^{\circ} 8''$.

Feb. 15, 6h. Mercury in conjunction with δ . $2^{\circ} 8''$.

Feb. 18. Mercury at greatest elongation. $18^{\circ} E$.

Feb. 24. Venus Stationary.

Feb. 26. morn. Jupiter's Satellites II and III in transit. See p. 138.

In this month the Mornings increase 50m.; the Afternoons 49m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer, Hydra.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♿ MERCURY			♀ VENUS			♂ MARS			♃ JUPITER			♄ SATURN.		
	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.	
1	22 2	7 13	30 4	21 2	30 8	43 0	22 13	50 12	3 7	13 27	57 7	41 5	21 24	55 16	13 6
5	22 33	29 9	44 4	20 50	34 9	9 9	22 28	49 10	36 4	13 27	56 7	40 1	21 27	18 16	2 7
10	22 59	40 5	57 5	20 41	6 9	47 5	22 43	38 9	6 7	13 27	56 7	37 0	21 29	41 15	51 7
23	23 16	34 2	40 4	20 35	19 10	29 0	22 58	19 7	35 1	13 27	1	7 32	21 32	3 15	40 7
25	23 20	13 1	8 1	20 33	41 11	8 5	23 12	52 6	1 9	13 26	8	7 25	21 24	23 15	20 8

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX					ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER					♃ URANUS.			♆ NEPTUNE.		
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.	
1	8 93	7 0	32 5	3 8	1 8	0 8	16 15	2 7	31 0	2 0	18 4	6 9				
15	8 91	8 7	30 5	3 8	1 8	0 8	16 13	3 3	29 1	2 0	18 9	6 9	Feb. 15.	Uranus rises	9h. 31m., sets	22h. 79m.
25	8 89	11 7	26 6	3 7	1 9	0 8	16 11	4 5	25 4	2 0	19 4	6 9		Neptune rises	18h. 27m., sets	7h. 55m.

Feb. 15. Sun's semidiameter in Transit, 1m 6.52 of Mean Time.

No Full-Moon in February. — Reference to page 86 will show that there is not a Full Moon in this calendar month, an omission which is sometimes spoken of as being rare but which actually happens on the average every 22 or 23 years, but not at regular intervals. In the 718 years, from 1582 to 2299, February has been or will be without a Full Moon on 32 occasions. It has happened twice since the foundation of this Almanack, the years having been 1885 and 1915; the next occasion will be in the year 1951, which shows the irregularity.

The more rare occurrence when February is without a Full Moon in a Leap year has happened once in the period of 718 years above defined, the year being 1638, and it cannot be said definitely when this will happen again.

The occurrence of five Sundays in February is also infrequent. It happens 23 times in the period of 718 years under review, and always after an interval of 28 or 40 years.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL, King Road (Avonmouth).		HULL (Immingham).		GREENOCK.		LEITH		H.M. BAR (Kingstown) G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.
1	2 48	3 10	0 48	0 28	8 18	8 39	7 6	7 6	2 29	2 23	3 55	4 7	0 20	0 30
2	3 18	3 43	0 59	0 57	8 49	9 9	7 36	7 35	2 4	2 57	4 28	4 42	0 53	1 0
3	3 48	4 16	1 19	1 24	9 19	9 40	8 5	8 5	2 37	2 32	4 58	5 11	1 22	1 30
4	4 18	4 46	1 49	1 55	9 47	10 7	8 35	8 36	3 12	3 6	5 30	5 41	1 51	2 0
5	4 47	5 15	2 22	2 30	10 17	10 36	9 8	9 15	3 45	3 40	6 0	6 13	2 23	2 35
6	5 14	5 44	3 0	3 10	10 47	11 0	9 45	9 59	4 16	4 16	6 38	6 57	3 0	3 15
7	5 49	6 24	3 45	4 1	11 27	11 56	10 34	10 55	4 52	4 54	7 24	7 47	3 50	4 12
8	6 29	7 22	4 45	5 11	11 55	12 35	11 35	11 55	5 31	5 45	8 20	8 54	5 2	5 45
9	7 05	8 46	5 5	6 46	1 11	1 55	0 11	0 59	6 39	7 12	9 28	10 23	6 40	7 25
10	7 42	10 28	7 36	8 21	2 53	3 42	1 54	2 30	8 8	9 3	10 45	11 47	8 2	8 41
11	8 19	11 54	8 55	9 34	4 31	5 9	3 21	3 44	9 46	10 30	...	0 11	9 7	9 40
12	...	0 34	9 55	10 29	5 45	6 16	4 26	4 40	10 59	11 34	1 2	1 19	10 1	10 33
13	0 54	1 29	10 46	11 18	6 44	7 9	5 21	5 30	11 53	...	2 2	2 13	10 50	11 19
14	1 45	2 18	11 32	...	7 31	7 55	6 10	6 15	0 27	0 41	2 47	2 57	11 35	...
15	2 29	3 2	0 2	0 16	8 15	8 36	6 55	6 59	1 9	1 23	3 27	3 41	0 3	0 19
16	3 10	3 44	0 42	0 56	8 58	9 16	7 36	7 40	1 47	2 12	4 15	4 23	0 45	1 0
17	3 50	4 25	1 22	1 34	9 35	9 51	8 15	8 15	2 30	2 52	4 50	5 3	1 25	1 40
18	4 31	5 5	1 59	2 12	10 11	10 27	8 50	8 55	3 10	3 27	5 29	5 42	2 4	2 20
19	5 1	5 39	2 38	2 52	10 43	10 56	9 27	9 34	3 47	3 57	6 8	6 19	2 44	3 4
20	5 40	6 10	3 16	3 35	11 13	11 28	10 5	10 15	4 17	4 30	6 47	7 8	3 26	3 50
21	6 14	6 47	3 59	4 24	11 46	...	10 45	11 10	4 47	5 10	7 39	8 9	4 17	4 50
22	7 1	7 36	4 55	5 31	0 6	0 33	11 41	...	5 29	6 9	8 42	9 15	5 25	6 5
23	8 10	8 53	6 15	7 4	0 59	1 47	0 30	1 4	6 34	7 56	9 55	10 44	6 43	7 21
24	9 47	10 34	7 49	8 26	2 23	3 28	1 55	2 30	8 16	9 42	11 13	...	7 53	8 26
25	11 15	11 49	8 59	9 25	4 5	4 55	3 11	3 34	9 47	10 55	0 2	0 25	8 50	9 20
26	...	0 20	9 49	10 10	5 22	5 55	4 10	4 24	10 40	11 33	1 5	1 21	9 38	10 5
27	0 46	1 11	10 30	10 49	6 15	6 40	4 53	5 2	11 18	...	1 44	2 3	10 20	10 45
28	1 25	1 46	11 3	11 20	6 52	7 12	5 5	5 39	0 5	11 52	2 23	2 39	10 58	11 20

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames may cause a higher rise of the river, and the low lying riverside districts to be flooded.

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING OF PLANETS (NOON = 12h)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.
4	8 10	13 0	17 51	6 48	12 9	17 30
11	7 58	13 16	18 35	6 7	11 25	16 43
18	7 42	13 20	19 0	5 34	10 46	15 59
25	7 5	13 1	18 58	5 8	10 15	15 23

D.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.
4	8 15	13 15	18 15	3 6	4 29	9 53
11	7 57	13 8	18 20	3 4	4 2	9 26
18	7 40	13 1	18 24	2 9	3 34	8 58
25	7 22	12 54	18 28	21 49	3 5	8 30

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY, being at greatest eastern elongation on the 18th, is an evening star in the middle of the month. At 6 o'clock on February 11 it will be about 5° above the west-south-west horizon, and may be seen after that date at a rather greater altitude. On the 8th Mars will be near to it on its left.

♀ VENUS will be at inferior conjunction on the 5th, but being 6° higher than the Sun its lower edge may be seen by telescope. At the end of the month it will be a brilliant morning star, rising in the E.S.E. about daybreak.

♂ MARS remains low in the western sky for an hour after sunset, and will not be conspicuous.

♃ JUPITER is a bright object in the midnight and morning sky. Max. - 17 to - 19.

♄ SATURN is neither a morning nor evening star.

SATURN ♄

D.	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m.	h m.	h m.
	h m.	h m.	h m.
4	7 51	12 28	17 6
11	7 25	12 4	16 43
18	7 0	11 40	16 21
25	6 34	11 16	15 58

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DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 6° $7'$ $21d.$ $7h.$	THE SUN		DAYS	
M	Light and Dark. W.		Rises	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	Th	ST. DAVID'S DAY. Todhunter died, 1884.	6 49	17 37	60	305
2	F	John Wesley died, 1701; born, June 28, 1703.	6 46	17 39	61	304
3	S	Bonignus Forbes Winslow died, 1874.	6 44	17 41	62	303
4	S	3rd Sunday in Lent. R.N.L.I. founded, 1824.	6 42	17 43	63	302
5	M	Covent Garden Theatre burnt, 1856.	6 40	17 44	64	301
6	Tu	Michel Angelo born, 1474.	6 38	17 46	65	300
7	W	Sir J. Herschel born, 1792.	6 36	17 48	66	299
8	Th	Bernadotte, King of Sweden, died, 1844.	6 33	17 50	67	298
9	F	Cardinal Mazarin died, 1661.	6 31	17 51	68	297
10	S	William Morley died, 1884.	6 29	17 53	69	296
11	S	4th Sunday in Lent. Tasso born, 1544.	6 27	17 55	70	295
12	M	Revolution in Russia, 1917.	6 24	17 57	71	294
13	Tu	Dr. J. Priestley (Oxygen) b. 1733; d. Feb. 6, 1804.	6 22	17 58	72	293
14	W	Admiral Byng shot, 1757. Millwall Docks opened, 1868.	6 20	18 0	73	292
15	Th	Viscount Melbourne b. 1779; d. Nov. 24, 1848.	6 18	18 2	74	291
16	F	Gustavus III. assassinated, 1702.	6 15	18 3	75	290
17	S	ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Duke of Cambridge died, 1904.	6 13	18 5	76	289
18	S	5th Sunday in Lent. Princess Louise born, 1848.	6 11	18 7	77	288
19	M	Sir R. Burton (Arabian Nights) born, 1821.	6 8	18 9	78	287
20	Tu	Law Sittings, Court of Session, end. Foch d. 1929.	6 6	18 10	79	286
21	W	Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, died, 1883.	6 4	18 12	80	285
22	Th	Beaugé, 1421. National Gallery formed, 1824.	6 2	18 14	81	284
23	F	Viscount Milner born, 1854; died, May 13, 1925.	5 59	18 15	82	283
24	S	Thorvaldsen, Danish sculptor, died, 1844.	5 57	18 17	83	282
25	S	Palm Sun. Annunciation. Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 55	18 19	84	281
26	M	The Lord Mayor committed to the Tower, 1771.	5 53	18 20	85	280
27	Tu	Tolls abolished on London Bridge, 1782.	5 50	18 22	86	279
28	W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. War deci. against Russia.	5 48	18 24	87	278
29	Th	Maunday Thursday. Rev. J. Keble died, 1866. [1854.	5 46	18 25	88	277
30	F	Good Friday. London-India Air Service inaugurated, 1929.	5 43	18 27	89	276
31	S	Duke of Gloucester born, 1900.	5 41	18 29	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	.....	1d. 10h. 56m.
● Last Quarter	.....	8 18 58
● New Moon	.....	15 12 83
○ First Quarter	.....	23 1 44.5
○ Full Moon	.....	31 1 14.5

Perigee 12d. 9 7h. 227,450 miles.

Apogee 24d. 5 9h. 251,310

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, March 1, $318^{\circ} 27'$.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN MAR., 1933, on 12 days; total fall, 2.42 inches; above the average by 0.68 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

31. Financial Year 1933-4 ends. Jewish Pass-over (to April 7).

1934.]

MARCH THIRD MONTH.

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Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sideral		Mean Time		MEMORANDA
Day	Add to App. Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Time at Mean Noon.	at 0h Sidereal Time				
1	M. S.	0.48	H. M. S.	9.37	°	H. M. S.	H. M. S.					
1	12 34	0.48	22 46 58	9.37	7 44.3 S	0.95	22 34 24	12 25 22	1.			
2	12 22	0.51	22 50 43	9.35	7 21.5 S	0.95	22 38 20	12 21 26	2.			
3	12 10	0.53	22 54 27	9.33	6 58.6 S	0.95	22 42 17	12 17 30	3.			
4	11 57	0.54	22 58 11	9.31	6 35.6 S	0.96	22 46 14	12 13 34	4.			
5	11 44	0.56	23 1 54	9.29	6 12.5 S	0.96	22 50 11	12 9 38	5.			
6	11 30	0.58	23 5 37	9.28	5 49.3 S	0.96	22 54 7	12 5 42	6.			
7	11 16	0.60	23 9 19	9.26	5 26.1 S	0.97	22 58 4	12 1 46	7.			
8	11 1	0.61	23 13 1	9.24	5 2.8 S	0.97	23 2 0	12 57 50	8.			
9	10 46	0.63	23 16 43	9.23	4 39.3 S	0.98	23 5 57	12 53 54	9.			
10	10 31	0.64	23 20 24	9.21	4 15.9 S	0.98	23 9 53	12 49 58	10.			
11	10 16	0.65	23 24 5	9.20	3 52.3 S	0.98	23 13 50	12 46 3	11.			
12	10 0	0.67	23 27 46	9.19	3 28.8 S	0.98	23 17 46	12 42 7	12.			
13	9 44	0.68	23 31 26	9.18	3 5.2 S	0.98	23 21 43	12 38 11	13.			
14	9 27	0.69	23 35 7	9.17	2 41.5 S	0.99	23 25 40	12 34 15	14.			
15	9 10	0.70	23 38 47	9.16	2 17.8 S	0.99	23 29 36	12 30 19	15.			
16	8 53	0.71	23 42 26	9.15	1 54.1 S	0.99	23 33 33	12 26 23	16.			
17	8 36	0.72	23 46 6	9.14	1 30.4 S	0.99	23 37 29	12 22 27	17.			
18	8 19	0.73	23 49 45	9.13	1 6.7 S	0.99	23 41 26	12 18 31	18.			
19	8 1	0.73	23 53 24	9.12	0 43.0 S	0.99	23 45 22	12 14 35	19.			
20	7 44	0.74	23 57 3	9.11	0 19.2 S	0.99	23 49 19	12 10 39	20.			
21	7 26	0.75	0 0 41	9.11	0 4.5 N	0.99	23 53 15	12 6 43	21.			
22	7 8	0.75	0 4 20	9.10	0 28.2 N	0.99	23 57 12	12 2 48	22.			
23	6 50	0.76	0 7 58	9.10	0 51.8 N	0.99	0 1 9	11 58 52	23.			
24	6 31	0.76	0 11 37	9.10	1 15.5 N	0.98	0 5 5	11 54 56	24.			
25	6 13	0.76	0 15 15	9.9	1 39.1 N	0.98	0 9 2	11 51 0	25.			
26	5 55	0.77	0 18 53	9.9	2 2.7 N	0.98	0 12 58	11 47 4	26.			
27	5 36	0.77	0 22 31	9.9	2 26.2 N	0.98	0 16 55	11 43 8	27.			
28	5 18	0.77	0 26 9	9.9	2 49.7 N	0.98	0 20 51	11 39 12	28.			
29	4 59	0.77	0 29 47	9.9	3 13.1 N	0.97	0 24 48	11 35 16	29.			
30	4 41	0.76	0 33 26	9.9	3 36.4 N	0.97	0 28 44	11 31 20	30.			
31	4 23	0.76	0 37 4	9.10	3 59.7 N	0.97	0 32 41	11 27 24	31.			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1933.

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM		WIND		RAIN-FALL.	SUNSHINE.
	Air	Min	Max	Mean	Pressure	Direction	Force		
1	50.0	35.1	40.4	29.693	1.7	ESE	16	0.1	21.
2	51.6	38.9	4	29.356	1.4	S	07	...	22.
3	52.7	48.8	5	29.038	6.9	SSW	24	...	23.
4	55.0	43.6	7	29.127	5.8	WSW	03	3.1	24.
5	56.2	40.0	40.9	29.516	4.0	SW	...	6.4	25.
6	55.0	41.3	41.0	29.799	6.7	SSW	29	2.7	26.
7	54.9	35.0	0	29.797	6.2	WSW	12	5.2	27.
8	56.7	32.7	1	30.777	1.2	SW	...	8.0	28.
9	52.3	41.8	41.0	30.205	1.6	SSW	...	...	29.
10	57.7	35.1	40.9	29.995	4.0	ESE	...	8.9	30.
11	55.9	36.9	41.0	29.829	1.7	E	...	9.3	31.
12	57.6	30.0	1	29.907	0.8	Calm	...	7.6	...
13	52.8	28.4	3	29.956	0.1	Calm	...	0.1	...
14	57.9	37.0	5	30.008	2.2	WSW	...	6.1	...
15	54.9	40.1	7	29.861	2.6	SW	...	...	...
16	50.3	44.7	41.9	29.329	10.0	SW	34	...	...
17	50.6	40.3	42.0	28.795	19.4	SW	44	...	...
18	52.6	40.0	42.0	29.148	3.4	SW	11	4.4	...
19	57.6	43.3	41.9	29.055	12.0	SW	28	2.8	...
20	47.3	30.7	9	29.777	7.3	NW	15	3.7	...
21	58.2	28.7	41.9	30.257	1.0	SSW	...	6.7	...
22	59.7	32.1	42.0	29.189	2.8	SE	...	10.6	...
23	53.0	36.6	2	29.120	6.1	ESE	...	10.5	...
24	51.8	34.2	4	29.152	2.8	E	...	10.7	...
25	55.4	31.1	42.7	29.113	1.5	E	...	10.8	...
26	57.7	25.9	43.0	29.167	0.6	E	...	9.8	...
27	61.1	33.1	3	29.153	1.2	NE	...	10.3	...
28	64.1	30.8	43.7	30.009	0.3	Calm	...	10.5	...
29	66.1	31.5	44.1	29.817	1.7	WSW	...	10.1	...
30	60.3	37.3	45	29.832	5.0	WSW	18	3.3	...
31	56.9	35.1	44.9	29.942	2.7	SW	...	5.9	...
Mean	55.6	36.1	41.9	29.768	...	...	2.4	16.6	...

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc	
		Lat	Long.
Day			
5	22° 6' W	7° 3' S	181° 9'
15	24° 5' W	7° 2' S	50° 1'
25	25° 8' W	6° 8' S	278° 2'

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises		Sets		At Greenwich Midnight.					Age.
					Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	W. R.	
11	12	4	0	34	11 59 16	2 45' 9" N	55 46	15	12 15	23
12	19	10	1	16	11 54 29	3 8' 15" N	56 15	15	19 16	23
13	25	35	2	0	12 40 57	9 0' 1" N	56 44	15	27 17	23
14	21	24	2	47	13 29 40	14 34' 5"	57 13	15	35 18	23
15	16	16	3	57	14 21 33	19 33' 3"	57 44	15	43 19	23
16	11	9	4	31	15 17 13	23 36' 5"	58 11	15	51 20	23
17	6	3	5	15	16 14 44	26 43' 0"	58 39	15	59 21	23
18	1	1	6	30	17 19 14	27 34' 3"	59 5	16	6 22	23
19	3	11	6	32	18 22 56	26 58' 7"	59 27	16	12 23	23
20	4	6	7	34	19 25 46	24 36' 0"	59 44	16	17 24	23
21	11	4	8	34	20 26 4	20 37' 9"	59 53	16	19 25	23
22	12	5	9	32	21 3	15 24' 6"	59 54	16	19 26	23
23	13	5	10	25	22 17 1	9 20' 8"	59 40	16	15 27	23
24	14	5	17	15	23 34	2 51' 49"	59 15	16	9 28	23
25	6	12	18	4	24 58 43	3 40' 0" N	58 41	15	59 0	18
26	6	14	18	25	25 19 47	0 48' 27"	57 59	15	48 1	18
27	6	29	13	39	26 37	15 28' 0"	57 13	15	35 2	18
28	6	46	14	28	27 22	20 11' 5"	56 27	15	23 3	12
29	7	5	15	17	28 45	23 22' 22"	55 44	15	11 4	12
30	7	32	16	8	29 16	26 17' 4"	55 8	15	5 1	12
31	8	6	17	0	30 10	27 20' 0"	54 40	14	54 6	12
1	8	19	17	52	31 59	27 16' 1"	54 22	14	49 7	12
2	9	49	18	43	33 26	6 56' 37"	54 14	14	47 8	12
3	10	55	19	32	34 53	7 47' 29"	54 17	14	47 9	12
4	11	6	20	19	36 22	12 43' 3"	54 29	14	51 10	12
5	12	20	21	3	37 53	18 8' 5"	54 50	14	56 11	12
6	13	33	21	47	39 16	10 16' 10"	55 18	15	4 12	12
7	14	46	22	29	40 54	13 38' 9"	55 50	15	13 13	12
8	15	59	22	11	42 36	14 08' 56"	56 25	15	22 14	12
9	16	18	23	56	44 18	7 11' 4"	57 15	15	32 15	12
10	17	37	24	42	45 54	12 57' 13"	57 34	15	41 16	12

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. 30m. (See p. 120)

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4h. 56m. Civil twilight ends 18h. 23m. Night begins 19h. 29m. The length of the Day is 10h. 48m.

Mar. 2. Neptune in Opposition. Distance from Earth 2,712,150,000 miles.

Mar. 4. 21h. Jupiter in conjunction with D. 7° N.

Mar. 6. Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

Mar. 11. Venus at Greatest Brilliance.

Mar. 12. 10h. Venus in conjunction with D. 9° N.

Mar. 13. 8h. Saturn in conjunction with D. 7° S.

Mar. 14. 8h. Mercury in conjunction with D. 0° 7° N.

Mar. 16. 4h. Mars in conjunction with D. 5° S.

Mar. 17. 23h. Uranus in conjunction with D. 6° S.

Mar. 21. 7h. The Sun enters the Sign Aries (Equinox). Beginning of the Tropical Year.

Mar. 26. 10h. Occultation of 8 Cancri, mag. 4.2. (See p. 139.)

Mar. 31. 23h. Jupiter in conjunction with D. 7° N.

The Zodiacal Light may be seen after sunset in the middle of this month.

In this month the Mornings increase 68m.; the Afternoons 55m. Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Gemini, Lynx, Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Icarus, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.			
D.	R.A.	Dec. s.		D.	R.A.	Dec. s.		D.	R.A.	Dec. s.		D.	R.A.	Dec. s.		D.	R.A.	Dec. s.	
1	23	10	15	1	24	3		1	23	17	4	27	6	13	24	58	7	17	6
2	22	52	44	3	19	4		2	22	41	37	2	22	7	13	23	7	8	1
3	22	37	27	5	17	6		3	23	55	58	3	17	5	13	21	21	41	9
4	22	30	47	7	14	8		4	0	10	3	0	17	0	13	20	0	45	3
5	22	33	41	8	14	1		5	0	24	11	1	52	2	13	17	57	6	32
6	22	44	25	8	16	9		6	0	38	17	3	25	0	13	15	46	6	18
7	22	30	15	1	24	3		1	23	17	4	27	6	13	24	58	7	17	6
8	22	52	44	3	19	4		2	22	41	37	2	22	7	13	23	7	8	1
9	22	37	27	5	17	6		3	23	55	58	3	17	5	13	21	21	41	9
10	22	30	47	7	14	8		4	0	10	3	0	17	0	13	20	0	45	3
11	22	33	41	8	14	1		5	0	24	11	1	52	2	13	17	57	6	32
12	22	44	25	8	16	9		6	0	38	17	3	25	0	13	15	46	6	18

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.									
☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
58' 8"	14	0	23	4	3	7	1	9	0	8	16	9	5	3	22	3	2	0	19
15	8	55	13	5	19	9	3	7	1	9	0	8	16	6	5	1	19	0	2
25	8	22	11	4	17	0	3	7	1	9	0	8	16	4	3	16	3	2	0

Mar. 16, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 4.42s. of Mean Time.

♅ URANUS.				♆ NEPTUNE.			
D.	R.A.	Dec. s.		D.	R.A.	Dec. s.	
10	1	34	5	10	50	5	8
20	1	36	4	10	49	5	8

Mar. 17. Uranus rises 7h. 37m., sets 10h. 49m. Neptune rises 10h. 25m., sets 5h. 56m.

The Tides.—The double figures for Greenock (1st col.), March 30 in the table on opposite page, indicate that there is high water at that place twice in the first half of the day. A similar case occurs in April. Other instances of two high tides within the space of 24 hours are to be occasionally found, the reason for which may be briefly indicated:—

The Astronomical forces which produce the tides may be divided into two principal classes—(1) Semi-diurnal forces which tend to produce two equal tides in the lunar day, and (2) Diurnal forces which tend to produce one tide in the day.

The effect of the diurnal on the semi-diurnal forces is twofold. They affect morning and afternoon heights in opposite directions, raising the one and lowering the other, and thus produce

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL King Road (Avonmouth).		HULL (Immingham)		GROFNOCK		LEITH		PIHLAR BAR (Kingstown). C. M. T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	1 56	2 15	11 34	11 53	7 23	7 42	6 5	6 10	0 37	0 55	2 59	3 10	11 32	11 53
2	2 25	2 44	...	0 3	7 54	8 14	6 39	6 40	1 7	0 58	3 29	3 43	...	0 4
3	2 52	3 18	0 23	0 32	8 24	8 42	7 9	7 11	1 34	1 35	4 0	4 17	0 24	0 35
4	3 23	3 47	0 53	1 2	8 54	9 15	7 36	7 44	2 10	2 5	4 29	4 47	0 55	1 5
5	3 54	4 18	1 24	1 33	9 24	9 43	8 6	8 15	2 47	2 39	5 3	5 18	1 25	1 35
6	4 24	4 46	1 58	2 8	9 53	10 13	8 39	8 54	3 22	3 12	5 36	5 55	1 57	2 9
7	4 52	5 17	2 34	2 49	10 26	10 46	9 16	9 40	3 53	3 49	6 15	6 38	2 25	2 51
8	5 21	5 48	3 20	3 43	11 5	11 31	10 4	10 36	4 27	4 34	7 2	7 33	3 25	3 50
9	5 47	6 29	4 5	4 56	...	0 5	11 5	11 59	5 10	5 35	8 1	8 42	4 42	5 30
10	6 27	7 15	5 45	6 41	0 45	1 41	...	0 34	6 17	7 29	9 17	10 14	6 25	7 15
11	9 40	10 19	7 25	8 19	2 43	3 40	1 51	2 16	7 56	9 18	10 42	11 45	7 49	8 30
12	11 16	11 46	8 44	9 25	4 27	5 3	3 20	3 33	9 37	10 27	...	0 7	8 53	9 25
13	...	0 28	9 40	10 16	5 35	6 3	4 20	4 28	10 46	11 21	0 51	1 7	9 45	10 15
14	0 46	1 10	10 29	10 59	6 27	6 52	5 10	5 15	11 33	...	1 43	1 56	10 32	11 1
15	1 34	2 2	11 12	11 39	7 11	7 32	5 54	5 57	0 6	0 22	2 24	2 35	11 15	11 40
16	2 12	2 42	11 52	...	7 51	8 10	6 34	6 37	0 49	1 4	3 3	3 15	11 56	...
17	2 49	3 19	0 17	0 31	8 31	8 47	7 10	7 15	1 18	1 41	3 41	3 55	0 20	0 35
18	3 27	3 54	0 52	1 7	9 4	9 20	7 45	7 51	2 2	2 17	4 16	4 31	0 58	1 13
19	4 3	4 28	1 28	1 43	9 38	9 50	8 18	8 29	2 40	2 51	4 55	5 11	1 33	1 51
20	4 37	5 0	2 2	2 19	10 7	10 18	8 50	9 5	3 11	3 25	5 34	5 50	2 8	2 28
21	5 7	5 3	3 35	3 56	10 33	10 43	9 21	9 45	3 42	3 57	6 16	6 41	2 45	3 12
22	5 43	6 0	3 14	3 41	11 3	11 18	9 59	10 34	4 16	4 38	7 6	7 34	3 39	4 8
23	6 30	6 46	4 3	4 45	11 43	...	10 48	11 41	4 54	5 41	8 9	8 39	4 35	5 23
24	7 34	7 55	5 15	6 5	0 4	0 50	11 59	...	5 43	7 28	9 15	10 0	5 57	6 45
25	9 3	9 36	6 55	7 45	1 25	2 34	1 16	1 36	7 21	9 23	10 29	11 17	7 15	7 52
26	10 41	11 13	8 16	8 49	3 12	4 13	2 40	2 51	8 59	10 28	11 42	...	8 15	8 45
27	11 52	...	9 11	9 35	4 41	5 17	3 35	3 46	10 4	11 5	0 21	0 43	9 25	9 31
28	0 15	0 39	9 53	10 14	5 37	6 3	4 20	4 29	10 44	11 44	1 7	1 28	9 46	10 12
29	0 55	1 14	10 28	10 48	6 19	6 41	4 57	5 5	11 21	...	1 46	1 56	10 26	10 48
30	1 26	1 45	11 0	11 20	6 53	7 13	5 31	5 39	...	0 7	2 17	2 29	11 1	11 22
31	1 55	2 14	11 33	11 53	7 25	7 45	6 5	6 13	0 36	0 19	2 50	3 4	11 35	11 55

RISING, SETTING, AND SETTING
of the PLANETS (Noon = 12h.)

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
4 6 25	12 17	18 9		4 49	9 52	14 55	
11 5 50	11 26	17 1		4 35	9 36	14 37	
18 5 27	10 49	16 11		4 33	9 24	14 26	
25 5 12	10 30	15 49		4 14	9 17	14 20	

MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
4 7 3	12 47	18 31		21 9	2 36	8 2	
11 6 44	12 39	18 35		20 38	2 6	7 33	
18 6 25	12 31	18 38		20 7	1 38	7 5	
25 6 7	12 24	18 42		19 35	1 5	6 36	

SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets	
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
4 6 8	10 52	15 35	
11 5 44	10 27	15 12	
18 5 17	10 3	14 49	
25 4 51	9 38	14 25	

a diurnal inequality in the height of the tide; secondly they shift the times of morning and afternoon high water in opposite directions, accelerating the one and retarding the other, and so increase the interval between two consecutive high tides and diminish the interval between the two which follow.

At any particular place the magnitude of these effects depends upon the ratio of the diurnal to the semi-diurnal forces at that place. In British waters this ratio is generally small and it is seldom that the tidal interval is altered so that two high tides occur within 12 hours.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY being at Inferior Conjunction on the 6th is neither a morning nor evening star.

♀ VENUS is a morning star at maximum brilliance (magnitude - 4.3) on the 11th. It will be 5° above the horizon in east-south-east shortly after 5 o'clock in the middle of the month.

♂ MARS is above the horizon for a short time after sunset but will not be seen.

♃ JUPITER rises in the mid-evening, south of the east point. It is now retrograding and passes 4' north of Spica on the night of the 12th. Magnitude - 1.9 to - 2.0.

♄ SATURN in Capricorn rises an hour before the sun at the end of the month in the east-south-east. It will then be not far from Venus, about 3° south of the bright planet. Magnitude + 1.1.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° 0' 20" 19h.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M	Light and Dark		Rises	Sets.	of the Year.	tend of Year.
1	S	Easter Day. Manchester became a City, 1853.	5 39	18 30	91	274
2	M	Easter Monday. Mandalay fire, 1884.	5 37	18 32	92	273
3	Tu	Easter Tuesday. British flight over Mt. Everest, 1933.	5 34	18 34	93	272
4	W	U.S. Airship <i>Akron</i> lost at sea, 1933.	5 32	18 36	94	271
5	Th	Earl of Carnarvon, Egyptologist, died, 1923.	5 30	18 37	95	270
6	F	Rev. Robert Hawker died, 1827.	5 28	18 39	96	269
7	S	Salvo of beer again legal in U.S.A., 1933.	5 25	18 40	97	268
8	S	1st Sunday after Easter.	5 23	18 42	98	267
9	M	Francis Bacon died, 1626.	5 21	18 44	99	266
10	Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Toulouse, 1814.	5 19	18 45	100	265
11	W	Charles Reade died, 1884, born, June 8, 1814	5 16	18 47	101	264
12	Th	Rodney's victory, 1782.	5 14	18 49	102	263
13	F	Roman Catholic Disabilities Bill, 1829.	5 12	18 50	103	262
14	S	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.	5 10	18 52	104	261
15	S	2nd Sunday after Easter. <i>Titanic</i> disaster, 1912.	5 8	18 54	105	260
16	M	Culloden, 1746. Sir John Franklin born, 1786.	5 6	18 55	106	259
17	Tu	Byron tried for duelling, 1765.	5 3	18 57	107	258
18	W	Royal Humane Society founded, 1774	5 1	18 59	108	257
19	Th	Primrose Day. U.S.A. off Gold Standard, 1933.	4 59	19 0	109	256
20	F	Garibaldi received freedom of the City, 1864.	4 57	19 2	110	255
21	S	Charlotte Bronte born, 1816. Mark Twain died, 1910.	4 55	19 4	111	254
22	S	3rd Sun. after Easter. * <i>Summer Time begins</i> , 2 a.m.	4 53	19 5	112	253
23	M	St. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare born, 1564.	4 51	19 7	113	252
24	Tu	Keele College Chapel opened, 1876. opened, 1884	4 49	19 9	114	251
25	W	St. Mark. ANZAC DAY (1915). Brompton Oratory	4 47	19 10	115	250
26	Th	Royal Academy opened in Pall Mall, 1769	4 45	19 12	116	249
27	F	Edward Gibbon, historian, born, 1737.	4 43	19 14	117	248
28	S	Mutiny of the <i>Bounty</i> , 1789.	4 41	19 15	118	247
29	S	4th Sunday after Easter.	4 39	19 17	119	246
30	M	James Montgomery, Scottish poet, died, 1851.	4 37	19 18	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	7d. 0h. 48 5m.
● New Moon	13 23 57 0
☾ First Quarter	21 21 20 4
☉ Full Moon	29 12 45 4

Perigee 7d. 11 24h. 239,880 miles.

Apogee 21d. 17 7h. 253,170 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, April 1, 316° 48'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN APR., 1933,
on 7 days; total fall, 0.75 inch; below the
average by 0.72 inch.

* No change is made in these pages. Greenwich
Time (G.M.T., sec p. 84) is used throughout.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 2 Refreshment House Licences to be held
renewed—County Quarter Sessions to be held
within the period of 22 days immediately pre-
ceding or immediately following March 25 last.

7. Fire Insurances must be paid.

11 to 14. Buchan's "Cold Period."

14. Parish Councils to hold their annual meet-
ing on or within seven days of this date.

16. Muhammadan New Year (1353)

Equation of Time.			THE SUN (MEAN NOON).						Sidereal	Mean Time		MEMORANDA.
Day.	Add to App. Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Mean Noon.	Hourly Var.	at 0h. Sid. Time.	at 0h. Sid. Time.		
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	S.	S.	M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	1. S.	
1	4 5	0 76	0 40 42	9 10	4 22 9	0 97	0 36 38	11 23 28	2.			
2	3 47	0 75	0 44 21	9 10	4 46 1	0 96	0 40 34	11 19 33	3.			
3	2 29	0 75	0 47 59	9 11	5 9 1	0 96	0 44 31	11 15 37	4.			
4	3 11	0 74	0 51 38	9 12	5 32 1	0 95	0 48 27	11 11 41	5.			
5	2 53	0 73	0 55 17	9 12	5 54 9	0 95	0 52 24	11 7 45	6.			
6	2 36	0 72	0 58 56	9 13	6 17 7	0 95	0 56 20	11 3 49	7.			
7	2 19	0 71	1 2 35	9 14	6 40 4	0 94	1 0 17	10 59 53	8.			
8	2 2	0 70	1 6 15	9 15	7 2 9	0 94	1 4 13	10 55 57	9.			
9	1 45	0 69	1 9 55	9 16	7 25 4	0 93	1 8 10	10 52 1	10.			
10	1 28	0 68	1 13 35	9 17	7 47 7	0 93	1 12 7	10 48 5	11.			
11	1 11	0 67	1 17 15	9 19	8 9 8	0 92	1 16 3	10 44 9	12.			
12	0 56	0 66	1 20 56	9 20	8 31 9	0 92	1 20 0	10 40 13	1.			
13	0 40	0 64	1 24 37	9 21	8 53 8	0 91	1 23 56	10 36 18	2.			
14	0 25	0 63	1 28 18	9 23	9 15 5	0 90	1 27 53	10 32 22	3.			
15	0 10	0 62	1 32 0	9 24	9 37 1	0 90	1 31 49	10 28 26	4.			
16	Subt.	0 60	1 35 41	9 25	9 58 6	0 89	1 35 46	10 24 30	5.			
17	0 19	0 59	1 39 24	9 27	10 19 8	0 88	1 39 42	10 20 34	6.			
18	0 3	0 57	1 43 6	9 28	10 40 9	0 88	1 43 39	10 16 38	7.			
19	0 46	0 56	1 46 49	9 30	11 1 8	0 87	1 47 36	10 12 42	8.			
20	0 59	0 54	1 50 33	9 32	11 22 6	0 86	1 51 32	10 8 46	9.			
21	1 12	0 52	1 54 17	9 33	11 43 1	0 85	1 55 29	10 4 50	10.			
22	1 24	0 51	1 58 1	9 35	12 3 5	0 84	1 59 25	10 0 54	11.			
23	1 36	0 49	2 1 45	9 37	12 23 6	0 84	2 3 22	9 56 58	12.			
24	1 48	0 47	2 5 31	9 39	12 43 6	0 83	2 7 18	9 53 3	1.			
25	1 59	0 45	2 9 16	9 41	13 3 3	0 82	2 11 15	9 49 7	2.			
26	2 9	0 43	2 13 2	9 43	13 22 9	0 81	2 15 11	9 45 11	3.			
27	2 19	0 41	2 16 49	9 45	13 42 2	0 80	2 19 8	9 41 15	4.			
28	2 29	0 39	2 20 36	9 47	14 1 2	0 79	2 23 4	9 37 19	5.			
29	2 38	0 37	2 24 23	9 49	14 20 1	0 78	2 27 1	9 33 23	6.			
30	2 47	0 35	2 28 11	9 51	14 39 7	0 77	2 30 58	9 29 27	7.			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1933.

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM	WIND		RAIN	SW. FINE	19.
	Max	Min	Mean		(Pressure in in. Hg.)	(Direction and Force)			
				inches			inches		
1	53.5	42.0	45.3	30.009	2.2	WSW	...	0.2	20.
2	59.9	35.5	45.7	30.105	5.5	WSW	...	6.1	21.
3	62.1	43.2	46.0	30.035	3.2	WSW	...	8.2	22.
4	60.1	37.8	49.0	30.083	1.1	WSW	...	6.1	23.
5	58.2	36.5	47.3	30.123	0.7	NNW	...	8.1	24.
6	67.0	38.6	52.8	30.097	0.2	Calm	...	5.9	25.
7	72.0	45.9	58.9	30.051	0.5	WSW	...	8.3	26.
8	72.8	44.9	58.8	30.003	1.3	WSW	...	10.9	27.
9	62.7	42.7	46.0	29.979	2.3	W	...	2.4	28.
10	69.8	48.5	45.9	30.063	1.1	WSW	...	6.7	29.
11	71.7	45.2	58.4	30.005	2.9	SW	...	1.2	30.
12	59.6	47.4	45.9	29.829	3.0	WSW	...	...	31.
13	57.0	37.8	46.1	30.174	1.6	NE	...	9.6	32.
14	57.0	32.0	44.5	30.349	0.7	E	...	10.8	33.
15	64.9	34.8	46.8	30.123	1.9	SW	...	3.8	34.
16	66.1	39.9	47.2	29.965	0.7	NW	...	4.6	35.
17	50.9	37.4	47.6	29.991	2.0	ENE	...	0.8	36.
18	48.3	34.7	46.0	29.947	3.0	ENE	...	0.6	37.
19	48.7	31.2	40.0	29.980	3.1	NNE	...	0.7	38.
20	45.0	32.5	38.7	29.796	2.4	NE	...	1.9	39.
21	49.6	35.0	42.3	29.963	2.0	NE	...	3.0	40.
22	48.5	33.1	40.8	30.044	0.9	NNW	...	0.1	41.
23	57.1	30.5	43.8	29.909	2.1	SSW	...	1.7	42.
24	54.8	44.2	49.5	30.007	0.9	S	...	...	43.
25	58.1	45.8	51.9	30.007	1.0	S	...	0.4	44.
26	62.0	44.0	53.0	30.078	2.0	SSW	...	3.4	45.
27	66.6	45.7	56.1	30.051	1.7	SW	...	3.2	46.
28	64.8	41.4	53.1	30.043	0.8	WSW	...	4.2	47.
29	63.7	42.2	52.9	30.043	1.7	SW	...	3.0	48.
30	67.2	44.0	55.6	29.965	0.9	SW	...	9.5	49.
MEAN	60.0	39.8	47.3	29.932	—	—	...	7.5	50.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
Day.	Lat.	Long.	
5	26° 4' W	6° 3' E	133° 1'
15	26° 2' W	5° 6' E	133° 1'
25	25° 2' W	4° 7' E	133° 1'

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.		Sets.		At Greenwich Midnight.		Age.		Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites (See p. 220.)	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter.	W. R.	
1	20	59	1	32	5	53	14	7	34	18 12 15
2	22	25	2	26	6	19	15	3	17	22 34 7
3	23	48	3	24	6	55	16	2	46	25 47 7
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	3	4	26	7	47	18	3	34	27 16 7
6	2	3	5	28	8	57	19	1	1	27 51 7
7	2	45	6	28	10	19	20	10	50	21 36 7
8	3	15	7	25	11	46	21	7	16	16 50 0
9	3	36	8	18	13	14	22	0	38	11 9 8
10	3	53	9	9	14	39	22	51	28	4 58 38
11	4	8	9	46	16	2	23	40	54	1 23 70
12	4	22	10	43	17	23	0	29	57	7 36 7
13	4	35	11	30	18	44	1	19	32	13 22 6
14	4	50	12	17	20	4	2	10	19	18 24 8
15	5	8	13	17	21	23	3	2	40	22 28 6
16	5	33	13	58	22	39	3	56	26	25 22 5
17	6	3	14	50	23	45	4	51	2	26 58 9
18	6	45	15	42	0	40	5	45	34	27 15 3
19	7	38	16	34	1	22	6	38	54	26 14 2
20	8	41	17	24	1	53	7	30	26	24 2 4
21	9	51	18	15	2	16	8	19	47	20 48 8
22	11	2	18	57	2	34	9	7	6	16 43 2
23	12	14	19	40	3	1	10	53	51	11 55 3
24	13	27	20	22	3	1	10	37	48	6 34 6
25	14	40	21	5	3	13	11	22	49	0 51 21
26	15	56	21	48	3	26	12	8	57	5 31 35
27	17	13	22	33	3	39	12	57	15	10 54 4
28	18	23	23	22	3	57	13	48	46	16 24 0
29	20	1	0	18	4	20	14	44	18	21 9 5
30	21	28	1	14	4	53	15	44	5	24 46 08

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3h. 39m. Civil twilight ends 19h. 17m. Night begins 20h. 31m. The length of the Day is 12h. 51m.

Apr. 2. Mercury at greatest elongation. 28° W.

Apr. 8. Jupiter in Opposition. Distance from the Earth (Apr. 9) 413,800,000 miles.

Apr. 9. 20h. Saturn in conjunction with ♄. 2° 8'

Apr. 10. 9h. Venus in conjunction with ♀. 9° 3' 8."

Apr. 12. 4h. Mercury in conjunction with ♄. 5° 6' 8."

Apr. 14. Mars in conjunction.

Apr. 14. 4h. Mars in conjunction with ♄. 2° 6' 8"

Apr. 16. Venus at Greatest Elongation. 46° W.

Apr. 18. Uranus in conjunction.

Apr. 19. 8h. Mars and Uranus in conjunction. 0° 1' N.

Apr. 28. 2h. Jupiter in conjunction with ♄. 1° 7' N.

In this month the Moonings increase 6am.; the Altenuings 4pm. Constellations near the South meridian at 22h. Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	MERCURY.		VENUS.		MARS.		JUPITER.		SATURN.	
	R.A.	Decl.	R.A.	Decl.	R.A.	Decl.	R.A.	Decl.	R.A.	Decl.
1	23	0 52	7 59	1 21	48 54	10 51 5	0 52	23	13 13	28
6	23	21 27	6 27	8 2	6 29	9 57 8	1 6	28	6 29	11
11	23	45 7	4 19	0 22	24 48	8 52 2	1 20	34	7 57	9
16	0 11	18	1 37	6 22	43 40	7 35 7	1 34	43	9 24	5
21	0 39	50	1 52	7 23	2 56	6 9 4	1 48	54	10 48	4
26	1 10	50	5 0 4	23 22	31	4 34	6 2	3 8	12	9 4

THE SUN AND PLANETS

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.					ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					URANUS.		NEPTUNE.	
	°	'	"	°	'	°	'	"	°	'	R.A.	Decl.	R.A.	Decl.
5	8	28	9	5	14	6	3	6	2	0	8	16	1	3
15	8	77	8	2	13	0	3	6	2	0	9	15	58	3
25	8	75	7	3	11	6	3	6	2	0	9	15	55	2

April 15, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 4.75v of Mean Time

The Nature of Light.—The struggle between the corpuscle and the wave, associated always with the names respectively of Newton and Huygens, is ending in a manner as unexpected as it is illuminating. There is to be a reconciliation of hypotheses which we had thought to be mutually exclusive. We still find it difficult to understand how these two theories can both be true, yet there is good evidence in support of each of them. We conclude that what at one time may be beyond our understanding may later become clear, not only through the acquisition of fresh knowledge, but also by the training of our minds to new ways of thought.

Light properly so called is only a narrowly defined part of a far greater phenomenon, that of radiation in general. The length of light waves fall between close limits, but the ruffs of the wave motion apply to the infinitesimal waves of the Röntgen rays, on the one hand, and to the long

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		Bristol. (King Road (Avonmouth))		HULL (Immingham).		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUNBAR (Kingstown). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	2 25	2 47	...	0 4	7 57	8 17	6 35	6 46	1 7	1 5	3 23	3 42	...	0 8
2	3 0	3 21	0 24	0 38	8 32	8 52	7 8	7 22	1 42	1 38	3 56	4 18	0 58	0 41
3	3 35	3 57	0 59	1 14	9 6	9 25	7 41	8 0	2 16	2 16	5 13	5 0	1 2	1 57
4	4 10	4 28	1 38	1 54	9 42	10 2	8 19	8 44	2 53	2 52	5 31	5 42	1 40	1 18
5	4 48	5 6	2 19	2 41	10 21	10 43	8 59	9 34	3 29	3 42	6 1	6 33	2 22	2 45
6	5 36	5 52	3 10	3 40	11 8	11 34	9 48	10 36	4 15	4 54	6 57	7 3	3 19	3 55
7	6 39	6 59	4 11	5 0	...	0 13	10 51	...	5 6	5 49	7 58	8 47	4 40	5 32
8	8 4	8 28	5 36	6 39	0 55	1 54	0 5	0 20	6 10	9 10	10 10	10 10	6 11	7 0
9	9 42	10 0	7 7	8 1	2 45	3 33	1 49	1 58	7 54	10 12	10 28	11 33	7 28	8 8
10	11 7	11 27	8 24	9 5	4 12	4 45	3 5	3 10	9 20	10 4	11 46	...	8 30	9 3
11	...	0 12	9 19	9 53	5 14	5 38	4 0	4 5	10 19	10 54	0 31	0 42	9 22	9 52
12	0 27	1 0	10 4	10 33	6 3	6 25	4 45	4 50	11 7	11 39	1 21	1 29	10 8	10 35
13	1 11	1 40	10 47	11 13	6 45	7 3	5 25	5 31	11 52	...	1 58	2 7	10 50	11 25
14	2 48	2 16	11 27	11 48	7 24	7 42	6 4	6 11	0 20	0 34	2 37	2 45	11 30	11 52
15	2 24	2 48	...	0 3	8 1	8 16	6 39	6 50	0 56	1 11	3 11	3 24	...	0 6
16	3 1	3 24	0 23	0 38	8 36	8 47	7 11	7 26	1 30	1 47	3 44	4 1	0 28	0 48
17	3 37	3 55	0 58	1 15	9 9	9 18	7 44	8 4	2 1	2 30	4 20	4 43	1 3	1 23
18	4 12	4 23	1 30	1 51	9 37	9 47	8 15	8 41	2 33	3 7	5 1	5 21	1 37	2 0
19	4 40	4 53	2 5	2 30	10 5	10 16	8 48	9 21	3 12	3 39	5 43	6 8	2 12	2 41
20	5 20	5 29	2 40	3 15	10 36	10 48	9 24	10 8	3 47	4 17	6 31	7 4	2 55	3 32
21	6 5	6 14	3 25	4 9	11 15	11 35	10 9	11 9	4 22	5 12	7 27	8 7	3 50	4 40
22	7 7	7 18	4 26	5 21	...	0 15	11 9	...	5 11	6 35	8 28	9 15	5 5	5 58
23	8 21	8 25	5 49	6 45	0 45	1 46	0 27	0 30	6 27	8 18	9 40	10 20	6 25	7 7
24	9 46	10 8	7 11	7 51	2 16	3 16	1 49	1 55	7 59	9 31	10 48	11 28	7 30	8 4
25	11 1	11 18	8 15	8 45	3 43	4 25	2 50	2 56	9 13	10 17	11 48	...	8 23	8 53
26	11 51	...	9 5	9 20	4 44	5 15	3 36	3 44	10 0	10 51	...	0 37	9 10	9 33
27	0 7	0 30	9 45	10 8	5 34	5 59	4 16	4 25	10 41	11 28	0 17	1 11	9 52	10 14
28	0 43	1 5	10 24	10 45	6 16	6 39	4 53	5 5	11 19	...	1 34	1 45	10 30	10 51
29	1 19	1 42	11 2	11 23	6 56	7 18	5 30	5 45	(0 3)	...	2 4	2 21	11 8	11 29
30	1 57	2 21	11 40	...	7 33	7 56	6 5	6 25	0 37	0 33	2 41	2 59	11 45	...

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING
of PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

MERCURY ♿				VENUS ♀			
Rises	Souths	Sets	H. M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	H. M.
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 1	10 24	15 48	4 5	9 12	14 20	...
8	4 53	10 26	16 1	3 55	9 10	14 25	...
15	4 41	10 34	16 28	3 45	9 8	14 32	...
22	4 22	10 40	17 2	3 34	9 7	14 42	...
29	4 23	11 4	17 48	3 22	9 7	14 53	...

MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃			
Rises	Souths	Sets	H. M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	H. M.
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5 48	12 16	18 45	19 2	0 35	6 7	...
8	5 29	12 8	18 48	18 30	0 4	5 38	...
15	5 10	12 0	18 51	17 58	23 33	5 8	...
22	4 52	11 52	18 53	17 25	23 2	4 39	...
29	4 34	11 45	18 55	16 53	22 32	4 10	...

SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets	H. M.
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	4 25	9 13	14 2
8	3 58	8 48	13 38
15	3 32	8 23	13 13
22	3 6	7 57	12 49
29	2 39	7 32	12 24

radio waves on the other. Moreover, radiations which are obviously consensual, such as the showers of electrons and protons and atoms that are now produced so easily in our laboratories, are found to-day to obey in some measure the laws of light. The wave and the corpuscle are different aspects rather than different entities (From the 'Universe of Light,' by Sir William Bragg.)

The Date of Easter.—Easter Sunday fell on April 1 in the year 1923, the nearest previous occasion to that being in 1888. It will again fall on this date in 1945 and 1956, after which the series of intervals of eleven years will be broken, and the coincidence will not occur until the year 2012.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN'S DAYS			
M. Light and Dark		W.		Rises. Sets of the Year. to end of Year.			
		Sun's Longitude 60° 11' 21" E.					
1	Tu	St. Philip and St. James.	Duke of Connaught b. 1850	4 35	19 20	121	244
2	W	Oriental Baking Corporation failed,	1884.	4 33	19 22	122	243
3	Th	Jamaica discovered, 1494.	Thomas Hood died, 1845.	4 31	19 23	123	242
4	F	T. H. Huxley born, 1825.	David Livingstone d. 1873.	4 30	19 25	124	241
5	S	Napoleon died, 1821; born,	August 15, 1769.	4 28	19 27	125	240
6	S	Rogation Sunday.	Epping Forest opened, 1882.	4 26	19 28	126	239
7	M	Rogation Day.	Lord Brougham died, 1868.	4 24	19 30	127	238
8	Tu	Rogation Day.	Inter. Health Exhib. opened, 1884.	4 23	19 31	128	237
9	W	Rogation Day.	Half-Quarter Day. Sir J. Barrie	4 21	19 33	129	236
10	Th	Ascension Day.	Holy Thursday. [born, 1860.	4 19	19 34	130	235
11	F	Overend, Gurney & Co. failed,	1866. [begin.	4 18	19 36	131	234
12	S	Florence Nightingale b. 1820.	Law Sits., Ct. of Session.	4 16	19 38	132	233
13	S	Sunday after Ascension.	Nansen died, 1930.	4 14	19 39	133	232
14	M	People's Palace opened, 1887.		4 13	19 41	134	231
15	Tu	J. Whitaker, F.S.A., died, 1895; born,	May 4, 1820.	4 11	19 42	135	230
16	W	Fishmongers' Company founded,	1284.	4 10	19 44	136	229
17	Th	Revised Version of the New Testament issued,	1881.	4 8	19 45	137	228
18	F	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END.		4 7	19 47	138	227
19	S	La Hogue, 1692.	Last Air Raid on London, 1918.	4 6	19 48	139	226
20	S	White Sunday. Pentecost.	La Fayette died, 1834.	4 4	19 49	140	225
21	M	White Monday.	"Summer Time" adopted, 1916.	4 3	19 51	141	224
22	Tu	White Tuesday.	Earl of Ypres died, 1025.	4 2	19 52	142	223
23	W	G. J. Romanes died, 1894.	[1930.	4 0	19 54	143	222
24	Th	EMPIRE DAY.	Amy Johnson reached Port Darwin,	3 59	19 55	144	221
25	F	Bank Holiday Act passed, 1871	[1784.	3 58	19 56	145	220
26	S	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1867).	Fir-t Handel Festival.	3 57	19 57	146	219
27	S	Trinity Sunday.	Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.	3 56	19 59	147	218
28	M	Dead-heat in The Derby, 1884.		3 55	20 0	148	217
29	Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN		3 54	20 1	149	216
30	W	Alexander Pope died, 1744.		3 53	20 2	150	215
31	Th	Corpus Christi.	UNION DAY. South Africa (1910).	3 52	20 4	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾	Last Quarter	..... 6h. 54. 41' 0m.
●	New Moon	..... 13 12 30' 1
☾	First Quarter	..... 21 15 19' 8
○	Full Moon	..... 28 22 42' 4
	Perigee	3d. 18h. 227,980 miles.
	Apogee	18d. 19h. 251,560 ..
	Perigee	30d. 19h. 224,870 ..

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, May 1, 315° 13'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN MAY, 1933,
on 17 days; total fall, 2.5 inches; above the
average by 0.5 inch.

The time used in these pages is that of the
Greenwich meridian. To convert this into
Summer Time, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
5. 24 George V. ends. 6. 25 George V. begins.
7. Royal Academy opens.
9 to 14. Buchan's "3rd Cold Period."
15. Scottish Term Day.
20-21. Jewish Pentecost (Feast of Weeks.)

Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).										Sideral Time at Mean Noon		Mean Time at 0h. Solar Time	
Day	Subst. from App. Time	Hly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	S. M. S.	S. M. S.	S. M. S.	S. M. S.	S. M. S.	S. M. S.	S. M. S.	S. M. S.	S. M. S.
1	55	0'32	2 32 0	9'53	14 57'11	0'76	2 34 54	9 25 31							
2	3	0'30	2 35 49	9'56	15 15'2	0'75	2 38 51	9 21 35							
3	9	0'28	2 39 38	9'58	15 33 1	0'74	2 42 47	9 17 39							
4	15	0'25	2 43 29	9'60	15 50 7	0'73	2 46 44	9 13 43							
5	21	0'23	2 47 19	9'63	16 8 1	0'72	2 50 40	9 9 48							
6	26	0'21	2 51 11	9'65	16 25 2	0'71	2 54 37	9 5 52							
7	31	0'18	2 55 3	9'68	16 42 0	0'70	2 58 34	9 1 56							
8	35	0'16	2 58 55	9'70	16 58 5	0'68	3 2 30	8 58 0							
9	38	0'13	3 2 48	9'72	17 14 8	0'67	3 6 27	8 54 4							
10	41	0'11	3 6 42	9'75	17 30 8	0'66	3 10 23	8 50 8							
11	44	0'08	3 10 36	9'77	17 46 5	0'65	3 14 20	8 46 12							
12	45	0'06	3 14 31	9'80	18 1 9	0'64	3 18 16	8 42 16							
13	46	0'04	3 18 26	9'82	18 16 9	0'62	3 22 13	8 38 20							
14	47	0'01	3 22 22	9'85	18 31 7	0'61	3 26 9	8 34 24							
15	47	0'01	3 26 19	9'87	18 46 2	0'60	3 30 6	8 30 28							
16	46	0'04	3 30 16	9'89	19 0 3	0'58	3 34 3	8 26 33							
17	45	0'06	3 34 14	9'92	19 14 2	0'57	3 37 59	8 22 37							
18	43	0'08	3 38 12	9'94	19 27 7	0'56	3 41 56	8 18 41							
19	41	0'10	3 42 11	9'96	19 40 8	0'54	3 45 52	8 14 45							
20	38	0'13	3 46 10	9'98	19 53 7	0'53	3 49 49	8 10 49							
21	35	0'15	3 50 10	10'01	20 6 2	0'51	3 53 45	8 6 53							
22	31	0'17	3 54 10	10'03	20 18 3	0'50	3 57 42	8 2 57							
23	27	0'19	3 58 11	10'05	20 30 1	0'48	4 1 38	7 59 1							
24	22	0'21	4 2 13	10'07	20 41 6	0'47	4 5 35	7 55 5							
25	17	0'23	4 6 15	10'09	20 52 7	0'45	4 9 32	7 51 9							
26	11	0'25	4 10 17	10'11	21 3 4	0'44	4 13 28	7 47 13							
27	5	0'27	4 14 20	10'13	21 13 8	0'43	4 17 25	7 43 18							
28	58	0'29	4 18 23	10'15	21 23 8	0'41	4 21 21	7 39 22							
29	51	0'31	4 22 27	10'17	21 33 4	0'39	4 25 18	7 35 26							
30	43	0'33	4 26 31	10'19	21 42 7	0'37	4 29 14	7 31 30							
31	35	0'35	4 30 36	10'20	21 51 6	0'36	4 33 11	7 27 34							

MEMORANDA.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1933.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.		WIND		RAIN FALL.	SEA.
	Max.	Min.	Min 1811-1905	Mean	(Pressure, lbs. to foot.)	Direction	Force		
1	61.9	38.5	49.3	29.720	2.2	ENE	...	...	19
2	51.5	46.3	5	636	7.9	ENE	04	...	20.
3	65.7	47.1	49.8	573	3.2	ENE	02	1.9	21.
4	72.0	44.1	50.0	747	1.5	S	...	7.5	22.
5	65.8	49.0	3	739	1.3	SW	38	3.8	23.
6	70.2	46.0	5	524	3.9	S	01	3.1	24.
7	59.4	47.3	50.7	340	3.2	W	50	0.4	25.
8	67.8	49.7	51.0	624	2.3	W	...	2.2	26.
9	60.2	46.1	2	723	7.7	WNW	12	4.9	27.
10	59.5	46.2	5	684	4.7	NW	01	0.9	28.
11	58.8	45.1	51.8	812	1.3	NNW	01	1.2	29.
12	66.9	46.4	52.1	810	1.0	NW	...	5.0	30.
13	58.8	44.3	4	743	0.4	Calm	65	0.5	31.
14	61.0	44.3	6	789	2.3	N	09	1.5	...
15	63.0	37.8	52.8	994	1.4	NNW	...	9.7	...
16	69.9	41.9	53.0	907	0.7	Calm	...	1.2	...
17	66.1	48.0	1	29.969	1.0	ENE	...	0.3	...
18	70.0	45.6	3	30.060	0.6	SE	...	3.0	...
19	73.6	42.1	5	29.952	0.7	SSE	...	8.5	...
20	73.2	40.2	53.8	810	2.9	S	...	10.6	...
21	74.4	48.4	54 2	824	1.0	NE	...	1.7	...
22	78.2	47.8	6	900	3.8	NE	14	9.3	...
23	79.2	48.6	54.9	910	1.4	N	70	7.3	...
24	67.0	50.6	55.3	888	1.6	NNW	03	4.5	...
25	60.7	48.3	5	765	5.3	NNW	01	6.8	...
26	62.3	48.0	55.8	804	2.1	NNW	01	0.4	...
27	67.1	44.8	56.0	744	3.0	SE	07	3.0	...
28	65.8	43.4	2	917	1.0	NE	06	9.9	...
29	63.1	47.7	4	913	2.0	N	...	5.6	...
30	64.1	46.7	56.7	871	0.9	S	...	7.8	...
31	69.1	46.1	57.1	29.776	1.1	SE	...	4.9	...
May	66.0	46.0	53.1	29.791	...	...	2.25	132.8	...

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

AL. Noon.	Sun s. Axis	Centre of Disc.	
Day		Lat	Long.
5	23 5 W	3 7 S	96 9
15	21 1	2 6	34 7
25	18 0 W	1 4 S	19 4

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Risen.		Set.		At Greenwich Midnight		Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 22 ^h 15 ^m .	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.
1	22	49	2	16	16 47 20	26 50' 08"	59 40	16 15 18
2	23	55	3	20	17 52 12	27 57'	59 46	16 17 19
3	...	...	...	...	18 56 13	28 31' 0"	59 48	16 16 20
4	04	4	4	22	19 57 23	28 17'	59 30	16 13 21
5	1	18	5	21	20 54 44	17 45'	59 12	16 8 22
6	1	42	6	15	21 48 22	12 18' 0"	58 50	16 2 23
7	2	0	7	6	22 39 4	6 18' 3"	58 25	15 55 24
8	2	18	7	53	23 48 23	0 6' 08"	57 58	15 48 25
9	2	44	8	39	24 55 0	0 16' 4"	57 30	15 40 26
10	3	1	9	25	26 07 2	1 4 32"	57 1	15 32 27
11	3	26	10	11	27 16 46	1 54 11"	56 31	15 24 28
12	3	51	10	59	28 19 5	2 45 31"	56 1	15 16 29
13	4	1	11	49	29 19 19	3 38 37"	55 32	15 8 0
14	4	3	12	41	30 15 3	4 32 59"	55 5	15 0 11
15	4	41	13	34	31 0 30	5 27 43"	54 42	14 54 2
16	5	30	14	26	31 57	6 21 41"	54 24	14 49 3
17	6	29	15	17	32 58	7 13 55"	54 13	14 46 4
18	7	37	16	5	33 58	8 5 53"	54 10	14 45 5
19	8	47	16	51	35 0	8 52 32"	54 16	14 47 6
20	9	59	17	34	36 0 53	9 37 16"	54 32	14 58 7
21	11	10	18	16	36 58	10 21 47"	54 59	14 59 8
22	12	21	18	58	37 51	11 5 57"	55 34	15 9 9
23	13	34	19	40	38 50	12 50 59"	55 19	15 10 10
24	14	49	20	23	39 44	13 37 33"	55 7	15 12 11
25	16	8	21	10	40 24	14 21 17"	55 1	15 18 12
26	17	32	22	1	41 21	14 21 8"	55 22	15 23 13
27	18	59	22	58	42 29	15 19 43"	55 37	15 24 14
28	20	25	23	59	43 30	16 22 49"	56 11	15 24 15
29	21	40	24	4	44 23	17 28 53"	56 31	15 29 16
30	22	37	2	10	45 17	18 35 17"	56 42	15 37 17
31	23	18	3	12	46 16	19 39 20"	56 25	15 28 18

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 22^h 15^m. (See p. 116)

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2^h. 4^m. Civil twilight ends at 2^h. 12^m. Night begins 2^h. 53^m. The length of the Day is 14^h. 45^m.

May 1, 14^h. Mercury and Uranus in conjunction. ♄ 1° 3' S.

May 7, 9^h. Saturn in conjunction with ♄. ♄ 3° S.

May 8, 12^h. Mercury and Mars in conjunction. ♄ 5° S.

May 10, 6^h. Venus in conjunction with ♄. ♄ 6° S.

May 13. Mercury in superior conjunction.

May 13, 2^h. Mars in conjunction with ♄. ♄ 5° S.

May 13, 16^h. Mercury in conjunction with ♄. ♄ 5° S.

May 25, 7^h. Jupiter in conjunction with ♄. ♄ 7° N.

May 31, morn. Occultation of ϕ Sagittarii, mag. 3.3. See p. 139.

A meteor shower, believed to have relation to Halley's comet, diverging from a point in Aquarius, sometimes appears in the mornings from May 2.

In this month the Mornings increase 43^m.; the Afternoons 44^m.

Constellations near the E. meridian at 2^h.: Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Bootes, Libra.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♄ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.		♃ JUPITER.		♄ SATURN.	
	R.A.	Dec. N.	R.A.	Dec. N.	R.A.	Dec. N.	R.A.	Dec. N.	R.A.	Dec. N.
1	14 40	8 59' 4"	23 42 22	2 52' 2"	2 17 26	13 27' 2"	12 59 45	4 41' 9"	21 58 32	13 35' 7"
6	21 49	13 2' 9"	0 22 45	1 3' 7"	2 31 47	14 41' 5"	12 57 50	4 30' 9"	21 59 38	13 30' 7"
11	3 31	17 2' 5"	0 22 45	0 40' 5"	2 46 14	15 52' 0"	12 56 8	4 21' 2"	22 0 36	13 26' 5"
16	3 46 18	20 36' 3"	0 43 17	2 40' 1"	3 0 45	16 58' 5"	12 54 38	4 13' 0"	22 1 25	13 23' 1"
21	4 30 59	23 20' 4"	1 4 3	4 44' 6"	3 15 21	18 0' 7"	12 53 23	4 6' 2"	22 2 6	13 20' 6"
26	5 14 15	25 0' 4"	1 25 4	6 43' 7"	3 30 1	18 58' 4"	12 52 24	4 1' 4"	22 2 37	13 18' 8"
31	5 53 46	25 37' 0"	1 46 25	8 11' 0"	3 44 46	19 51' 5"	12 51 40	3 58' 2"	22 2 58	13 17' 9"

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.					ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					♃ URANUS.		♆ NEPTUNE.	
	♄	♀	♂	♃	♄	♄	♀	♂	♃	♄	R.A.	Dec. N.	R.A.	Dec. N.
1	8" 7	6" 8	10" 5	3' 6"	1' 9"	0" 9	15 53	2' 6"	10" 0	1' 9"	20 10	47' 2"	20 30	46' 1"
5	8" 70	6" 7	9" 6	3' 6"	1' 9"	0" 9	15 51	2' 5"	9" 2	1' 9"	20 10	47' 2"	20 30	46' 0"
25	8" 69	7" 4	8" 9	3' 6"	1' 9"	0" 9	15 49	2' 8"	8" 5	1' 9"	20 10	47' 2"	20 30	46' 0"

May 15, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1^m. 69^s. of Mean Time.

May 16. URANUS rises 3^h. 12^m.; sets 17^h. 11^m. Neptune rises 12^h. 23^m.; sets 1^h. 58^m.

The Ionosphere.—Ionization is a process, the mechanism of which is unknown, whereby the atoms of a substance, solid, liquid or gas, receive an electric charge, and are then able to transmit and to reflect electric waves. It is believed that there are layers in the upper atmosphere, between about 60 and 120 miles above the earth, that are in this state of ionization, whose existence is made evident by projecting radio waves vertically upward, that are reflected by some layer in this ionosphere and are caught and studied in various ways on their return. The conditions of ionization of this region are constantly changing, with daylight and darkness, and in summer and in winter, and with other phenomena such as thunderstorms and magnetic disturbances. It is believed that the ionization of the lower layers is due to the solar ultra-violet light, but it is suggested that the upper layers are ionized by the action of corpuscles emitted by the Sun. If

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL, King Road (Avonmouth)		HULL (Tunningham)		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown), G M T	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	2 29	3 1	0 2	0 20	8 13	8 34	6 44	7 7	1 14	1 17	3 19	3 48	0 7	0 25
2	3 31	4 1	0 43	1 4	8 54	9 15	7 24	7 52	1 49	2 8	4 35	4 35	0 45	1 7
3	4 4	5 42	1 25	1 50	9 36	9 59	8 5	8 41	2 38	2 55	4 52	5 25	1 30	1 55
4	4 53	5 5	2 14	2 45	10 24	10 47	8 50	9 36	3 23	3 45	5 43	6 25	2 21	2 50
5	5 45	5 58	3 7	3 45	11 19	11 46	9 43	10 44	4 14	4 59	6 45	7 24	3 20	4 0
6	6 50	7 1	4 11	5 0	...	0 26	10 46	...	5 3	5 59	7 46	8 36	4 35	5 21
7	8 9	8 21	5 25	6 21	1 2	1 48	0 4	0 5	6 10	7 29	8 54	9 50	5 7	6 35
8	9 30	9 46	6 45	7 35	2 29	3 10	1 30	1 30	7 34	8 39	10 14	10 59	7 1	7 40
9	10 46	11 2	7 54	8 35	3 44	4 14	2 40	2 41	8 51	9 30	11 19	11 59	8 2	8 36
10	11 46	11 59	8 49	9 24	4 44	5 8	3 33	3 36	9 52	10 18	...	0 14	8 55	9 25
11	...	0 33	9 30	10 9	5 34	5 55	4 18	4 25	10 41	11 7	0 48	1 4	9 43	10 10
12	0 43	1 13	10 24	10 48	6 19	6 37	4 57	5 8	11 25	11 49	1 36	1 42	10 26	10 50
13	1 25	1 51	11 4	11 24	6 59	7 13	5 35	5 49	...	0 5	2 12	2 23	11 7	11 27
14	2 5	2 26	11 43	11 59	7 35	7 49	6 10	6 29	0 24	0 44	2 48	3 5	11 46	...
15	2 43	3 1	...	0 19	8 13	8 24	6 44	7 9	1 1	1 25	3 24	3 40	0 5	0 15
16	3 19	3 33	0 34	0 56	8 46	8 55	7 16	7 46	1 33	2 8	3 57	4 23	0 40	1 1
17	3 54	4 3	1 10	1 34	9 18	9 26	7 51	8 25	2 6	2 50	4 41	5 6	1 15	1 43
18	4 41	4 34	1 44	2 10	9 50	9 58	8 25	9 5	2 42	3 25	5 22	5 46	1 53	2 22
19	5 8	5 12	2 20	2 51	10 23	10 33	9 0	9 49	3 23	4 3	5 59	6 30	2 32	3 8
20	5 55	5 57	3 1	3 40	11 3	11 16	9 41	10 38	4 1	4 52	6 46	7 20	3 20	4 1
21	6 47	6 49	3 10	4 36	11 52	...	10 31	11 37	4 44	5 50	7 39	8 18	4 18	5 5
22	7 45	7 50	4 51	5 43	0 12	0 57	11 34	...	5 38	6 58	8 39	9 19	5 27	6 11
23	8 51	8 57	6 1	6 49	1 22	2 11	0 45	0 45	6 50	8 11	9 46	10 18	6 35	7 11
24	9 54	10 7	7 10	7 49	2 36	3 20	1 50	1 55	7 58	9 12	10 39	11 4	7 35	8 6
25	10 51	11 7	8 6	8 41	3 44	4 21	2 45	2 55	9 6	10 0	11 33	11 57	8 27	8 55
26	11 44	...	9 0	9 30	4 43	5 16	3 32	3 45	9 53	10 44	...	0 20	9 15	9 40
27	0 1	0 29	9 48	10 14	5 37	6 5	4 16	4 35	10 44	11 27	0 46	1 10	10 0	10 23
28	0 48	1 13	10 35	10 59	6 28	6 52	4 58	5 21	11 34	...	1 24	1 50	10 45	11 6
29	1 37	1 58	11 24	11 43	7 14	7 39	5 40	6 10	0 9	0 20	2 7	2 35	11 29	11 50
30	2 24	2 43	...	0 10	8 2	8 25	6 25	6 59	0 52	1 7	2 50	3 15	...	0 15
31	3 13	3 30	0 31	0 59	8 48	9 13	7 10	7 50	1 37	2 1	3 43	4 18	0 36	1 1

RISING, SETTING, AND SETTING
OF PLANETS. (Noon = 12h)

D	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	4 16	11 27	18 41	3 10	9 8	15 6
13	4 13	11 57	19 45	2 58	9 9	15 20
20	4 19	12 28	20 48	2 45	9 10	15 36
27	4 34	13 5	21 37	2 33	9 12	15 52
D	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	4 27	11 37	18 58	16 21	22 1	3 41
13	4 0	11 37	19 0	15 50	21 32	3 13
20	3 44	11 23	19 5	15 20	21 2	2 44
27	3 29	11 16	19 3	14 51	20 33	2 16

SATURN ♄

D	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	2 13	7 6	11 59
13	1 46	6 40	11 33
20	1 19	6 13	11 7
27	0 52	5 46	10 40

is the case, these comets would be stopped by the Moon during a solar eclipse, and experiments are now made on such occasions to determine this.

The Stratosphere.—The temperature of the air generally diminishes with increasing height until a point is reached where the fall ceases abruptly. Above this point lies the stratosphere, which is a region where the temperature changes slowly in a horizontal direction and is almost uniform in the vertical. The height at which the stratosphere begins is about ten kilometres, but varies, being higher in regions nearer the equator. This is learnt by the use of *ballons sondes*, which are small balloons made of india-rubber, inflated with hydrogen, carrying self-registering instruments. They rise until they burst on account of the diminished external pressure, (Continued on p. 129)

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.



☿ MERCURY sets after the Sun in the latter half of the month, and may be seen in its latest days. It will then be at altitude 5° in the N.W. by W. at 9 o'clock and quite bright (see June note).

♀ VENUS is a morning star and may be seen north of east in the dawn at the end of the month. Magnitude -3.8 to -3.6.

♂ MARS rises shortly before the Sun and will not be seen.

♃ JUPITER continues to be visible throughout the short night. Magnitude -1.9.

♄ SATURN is a morning star rising in the east-south-east at the times shown, but will not be conspicuous. Magnitude +1.1 to +1.0.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.	 Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° \pm 121.3° 	THE SUN		DAYS	
				Rises.	Sets	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	F		Isle of Man purchased, 1765. Charles Lever d. 1872	3 51	20 5	152	213
2	S		Sir Edward Elgar, Bt., o m., born, 1857.	3 50	20 6	153	212
3	S		1st Sunday after Trinity. KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865).	3 50	20 7	154	211
4	M		A. B. Wyon, engraver, died, 1884.	3 49	20 8	155	210
5	Tu		Adam Smith, "Wealth of Nations," born, 1723.	3 48	20 9	156	209
6	W		Dean Inge b. 1860. Theodore Watts-Dunton d. 1914.	3 48	20 10	157	208
7	Th		David Cox, water-colourist, died, 1859.	3 47	20 11	158	207
8	F		William Dampier b. 1652. Corn duties abolished, 1869.	3 47	20 11	159	206
9	S		Sir Doveton Sturdee born, 1859; died, May 7, 1925.	3 46	20 12	160	205
10	S		2nd Sun. after Trinity. Crystal Palace opened, 1854	3 46	20 13	161	204
11	M		St. Barnabas. Simon's Bay occupied, 1795.	3 45	20 14	162	203
12	Tu		General J. E. B. Stuart died, 1864.	3 45	20 14	163	202
13	W		Metropolitan Cattle Market opened, 1855.	3 45	20 15	164	201
14	Th		Marengo, 1800.	3 45	20 16	165	200
15	F		Magna Carta sealed at Runnymede, 1215.	3 44	20 16	166	199
16	S		Duke of Marlborough died, 1722; born, June 24, 1650.	3 44	20 17	167	198
17	S		3rd Sunday after Trinity. Addison died, 1719.	3 44	20 17	168	197
18	M		Battle of Waterloo, 1815. William Cobbett d. 1835.	3 44	20 17	169	196
19	Tu		Rev. C. H. Spurgeon born, 1834; died, Jan 31, 1892.	3 44	20 18	170	195
20	W		William IV. died, 1837	3 44	20 18	171	194
21	Th		Scapa Flow, 1919.	3 44	20 18	172	193
22	F		Longest Day in 1934 Coronation Day (1911).	3 45	20 19	173	192
23	S		PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY (1894).	3 45	20 19	174	191
24	S		4th Sunday after Trinity. St. John Baptist. Qr. D.	3 45	20 19	175	190
25	M		First Wesleyan Conference, 1784.	3 46	20 19	176	189
26	Tu		Lord Kelvin born, 1824 George IV. died, 1830.	3 46	20 19	177	188
27	W		Rev. W. Dodd hanged for forgery, 1777.	3 46	20 19	178	187
28	Th		Archduke Ferdinand assassinated, 1914.	3 47	20 19	179	186
29	F		St. Peter and St. Paul. Seven Bishops acqu'd., 1688	3 47	20 19	180	185
30	S		Tower Bridge opened, 1894.	3 48	20 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON

- ☾ Last Quarter ... 4^h 12^m. 52 7^m
 ● New Moon ... 12 2 12 5
 ☽ First Quarter ... 20 6 30 7
 ○ Full Moon ... 27 5 7 9

Apogee 15^d. 13 3^h 252,200 milesPerigee 28^d. 0 9^h 222 600 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node June 1, 313° 35'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN JUNE, 1933.
 on 7 days; total fall, 1.57 inches, before the
 average by 0.45 inch.

See note on Summer Time, page 93.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 4 Eton celebration day.

6. Derby Day.

8. Oaks Day.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs
 of London to be elected by the Liverymen

29 (to July 4). Buchan's "4th Cold Period."

— Quarter Sessions to be held within the
 period of 22 days immediately preceding or im-
 mediately following June 24

Equation of Time.			THE SUN (Mean Noon).					Sidereal Time at Mean Noon		Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time.		MEMORANDA.
Day.	Subt. from Ap Time	Irreg. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	I.			
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.			H. M. S.	H. M. S.				
1	3 26	0.37	4 34 41	10.22	22 07' N	0.34	4 37 7	7 23 38	2.			
2	3 17	0.38	4 38 47	10.24	22 8' 2	0.33	4 41 4	7 19 42				
3	3 8	0.40	4 42 53	10.26	22 16' 0	0.31	4 45 1	7 15 46	3			
4	1 58	0.42	4 46 59	10.27	22 23' 3	0.30	4 48 57	7 11 50				
5	1 48	0.43	4 51 6	10.29	22 30' 3	0.28	4 52 54	7 7 54	4.			
6	1 37	0.45	4 55 13	10.30	22 36' 8	0.27	4 56 50	7 3 58	5.			
7	1 26	0.46	4 59 20	10.32	22 43' 0	0.25	5 0 47	7 0 2	6.			
8	1 15	0.47	5 3 28	10.33	22 48' 8	0.23	5 4 43	6 56 7	5.			
9	1 4	0.48	5 7 36	10.34	22 54' 2	0.22	5 8 40	6 52 11				
10	0 52	0.49	5 11 44	10.35	22 59' 1	0.20	5 12 36	6 48 15	7.			
11	0 40	0.50	5 15 53	10.36	23 3' 7	0.18	5 16 33	6 44 19				
12	0 28	0.51	5 20 1	10.37	23 7' 9	0.17	5 20 30	6 40 23	8.			
13	0 16	0.52	5 24 11	10.38	23 11' 6	0.15	5 24 26	6 36 27				
14	Add	0.53	5 28 20	10.38	23 15' 0	0.13	5 28 23	6 32 31	9.			
15	0 10	0.53	5 32 29	10.39	23 17' 9	0.11	5 32 19	6 28 35				
16	0 23	0.54	5 36 38	10.39	23 20' 4	0.09	5 36 16	6 24 39	10.			
17	0 35	0.54	5 40 48	10.40	23 22' 6	0.08	5 40 12	6 20 43				
18	0 48	0.54	5 44 57	10.40	23 24' 3	0.06	5 44 9	6 16 47	11.			
19	1 1	0.54	5 49 7	10.40	23 25' 5	0.04	5 48 5	6 12 52				
20	1 14	0.54	5 53 17	10.40	23 26' 4	0.03	5 52 2	6 8 56	12.			
21	1 27	0.54	5 57 26	10.40	23 26' 9	0.01	5 55 59	6 5 0				
22	1 40	0.54	6 1 36	10.40	23 26' 9	0.01	5 59 55	6 1 4	13.			
23	1 53	0.54	6 5 45	10.39	23 26' 6	0.02	6 3 52	5 57 8				
24	2 6	0.53	6 9 55	10.39	23 25' 8	0.04	6 7 48	5 53 12	14.			
25	2 19	0.53	6 14 4	10.39	23 24' 6	0.06	6 11 45	5 49 16				
26	2 32	0.52	6 18 13	10.38	23 23' 0	0.08	6 15 41	5 45 20	15.			
27	2 44	0.52	6 22 22	10.37	23 21' 0	0.09	6 19 38	5 41 24				
28	2 56	0.51	6 26 31	10.37	23 18' 6	0.11	6 23 35	5 37 28	16.			
29	3 9	0.50	6 30 40	10.36	23 15' 7	0.13	6 27 31	5 33 32				
30	3 21	0.49	6 34 48	10.35	23 12' 5 N	0.14	6 31 28	5 29 37	17.			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1933.

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM Mean Inches	WIND (Pressure lbs to foot)		RAIN FALL inch	SUNSHINE hours.
	Max	Min	Mo 1841-200		Direction	Force		
1	72.9	45.0	57.4	29.854	SE	1.2	...	14.3
2	80.0	45.4	57.8	29.895	SSE	1.2	...	12.6
3	80.5	50.7	58.2	29.849	SE	2.6	...	13.1
4	86.0	51.0	...	29.863	SE	1.7	...	14.6
5	85.9	52.6	...	29.852	ESE	1.0	...	14.1
6	82.9	53.5	...	29.873	ESE	1.8	...	12.7
7	80.2	52.3	...	29.893	E	3.7	...	14.9
8	80.5	55.1	...	29.914	NE	3.2	...	14.6
9	73.5	53.2	...	30.047	NNE	3.9	...	8.1
10	60.5	51.1	...	30.030	N	3.0	...	0.2
11	59.9	50.0	...	29.941	NNE	3.5	...	2.4
12	66.0	45.3	...	29.727	NNW	2.8	...	7.1
13	63.9	50.7	...	29.646	NW	2.0	...	0.1
14	75.0	48.0	...	29.909	ENE	1.7	...	9.6
15	77.8	52.7	...	29.824	ENE	0.9	...	11.9
16	80.7	60.0	58.9	29.641	WSW	2.1	...	8.4
17	65.2	50.6	59.0	29.222	W	6.4	30	7.4
18	62.8	46.5	...	29.187	WSW	4.8	14	2.2
19	67.9	50.3	...	29.178	WSW	2.7	28	3.1
20	69.3	47.9	59.9	29.202	SW	1.7	03	3.4
21	70.9	47.5	60.3	29.346	SW	1.5	...	7.0
22	69.6	44.0	...	29.535	SSE	1.7	...	4.1
23	77.4	50.6	60.9	29.334	WSW	3.3	...	10.9
24	67.2	53.1	61.2	29.394	SW	0.7	42	0.9
25	69.0	54.1	...	29.379	SE	1.5	...	4.2
26	70.8	55.1	...	29.783	NNE	2.2	...	1.6
27	72.4	52.8	...	29.761	NNW	1.1	...	11.5
28	68.4	52.1	...	29.663	NW	1.7	...	4.3
29	69.0	50.1	...	29.803	N	1.7	...	7.0
30	74.5	52.6	61.5	29.921	W	0.8	...	8.1
Mean	72.7	58.0	59.4	29.693	—	—	1.57	234.0

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon Day	Sun's Axis.		Centre of Disc.	
	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
5	14.0 W	0.1 E	46.8	
15	9.9	1.1 N	274.4	
25	5.5 W	2.3 N	142.1	

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.		Sets.		At Greenwich Midnight						Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 22h 00m (See p. 100)	
					Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semidiameter					
1	11 34.5	4 10	8 46	20 35	23 35.8	18 51.6 S	60	16	22	19 11	32	W E	32
2	...	...	...	...	23 39	18 52.6	59	16	22	19 11	31	W E	31
3	0 5	5 10	10 14	23 27	18 53	18 53	58	16	22	19 11	30	W E	30
4	0 36	6 38	12 57	23 16	18 54	18 54	57	16	22	19 11	29	W E	29
5	0 48	7 24	14 16	0 54	18 55	18 55	56	16	22	19 11	28	W E	28
6	1 3	8 9	15 34	1 41	18 56	18 56	55	16	22	19 11	27	W E	27
7	1 19	8 56	16 52	2 32	18 57	18 57	54	16	22	19 11	26	W E	26
8	1 38	9 45	18 8	3 24	18 58	18 58	53	16	22	19 11	25	W E	25
9	2 5	10 35	19 20	4 17	18 59	18 59	52	16	22	19 11	24	W E	24
10	3 38	11 27	20 23	5 12	19 0	19 0	51	16	22	19 11	23	W E	23
11	3 24	12 19	21 14	6 11	19 1	19 1	50	16	22	19 11	22	W E	22
12	4 30	13 11	22 1	7 12	19 2	19 2	49	16	22	19 11	21	W E	21
13	4 30	14 2	22 59	8 13	19 3	19 3	48	16	22	19 11	20	W E	20
14	5 35	14 47	23 42	9 13	19 4	19 4	47	16	22	19 11	19	W E	19
15	6 35	15 31	24 25	10 13	19 5	19 5	46	16	22	19 11	18	W E	18
16	7 40	16 13	25 9	11 13	19 6	19 6	45	16	22	19 11	17	W E	17
17	8 57	16 54	25 52	12 13	19 7	19 7	44	16	22	19 11	16	W E	16
18	10 18	17 35	26 36	13 13	19 8	19 8	43	16	22	19 11	15	W E	15
19	11 18	18 16	27 20	14 13	19 9	19 9	42	16	22	19 11	14	W E	14
20	12 30	18 57	28 4	15 13	19 10	19 10	41	16	22	19 11	13	W E	13
21	13 45	19 38	29 18	16 13	19 11	19 11	40	16	22	19 11	12	W E	12
22	15 4	20 19	30 3	17 13	19 12	19 12	39	16	22	19 11	11	W E	11
23	16 29	21 0	31 18	18 13	19 13	19 13	38	16	22	19 11	10	W E	10
24	17 54	21 39	32 3	19 13	19 14	19 14	37	16	22	19 11	9	W E	9
25	19 16	22 18	33 18	20 13	19 15	19 15	36	16	22	19 11	8	W E	8
26	20 23	23 0	34 3	21 13	19 16	19 16	35	16	22	19 11	7	W E	7
27	21 11	23 49	35 18	22 13	19 17	19 17	34	16	22	19 11	6	W E	6
28	21 45	24 38	36 3	23 13	19 18	19 18	33	16	22	19 11	5	W E	5
29	22 8	25 27	37 18	24 13	19 19	19 19	32	16	22	19 11	4	W E	4
30	22 27	26 16	38 3	25 13	19 20	19 20	31	16	22	19 11	3	W E	3

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. Civil twilight ends at 22h. 8m. There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on June 1 is 16h. 14m. Its length is nearly 16h. 34m. from the 19th to the 24th.

June 3, 17h. Venus and Uranus in conjunction. φ 17° 8'.

June 3, 13h. Saturn in conjunction with Δ . δ 3° 8'.

June 8, 5h. Uranus in conjunction with Δ . δ 6° 8'.

June 10, 23h. Mars in conjunction with Δ . δ 5° 8'.

June 14. Mercury at greatest elongation 24° E.

June 14, 7h. Mercury in conjunction with Δ . δ 1° 8'.

June 21, 16h. Jupiter in conjunction with Δ . δ 7° 8'.

June 22, 3h. Sun enters the sign Cancer. Solstice.

June 30, 20h. Saturn in conjunction with Δ . δ 3° 8'.

In this month the Mornings increase about 7m up to the 17th, and then decrease 4m. The Afternoons increase about 14m. up to the 25th, and then decrease slightly.

Constellations near the 8 meridian at midnight. Corona, Hercules, Ophiuchus, Scorpions, Scorpius, Lyra, Aquila, Sagittarius.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♿ MERCURY				♀ VENUS				♂ MARS				♂ JUPITER				♂ SATURN			
	R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.		
5	6 28	11	25	20' 9"	2 8	7	10	37' 9"	3 59	34	20	39' 7"	12 51	13	3	56' 8"	22	3 11	13	17' 9"
10	6 56	44	24	25' 7"	2 30	12	12	30' 1"	4 14	20	21	22' 9"	12 51	8	3	57' 1"	22	3 14	13	18' 7"
15	7 18	51	23	5' 4"	2 52	43	14	17' 0"	4 29	21	22	0' 9"	12 51	8	3	59' 2"	22	3 7	13	20' 4"
20	7 33	57	21	32' 8"	3 15	42	15	57' 2"	4 44	17	22	33' 6"	12 51	31	4	3' 0"	22	2 51	13	22' 9"
25	7 41	22	20	0' 8"	3 39	8	17	29' 3"	4 59	14	23	1' 3"	12 52	9	4	8' 5"	22	2 25	13	26' 2"
30	7 40	45	18	41' 8"	4 3	4	18	51' 8"	5 14	10	23	23' 4"	12 53	4	4	15' 6"	22	1 51	13	20' 2"

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER										RA		Dec		RA		Dec	
☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂					
1	8' 68"	8' 9"	8' 2"	3' 6"	1' 8"	0' 9"	15' 47"	3' 4"	7' 8"	9' 18' 8"	7' 8"	15' 8' 69"	8' 0"	7' 7' 3"	0' 9' 15' 46"	4' 2"	7' 3"	9' 18' 3"	8' 0"	25' 8' 66"	13' 4"	7' 2' 3"					
15	8' 69"	8' 0"	7' 7' 3"	3' 6' 1' 8"	0' 9' 15' 46"	4' 2"	7' 3"	9' 18' 3"	8' 0"	25' 8' 66"	13' 4"	7' 2' 3"	1' 0' 15' 46"	5' 1' 6' 9"	9' 17' 8"	8' 1"											
20	8' 66"	13' 4"	7' 2' 3"	1' 0' 15' 46"	5' 1' 6' 9"	9' 17' 8"	8' 1"																				

June 15

15h 21m

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June 15, Sun's semidiameter in Transit 1m. 8' 68". of Mean Time

June Fireballs. The short nights of June are often marked by the appearance of fireballs, or very bright meteors. These are especially likely to be observed in the first ten days of the month, and their frequency at this time is principally due to the activity of a shower from a radiant-point near Antares in the constellation Scorpions. Since this star is low in the southern sky as seen from our northern latitudes, it follows that fireballs belonging to this Scorpions stream, when observed in this country, are always directed from the southern part of the heavens.

Sometimes these June fireballs are extremely bright, as may be shown by historical instances. A meteor which appeared at 9 o'clock in the evening of June 3, 1842, was said to be equal in brightness to the Sun, as was another that was seen on June 5, 1868. Even allowing for exaggeration in the estimates, it is clear that these two fireballs must have been of surpassing brilliancy. Neither of them, however, was from the radiant in Scorpions. On June 4, 1833, at

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL, King Road (Avonmouth)		HULL (Immingham)		GLASGOW		LEITH		DUNELM BAR (Kingstown) G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	4 4	4 17	1 18	1 50	9 37	10 1	7 56	8 42	2 25	3 55	4 37	5 21	1 25	1 53
2	4 55	5 7	2 9	2 44	10 29	10 52	8 45	9 38	3 15	3 49	5 26	6 10	2 15	2 47
3	5 51	5 59	3 3	3 44	11 25	11 49	9 36	10 32	4 5	4 54	6 25	7 5	3 14	3 59
4	6 52	6 57	3 59	4 45	...	0 22	10 35	11 45	4 58	5 50	7 22	8 10	4 16	4 57
5	7 56	8 2	5 5	5 51	0 51	1 26	11 40	...	5 58	6 49	8 22	9 16	5 23	6 4
6	9 5	9 12	6 11	6 59	1 57	2 32	0 55	0 54	7 10	7 51	9 31	10 15	6 28	7 7
7	10 11	10 22	7 19	8 0	3 6	3 35	2 1	2 5	8 16	8 52	10 34	11 15	7 30	8 5
8	11 11	...	8 20	8 55	4 6	4 33	2 59	3 6	9 22	9 45	11 35	...	8 25	8 57
9	11 59	...	9 14	9 41	5 2	5 25	3 46	3 59	10 18	10 35	0 16	0 32	9 16	9 45
10	0 16	0 48	10 1	10 24	5 52	6 11	4 29	4 45	11 8	11 20	1 6	1 24	10 3	10 26
11	1 3	1 28	10 44	11 4	6 36	6 51	5 8	5 30	11 54	...	1 44	2 6	10 46	11 7
12	1 48	2 7	11 25	11 40	7 18	7 30	5 45	6 13	0 0	0 34	2 28	3 50	11 28	11 46
13	2 29	2 44	...	0 5	7 56	8 7	6 21	6 54	0 38	1 13	3 9	3 28	...	0 8
14	3 6	3 16	0 17	0 41	8 32	8 42	6 57	7 34	1 16	1 53	3 41	4 5	0 23	0 47
15	3 43	3 48	0 50	1 15	9 8	9 16	7 32	8 11	1 50	2 35	4 22	4 48	0 59	1 25
16	4 18	4 22	1 25	1 51	9 41	9 48	8 6	8 48	2 20	3 10	4 56	5 21	1 35	2 1
17	4 56	4 59	2 0	2 30	10 14	10 22	8 40	9 25	2 58	3 51	5 27	5 51	2 10	2 41
18	5 35	5 37	2 36	3 10	10 47	10 57	9 16	10 4	3 35	4 31	6 3	6 38	3 23	3 23
19	6 19	6 17	3 17	3 55	11 25	11 39	9 57	10 49	4 16	5 13	6 51	7 22	3 34	4 10
20	7 2	7 1	4 5	4 46	...	0 11	10 45	11 42	5 5	5 58	7 40	8 11	4 27	5 8
21	7 50	7 53	5 0	5 48	0 29	1 8	11 45	...	5 57	6 51	8 33	9 5	5 29	6 12
22	8 43	8 56	6 5	6 54	1 31	1 33	0 44	0 55	6 58	7 53	9 31	10 2	6 38	7 16
23	9 47	10 7	7 15	7 55	2 42	3 26	1 49	2 7	8 0	8 57	10 34	11 4	7 45	8 16
24	10 55	11 21	8 21	8 55	3 56	4 33	2 49	3 14	9 14	9 58	11 35	...	8 43	9 10
25	11 59	...	9 21	9 49	5 2	5 37	3 43	4 11	10 16	10 57	0 5	0 33	9 37	10 1
26	0 25	0 54	10 18	10 43	6 3	6 34	4 34	5 6	11 18	11 46	0 59	1 29	10 27	10 50
27	1 24	1 46	11 11	11 32	7 1	7 28	5 24	6 0	...	0 14	1 49	2 22	11 16	11 39
28	2 17	2 34	...	0 4	7 54	8 18	6 11	6 52	0 41	1 5	2 40	3 18	...	0 5
29	* 3 9	* 3 21	0 10	0 53	8 44	9 7	7 0	7 45	1 20	1 56	3 35	4 10	0 27	0 53
30	* 3 59	* 4 11	1 8	1 42	9 33	9 56	7 48	8 35	2 14	2 48	4 24	5 1	1 15	1 43

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING
of PLANETS (Noon = 12h)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
3	4 56	13 30	22 4	2 21	9 14	16 9
10	5 21	13 44	22 9	2 10	9 18	16 27
17	5 35	13 46	21 54	2 0	9 22	16 45
24	5 38	13 33	21 26	2 51	9 26	17 3

D.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
3	3 14	11 9	19 4	14 22	20 5	1 48
10	3 0	11 2	19 4	13 54	19 37	0 20
17	2 47	10 55	19 3	13 27	19 10	0 53
24	2 36	10 48	19 1	13 1	18 43	0 25

D.	SATURN ♄		
	Rises h m	Souths h m	Sets h m
3	0 25	5 10	10 23
10	* 23 54	4 40	9 42
17	* 23 26	4 20	9 14
24	* 22 59	3 52	8 46

8h. 32m. p.m., while it was yet daylight, a fireball brighter than the moon was observed from many places in the south-east part of England. It was found that it fell from a height of 75 miles to 44 miles over Normandy; the length of the luminous flight was 83 miles and the speed 22 miles per second. It diverged from a point in Libia. The radiant point of a meteor shower is the vanishing point in the perspective of parallel paths, and its position depends on the direction of the meteor's motion relative to the earth. From this and other factors the orbit of the meteor stream round the Sun can be calculated. It seems that the fireball of June 4, 1933, was moving in the same orbit as the Scorpiid meteors.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY will be at greatest eastern elongation on June 14, and there will be an opportunity of seeing this planet in the evenings of the first half of the month. At 9 p.m. on June 4 it will be at altitude 7° in the north-west by west. It remains nearly in this position on the following nights, but becomes fainter. Magnitude on June 4 0.0.

♀ VENUS rises in the east-north-east at the times shown, and may perhaps be seen in the brightening sky.

♂ MARS also rises before the Sun, but is not likely to be conspicuous.

♃ JUPITER is to be seen in the west of south when the sky is sufficiently dark, perhaps about 8h. 30m. It sets at midnight at the end of the month.

♄ SATURN in Capricornus rises before midnight in the latter part of the month. Magnitude +1.0 to +0.9.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
		Remarkable Days—Events.					
M.	Light and Dark	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° Ω 23d. 14h.	Rises	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		S	5th Sun. after Trinity. DOMINION DAY, Canada (1867).	3 49	20 18	172	183
2		M	Sir Robert Peel d. 1850. First N.R.A. Meeting, 1860.	3 49	20 18	183	182
3		Tu	King of Norway born, 1872.	3 50	20 17	184	181
4		W	INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. (1776).	3 51	20 17	185	180
5		Th	Sir A. H. Layard (Nineveh) died, 1894.	3 52	20 17	186	179
6		F	Their Majesties' Wedding, 1893.	3 52	20 16	187	178
7		S	Lt. B. Sheridan died, 1816; born, October 30, 1751.	3 53	20 16	188	177
8		S	6th Sunday after Trinity. Lafontaine b. 1621.	3 54	20 15	189	176
9		M	Edmund Burke died, 1797.	3 55	20 14	190	175
10		Tu	Southern Cross flew from Australia, 1929.	3 56	20 14	191	174
11		W	Oudenarde, 1708. Alexandria bombarded, 1882.	3 57	20 13	192	173
12		Th	Battle of the Boyne (N.S.), 1690.	3 58	20 13	193	172
13		F	John Clare, Northamptonshire poet, born, 1793.	3 59	20 12	194	171
14		S	Fall of the Bastille, 1789. French National Holiday.	4 0	20 10	195	170
15		S	7th Sunday after Trinity. St. Swithin's Day.	4 1	20 9	196	169
16		M	Capt. Roald Amundson born, 1872.	4 3	20 8	197	168
17		Tu	"Punch" first issued, 1841.	4 4	20 7	198	167
18		W	The Ballot Act came into force, 1872.	4 5	20 6	199	166
19		Th	Matthew Flinders died, 1814.	4 6	20 5	200	165
20		F	Law Sittings, Court of Session, end.	4 7	20 4	201	164
21		S	Queen Victoria's Jubilee, 1887.	4 9	20 3	202	163
22		S	8th Sunday after Trinity.	4 10	20 2	203	162
23		M	St. Paul's School opened at Hammersmith, 1884.	4 11	20 0	204	161
24		Tu	Gibraltar captured, 1704.	4 13	19 59	205	160
25		W	St. James. Coleridge died, 1834; born, Oct. 21, 1772.	4 14	19 58	206	159
26		Th	G.B. Shaw b. 1856. Ch. of Ireland disestablished, 1869.	4 16	19 56	207	158
27		F	First Atlantic cable completed, 1866.	4 17	19 55	208	157
28		S	Robespierre guillotined, 1794.	4 18	19 53	209	156
29		S	9th Sunday after Trinity. Wilberforce died, 1833.	4 20	19 52	210	155
30		M	Thomas Gray, "Elegy," died, 1771; born, 1716.	4 21	19 50	211	154
31		Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END.	4 23	19 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾	Last Quarter	..... 3d. 20h. 27 ^m 9 ^u .
●	New Moon	..... 11 17 59
☾	First Quarter	..... 19 18 52 9
☾	Full Moon	..... 26 12 8 6
	Apogee 1st	18 ^h 24 ^m 252,570 miles.
	Perigee 2d.	10 ^h 34 ^m 221,870 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, July 1, 311° 59'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN JULY, 1933,
on 8 days; total fall 1.37 inches; below the
average by 0.87 inch.

See note on page 98.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

— County Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following June 24 last.

5. Dividends due.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

12 to 15. Buchan's "1st Warm Period."

14. French National Holiday.

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

1934.]

JULY SEVENTH MONTH.

[107]

THE SUN (Mean Noon).												MEMORANDA
Equation of Time.												
Day.	Add to App Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.		Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.		Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at the Sidereal Time.		
			H	M		H	M					
1	3 32	0.49	6 38	57	10.34	23 8.8	n	0.16	6 35 24	11 M 8.	1. S.	
2	3 34	0.48	6 43 5	10.33	23 4.8	0.18	6 39 11	5 25 41	2.			
3	3 35	0.47	6 47 13	10.32	23 0.3	0.19	6 43 17	5 17 49	3.			
4	4 6	0.45	6 51 20	10.31	22 55.5	0.21	6 47 14	5 13 53	4.			
5	4 17	0.44	6 55 27	10.30	22 50.2	0.23	6 51 10	5 9 57	5.			
6	4 28	0.43	6 59 34	10.29	22 44.6	0.24	6 55 7	5 6 1	6.			
7	4 38	0.41	7 3 41	10.27	22 38.5	0.26	6 59 4	5 2 5	7.			
8	4 47	0.40	7 7 47	10.26	22 32.1	0.28	7 3 0	4 58 9	8.			
9	4 57	0.38	7 11 53	10.24	22 25.3	0.29	7 6 57	4 54 13	9.			
10	5 6	0.37	7 15 59	10.22	22 18.0	0.31	7 10 53	4 50 17	10.			
11	5 14	0.35	7 20 4	10.21	22 10.4	0.33	7 14 50	4 46 21	11.			
12	5 22	0.33	7 24 9	10.19	22 2.4	0.34	7 18 46	4 42 26	12.			
13	5 30	0.31	7 28 13	10.17	21 54.1	0.36	7 22 43	4 38 30	13.			
14	5 37	0.29	7 32 17	10.15	21 45.3	0.37	7 26 39	4 34 34	14.			
15	5 44	0.27	7 36 20	10.13	21 36.2	0.39	7 30 36	4 30 38	15.			
16	5 50	0.25	7 40 23	10.11	21 26.7	0.40	7 34 33	4 26 42	16.			
17	5 56	0.23	7 44 25	10.08	21 16.9	0.42	7 38 29	4 22 46	17.			
18	6 1	0.20	7 48 27	10.06	21 6.7	0.43	7 42 26	4 18 50	18.			
19	6 6	0.18	7 52 28	10.04	20 56.1	0.45	7 46 22	4 14 54	19.			
20	6 10	0.16	7 56 29	10.01	20 45.2	0.46	7 50 19	4 10 58	20.			
21	6 13	0.13	8 0 29	9.99	20 33.9	0.48	7 54 15	4 7 2	21.			
22	6 16	0.11	8 4 28	9.97	20 22.3	0.49	7 58 12	4 3 6	22.			
23	6 18	0.08	8 8 27	9.94	20 10.4	0.50	8 2 8	3 59 11	23.			
24	6 20	0.06	8 12 25	9.92	19 58.1	0.52	8 6 5	3 55 15	24.			
25	6 21	0.03	8 16 23	9.89	19 45.5	0.53	8 10 2	3 51 19	25.			
26	6 22	0.01	8 20 20	9.87	19 32.6	0.55	8 13 58	3 47 23	26.			
27	6 22	0.02	8 24 16	9.84	19 19.3	0.56	8 17 55	3 43 27	27.			
28	6 21	0.04	8 28 12	9.82	19 5.7	0.57	8 21 51	3 39 31	28.			
29	6 20	0.06	8 32 8	9.79	18 51.8	0.59	8 25 48	3 35 25	29.			
30	6 18	0.09	8 36 2	9.77	18 37.6	0.60	8 29 44	3 31 39	30.			
31	6 16	0.11	8 39 57	9.74	18 23.1	0.61	8 33 41	3 27 43	31.			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1933.

Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	WIND		RAIN.	SUN.
	Max.	Min.	(Min. 041 P.M.)		(Pressure Red. to foot)	Direction		
				Mean				
				inches				
1	78.9	51.6	61.5	30.009	0.8	NNE	...	12.0
2	73.1	55.9	6	189	1.1	ESE	...	10.2
3	84.5	53.6	61.8	333	0.8	ESE	...	14.7
4	84.0	55.4	62.1	322	0.8	E	...	13.5
5	67.7	56.0	3	30.132	2.3	ESE	...	3.8
6	78.3	59.8	4	29.820	3.0	E	...	8.0
7	86.9	59.4	4	75.1	4.2	SW	...	10.0
8	78.7	58.1	4	98.9	2.4	SW	...	7.3
9	76.7	56.9	4	95.7	3.4	SW	...	9.4
10	70.3	56.1	5	78.6	4.0	SW	...	13.2
11	70.4	57.2	7	66.5	4.2	SW	...	3.2
12	74.1	55.1	62.9	67.5	3.5	WSW	...	6.5
13	63.8	54.5	63.1	50.4	5.2	SSW	...	15
14	74.7	56.4	3	50.0	5.7	SW	...	4.7
15	71.7	51.7	4	51.1	2.2	SSW	...	1.3
16	72.7	53.9	4	79.3	3.5	NW	...	18
17	74.5	53.2	4	29.993	3.8	WSW	...	2.2
18	79.3	60.6	3	30.011	0.7	WSW	...	1.7
19	84.0	57.2	2	29.850	1.2	SW	...	12.4
20	84.6	55.9	2	79.1	0.2	Calm	...	5.0
21	78.7	59.6	2	83.9	1.1	E	...	4.6
22	79.9	57.2	1	29.959	0.4	SE	...	8.6
23	83.0	58.3	63.0	30.045	0.3	E-E	...	7.1
24	86.9	57.3	62.9	29.999	0.9	WSW	...	13.0
25	85.4	60.0	7	89.3	1.0	WSW	...	12.0
26	90.3	56.8	5	87.1	1.2	WSW	...	14.2
27	90.5	62.2	4	74.6	6.1	SW	...	9.8
28	78.8	56.0	3	91.9	4.0	W	...	9.2
29	74.5	58.1	3	65.9	4.0	W	...	0.8
30	78.1	56.2	3	88.3	2.5	NW	...	9.0
31	66.3	60.0	62.2	29.712	7.5	WSW	...	0.3
Min	78.3	50.8	62.7	29.875			1.37	22.3

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Day	
		Lat.	Long.
5	0.9 W	3.4 N	9.7
15	3.6 E	4.4	237.4
25	7.9 E	5.3 N	165.1

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight.					Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites	
				Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age			
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D. M.	"	"	D. M.		W. E.	
1 22 42	4 34 10	42 23	2 46	2 51 38	59 12 16	8 19	22	2 01 34			
2 22 55	4 29 12	42 23	2 52 21	2 52 01	58 21 15	54 20	22	1 01 34			
3 23 10	4 24 13	42 23	3 01 41	2 52 01	57 31 15	40 21	22	0 01 34			
4 23 25	4 19 14	42 23	3 10 51	2 52 01	56 41 15	27 22	22	21 30 14			
5 23 44	4 14 15	42 23	3 20 01	2 52 01	55 51 15	16 23	22	3 01 34			
6 23 58	4 09 16	42 23	3 29 11	2 52 01	55 01 15	7 24	22	3 30 24			
7 0 8	4 04 17	42 23	3 38 21	2 52 01	54 11 15	29 25	22	2 31 04			
8 0 38	3 59 18	42 23	3 47 31	2 52 01	53 21 15	20 26	22	4 01 13			
9 1 20	3 54 19	42 23	3 56 41	2 52 01	52 31 15	11 27	22	4 31 23			
10 2 13	3 49 20	42 23	4 05 51	2 52 01	51 41 15	2 28	22	4 01 33			
11 3 15	3 44 21	42 23	4 15 01	2 52 01	50 51 15	13 29	22	3 31 43			
12 4 23	3 39 22	42 23	4 24 11	2 52 01	49 61 15	4 30	22	3 01 53			
13 5 35	3 34 23	42 23	4 33 21	2 52 01	48 11 15	15 31	22	2 32 03			
14 6 48	3 29 24	42 23	4 42 31	2 52 01	47 21 15	6 32	22	2 02 13			
15 7 57	3 24 25	42 23	4 51 41	2 52 01	46 31 15	17 33	22	1 32 23			
16 9 6	3 19 26	42 23	5 00 51	2 52 01	45 41 15	28 34	22	1 02 33			
17 10 17	3 14 27	42 23	5 09 61	2 52 01	44 51 15	39 35	22	7 6 7			
18 11 29	3 09 28	42 23	5 18 16	2 52 01	44 01 15	50 36	22	7 11 17			
19 12 45	3 04 29	42 23	5 27 26	2 52 01	43 11 15	61 37	22	7 16 18			
20 14 4	3 00 30	42 23	5 36 36	2 52 01	42 21 15	72 38	22	7 21 19			
21 15 27	2 55 31	42 23	5 45 46	2 52 01	41 31 15	83 39	22	7 26 19			
22 16 49	2 50 32	42 23	5 54 56	2 52 01	40 41 15	94 40	22	7 31 20			
23 18 3	2 45 33	42 23	6 04 6	2 52 01	39 51 15	105 41	22	7 36 20			
24 19 0	2 40 34	42 23	6 13 16	2 52 01	39 01 15	116 42	22	7 41 21			
25 20 41	2 35 35	42 23	6 22 26	2 52 01	38 11 15	127 43	22	7 46 21			
26 22 0	2 30 36	42 23	6 31 36	2 52 01	37 21 15	138 44	22	7 51 22			
27 23 30	2 25 37	42 23	6 40 46	2 52 01	36 31 15	149 45	22	7 56 22			
28 25 47	2 20 38	42 23	6 49 56	2 52 01	35 41 15	160 46	22	8 01 23			
29 28 1	2 15 39	42 23	6 59 6	2 52 01	34 51 15	171 47	22	8 06 23			
30 30 16	2 10 40	42 23	7 08 16	2 52 01	34 01 15	182 48	22	8 11 24			
31 32 31	2 05 41	42 23	7 17 26	2 52 01	33 11 15	193 49	22	8 16 24			

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends 21h. 23m. In this month there is no closed night in the latitude of London until after the 21st, when the Sun will be 18° below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16h. 29 m.

July 5. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun. *Aphelion*. Distance 94,455,000 miles.

July 5, 13h. Uranus in conjunction with γ . μ 6° 8.

July 8, 17h. Venus in conjunction with γ . φ 6° 8.

July 9, 19h. Mars in conjunction with γ . δ 3° 8.

July 11. Mercury at Inferior conjunction.

July 19, 3h. Jupiter in conjunction with γ . γ 7° N.

July 24. Occultation of ϕ Sagittarii Mag. 3.3. See p. 139.

July 26. Partial Eclipse of the Moon. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 138.

July 28, 3h. Saturn in conjunction with γ . γ 3° S.

July 31. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 19° W.

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34m., and the Afternoons 29m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.			
D.	H. M.	R. A.	Dec. N.	D.	H. M.	R. A.	Dec. N.	D.	H. M.	R. A.	Dec. N.	D.	H. M.	R. A.	Dec. N.	D.	H. M.	R. A.	Dec. N.
5	7 32	47	12 47 3	4 27	28	20	3 3	5 29	6	23	40 2	12 54	14	24 3	22	1	9	13	35 0
10	7 20	6	17 25 1	4 52	20	21	2 6	5 44	0	23	51 6	12 55	38	4 34 5	22	0	18	13	40 5
15	7 7	27	17 37 2	5 17	35	21	48 5	5 58	49	23	57 7	12 57	17	4 46 1	21	59	20	13	46 6
20	7 0	4	18 17 7	5 43	10	22	19 9	6 13	34	23	58 6	12 59	9	4 59 0	21	58	15	13	53 2
25	7 1	41	19 13 9	6 8	59	22	35 1	6 28	13	23	54 4	13	1	5 13 0	21	57	3	14	0 3
30	7 13	52	20 8 1	6 34	57	22	36 6	6 42	45	23	45 2	13	3	5 28 6	21	55	47	14	7 8

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.										D.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
D.	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	D.	°	′	″	°	′	″	D.	h	m	s	h	m	s	
5	8 66	15 3	6 9	3 6	1 7	1 0	15	45	5 8	6 6	1 9	17 8	8 2	10	1 56 8	11 22	10	48 4	8 33					
15	8 66	14 8	6 6	3 6	1 6	1 0	15	46	5 6	6 3	1 9	16 8	8 2	15	1 57 5	11 26	10	49 4	8 26					
15	8 67	11 9	6 3	3 7	1 6	1 0	15	46	4 5	6 0	2 0	16 3	8 4	15	1 57 5	11 26	10	49 4	8 26					
July 15.	Sun's semidiam. in Transit. 14. 47. 7 Bos. of Mean Time.																							
July 15.	Uranus rises 23h. 34m., sets 13h. 36m. Neptune rises 2h. 34m., sets 23h. 5m.																							

July 15. Sun's semidiameter in Transit, 11. 7 80. of Mean Time.

Meteorite Craters.—In various parts of the world there are depressions or formations said to be the result of the impact of gigantic meteorites that, moving in space, have met our planet. One, very interesting, is the crater in Arizona known as *Coon Butte*, which is a basin-shaped depression approximately circular, about three quarters of a mile in diameter and 570 feet deep, that was brought to notice in 1892. Others are the Henbury group of small craters in Central Australia, found about the same time. The Wabar crater in Arabia, more than 300 feet in width and 40 feet deep, discovered in February, 1922; a shallow depression in Texas, roughly circular in outline, with an average diameter of 530 feet; and, largest of all, the Ashanti crater, which forms a lake nearly five miles across, 240 feet in depth, with its surface 600 feet below the surrounding country. This theory of origin of these craters, especially Arizona and Henbury, is based on the presence of meteoric iron in the vicinity. Silica glass is especially profuse near the Wabar crater, which indicates the development of a large amount of heat and gives credence to the theory of meteoric

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places--

DAY.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		Bristol, King Road (Avonmouth).		HULL (Immingham)		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUNELM BAR (Kingstown) G M T	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	4 51	5 1	1 57	2 38	10 21	10 45	8 35	9 25	3 1	3 43	5 6	5 49	2 4	2 33
2	5 44	5 50	2 46	3 23	11 11	11 34	9 24	10 17	3 49	4 31	5 59	6 40	2 55	3 26
3	6 36	6 40	3 38	4 15	11 58	...	10 15	11 11	4 44	5 19	6 54	7 33	3 49	4 25
4	7 28	7 29	4 31	5 14	0 22	0 47	11 10	...	5 30	5 57	7 50	8 28	4 48	5 25
5	8 24	8 26	5 35	6 15	1 13	1 43	0 10	0 14	6 17	6 54	8 49	9 26	5 50	6 28
6	9 23	9 35	6 40	7 21	2 14	2 46	1 15	1 25	7 20	7 59	9 54	10 31	6 55	7 34
7	10 30	10 46	7 49	8 25	3 20	3 50	2 19	2 35	8 40	9 14	10 58	11 39	7 56	8 27
8	11 28	11 53	8 50	9 19	4 28	4 52	3 14	3 35	10 8	10 13	...	0 4	8 51	9 20
9	...	0 23	9 44	10 5	5 25	5 47	4 1	4 29	11 2	11 2	0 41	1 2	9 43	10 6
10	0 47	1 12	10 30	10 46	6 16	6 35	4 45	5 15	11 44	11 43	1 30	1 51	10 28	10 50
11	1 35	1 56	11 13	11 26	7 3	7 17	5 25	5 59	...	0 22	2 12	2 36	11 11	11 28
12	2 18	2 30	11 50	...	7 42	7 54	6 5	6 39	0 22	1 1	2 55	3 19	11 52	...
13	3 55	3 3	0 1	0 25	8 19	8 28	6 40	7 16	0 22	1 36	3 29	3 49	0 6	0 29
14	3 28	3 34	0 34	0 59	8 51	9 2	7 15	7 51	1 32	2 13	3 59	4 23	0 40	1 3
15	4 3	4 7	1 5	1 30	9 24	9 31	7 46	8 24	2 2	2 50	4 33	4 56	1 13	1 37
16	4 38	4 39	1 35	2 3	9 54	10 0	8 16	8 54	2 37	3 23	5 3	5 30	1 45	2 8
17	5 12	5 12	2 9	2 36	10 22	10 31	8 49	9 25	3 11	3 56	5 35	6 2	2 16	2 42
18	5 45	5 42	2 44	3 15	10 52	11 5	9 24	10 4	3 50	4 27	6 13	6 41	2 53	3 20
19	6 15	6 16	3 25	4 0	11 27	11 43	10 6	10 48	4 28	5	6 58	7 24	3 33	4 7
20	6 52	6 58	4 12	4 55	...	0 14	11 0	11 45	5 3	5 40	7 49	8 16	4 26	5 10
21	7 43	8 0	5 15	6 4	0 35	1 15	...	0 6	5 48	6 45	8 51	9 20	5 40	6 30
22	8 51	9 25	6 31	7 19	1 49	2 38	0 55	1 30	6 59	7 58	10 4	10 33	7 6	7 45
23	10 14	10 59	7 54	8 30	3 16	4 1	2 10	2 51	8 38	9 25	11 15	11 42	8 26	8 50
24	11 34	...	9 5	10 34	4 38	5 19	3 20	4 0	10 2	10 36	...	0 22	9 40	9 46
25	0 13	0 41	10 6	10 29	5 51	6 22	4 18	4 59	11 6	11 36	0 43	1 27	10 15	10 39
26	1 18	1 36	11 2	11 17	6 51	7 16	5 10	5 52	...	0 8	1 40	2 15	11 5	11 27
27	2 10	2 22	11 50	...	7 42	8 6	6 0	6 44	0 31	0 57	2 30	3 6	11 53	...
28	2 59	3 10	0 6	0 37	8 31	8 53	6 48	7 31	1 16	1 43	3 16	3 53	0 13	0 38
29	3 46	3 56	0 52	1 22	9 18	9 38	7 34	8 18	2 3	2 32	4 5	4 41	0 58	1 25
30	4 36	4 42	1 37	2 8	10 0	10 23	8 18	9 1	2 49	3 16	4 53	5 29	1 44	2 8
31	5 22	5 27	2 21	2 53	10 43	11 4	9 1	9 45	3 37	3 57	5 37	6 15	2 29	2 56

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING
of PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
1	5 22	13 4	20 46	1 45	9 32	17 21
8	4 47	12 22	19 58	1 42	9 39	17 38
15	4 1	11 17	19 13	1 42	9 47	17 53
22	3 18	11 1	18 45	1 45	9 55	18 6
29	2 52	10 45	18 38	1 52	10 4	18 15
D.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
1	2 25	10 42	18 58	12 36	12 17	23 58
8	2 16	10 35	18 54	12 11	12 51	23 31
15	2 8	10 28	18 49	11 47	12 26	23 5
22	2 1	10 21	18 42	11 24	12 1	23 26
29	1 55	10 14	18 33	11 1	11 37	22 22

SATURN ♄

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
1	22 31	3 24	8 17
8	22 3	2 55	8 47
15	21 35	2 26	7 18
22	21 7	1 57	6 48
29	20 38	1 28	6 18

impact. Both these features are absent in the Ashanti lake, and it is to be remarked that silica glass is found in the Sahara and other places where there is no suggestion of meteoric origin. The so-called Siberian meteor that has been recently studied shows little in the way of crater formation. Evidence of some catastrophic event in uninhabited forest land near Irkutsk is supplied by the discovery of devastation over a huge area, where pine trees have fallen radially outwards for a distance of 57 miles from its centre. There were records on seismographs and on barographs indicating that some extraordinary event occurred near the place in Siberia on June 30, 1908, and a remarkable midnight sky-glow seen that night in England is believed to have some connexion, but no meteoric material has been found.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♂ MERCURY is a morning star, rising more than an hour before the Sun in the north-east-by-east in the last week of the month, but the circumstances are not very favourable for its visibility.

♀ VENUS will be 10 degrees above the horizon at 3 o'clock in the morning, north of east. Magnitude - 3.4.

♂ MARS rises about two hours after midnight. Like Venus, it is moving in the region of Taurus and Gemini, and the two planets are not far apart at the end of the month. Magnitude about 2.0.

♃ JUPITER is a bright object in the south-west in the evening twilight. Magnitude - 1.6 to - 1.5.

♄ SATURN rises in the late evening and will be seen low down in the south-south-east at midnight. Magnitude + 0.7.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.		THE SUN		DAYS	
VI.	Night and Day	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° 17' 23d. 21h.	Rises.	Sets	of the Year.	Percent of Year.
1	W		Slavery abolished throughout British Dominions, 1834.	4 24	19 47	213	152
2	Th		Blenheim, 1704. Mail Coaches introduced, 1784.	4 26	19 46	214	151
3	F		Rt. Hon. S. Baldwin born, 1867.	4 27	19 44	215	150
4	S		Duchess of York born, 1900. Britain decd. War, 1914.	4 29	19 42	216	149
5	S		10th Sunday after Trinity.	4 30	19 40	217	148
6	M		Bank Holiday. Royal Academy closes.	4 32	19 39	218	147
7	Tu		Napoleon sailed for St. Helena, 1815.	4 33	19 37	219	146
8	W		Sir Erasmus Wilson died, 1884.	4 35	19 35	220	145
9	Th		Noy died, 1634. Gold discovered at Coolgardie, 1894.	4 36	19 33	221	144
10	F		Royal Observatory, Greenwich, founded, 1675.	4 38	19 32	222	143
11	S		Half-Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman died, 1890.	4 40	19 30	223	142
12	S		11th Sunday after Trinity.	4 41	19 28	224	141
13	M		J. L. Baird (Television) born, 1888.	4 43	19 26	225	140
14	Tu		"New Poor Law" passed, 1834.	4 44	19 24	226	139
15	W		Do Quincey born, 1785; died, December 8, 1859.	4 46	19 22	227	138
16	Th		Capture of Bomarsund, 1854.	4 47	19 20	228	137
17	F		Dissenters' Marriage Act passed, 1836.	4 49	19 18	229	136
18	S		Gauge of Railways Act passed, 1846.	4 51	19 16	230	135
19	S		12th Sunday after Trinity.	4 52	19 14	231	134
20	M		General Booth died, 1912; born, April 10, 1829.	4 54	19 12	232	133
21	Tu		Lady Mary Wortley Montagu died, 1762.	4 55	19 10	233	132
22	W		Bosworth, 1485. H. G. Bohn died, 1884.	4 57	19 8	234	131
23	Th		Duke of Buckingham assassinated, 1628. Mons, 1914.	4 59	19 6	235	130
24	F		St. Bartholomew. Huguenot massacre, 1572.	5 0	19 4	236	129
25	S		John Fletcher d. 1625. Thomas Chatterton d. 1770.	5 2	19 2	237	128
26	S		13th Sunday after Trinity. Le Cateau, 1914.	5 3	18 59	238	127
27	M		British Association met at Montreal, 1884.	5 5	18 57	239	126
28	Tu		First Continental Cable laid, 1850.	5 7	18 55	240	125
29	W		Eglinton Tournament, 1839.	5 8	18 53	241	124
30	Th		Warren Hastings died, 1818.	5 10	18 51	242	123
31	F		Official end of the Great War (1921).	5 11	18 48	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ Last Quarter	.....	2d.	6h.	26 ^m .
● New Moon	.....	10	8	45 ^m
☾ First Quarter	.....	18	4	32 ^m
☾ Full Moon	.....	24	19	36 ^m
☾ Last Quarter	.....	31	19	39 ^m
Apogee 8d. 21 ^h . 252 500 miles.				
Perigee 23d. 19 ^h . 222,850 "				

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, August 1, 310° 21'.

RAINFALL AT GREENWICH IN AUGUST, 1933, on 7 days; total fall 0.40 inch; below the average by 1.69 inches.

See note on Summer Time on p. 98.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Lammas—Scottish Term Day.

5. Oyster season opens.

6 to 11. Buchan's "5th Cold Period."

6. Bank and General Holiday; Grotto Day.

12. Grouse shooting begins.

12 to 15. Buchan's "2nd Warm Period."

1934.]

AUGUST EIGHTH MONTH.

[111]

Equation of Time			THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sidereal Time at 0h. old		MEMORANDA.
Day	Add to App. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension		Hourly Var. of R. A.		Apparent Declination		Hourly Var. of Dec.		
			H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		
			H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		
1	6 13	0.14	8 41 50	9 7 28	18 8 21	0.62	8 37 37	3 23 47	1.		
2	6 9	0.16	8 47 43	9 6 9	17 53 1	0.64	8 41 34	3 19 51	2.		
3	6 5	0.19	8 52 35	9 6 7	17 37 7	0.65	8 45 34	3 15 56	3.		
4	6 0	0.21	8 55 27	9 6 5	17 22 0	0.66	8 49 27	3 12 0	4.		
5	5 55	0.24	8 59 18	9 6 28	17 6 0	0.67	8 53 24	3 8 4	5.		
6	5 49	0.26	9 3 9	9 6 0	16 49 7	0.68	8 57 20	3 4 8	6.		
7	5 42	0.28	9 6 59	9 5 57	16 33 2	0.69	9 1 27	3 0 12	7.		
8	5 35	0.31	9 10 48	9 5 55	16 16 4	0.70	9 5 13	2 56 16	8.		
9	5 27	0.33	9 14 37	9 5 52	15 59 3	0.72	9 9 10	2 52 20	9.		
10	5 19	0.36	9 18 26	9 5 50	15 42 0	0.73	9 13 6	2 48 24	10.		
11	5 10	0.38	9 22 13	9 4 48	15 24 4	0.74	9 17 3	2 44 28	11.		
12	5 1	0.40	9 26 1	9 4 45	15 6 6	0.75	9 21 0	2 40 32	12.		
13	4 51	0.43	9 29 47	9 4 43	14 48 5	0.76	9 24 56	2 36 36	13.		
14	4 40	0.45	9 33 33	9 4 41	14 30 2	0.77	9 28 53	2 32 40	14.		
15	4 29	0.47	9 37 19	9 3 38	14 11 7	0.78	9 32 49	2 28 45	15.		
16	4 18	0.50	9 41 3	9 3 36	13 52 9	0.79	9 36 46	2 24 49	16.		
17	4 5	0.52	9 44 48	9 3 34	13 34 0	0.80	9 40 42	2 20 53	17.		
18	3 53	0.54	9 48 32	9 3 32	13 14 8	0.80	9 44 39	2 16 57	18.		
19	3 39	0.56	9 52 15	9 2 29	12 55 4	0.81	9 48 35	2 13 1	19.		
20	3 26	0.58	9 55 58	9 2 27	12 35 8	0.82	9 52 32	2 9 5	20.		
21	3 11	0.60	9 59 40	9 2 25	12 16 0	0.83	9 56 29	2 5 9	21.		
22	2 57	0.62	10 3 22	9 2 23	11 56 0	0.84	10 0 25	2 1 13	22.		
23	2 41	0.64	10 7 3	9 2 21	11 35 8	0.84	10 4 22	1 57 17	23.		
24	2 26	0.66	10 10 44	9 2 20	11 15 5	0.85	10 8 18	1 53 21	24.		
25	2 10	0.68	10 14 25	9 2 18	10 54 9	0.86	10 12 15	1 49 26	25.		
26	1 53	0.70	10 18 5	9 2 16	10 34 2	0.87	10 16 11	1 45 30	26.		
27	1 36	0.71	10 22 44	9 2 15	10 13 3	0.87	10 20 8	1 41 34	27.		
28	1 19	0.73	10 25 24	9 2 13	9 52 3	0.88	10 24 4	1 37 38	28.		
29	1 1	0.74	10 29 2	9 2 12	9 31 1	0.89	10 28 1	1 33 42	29.		
30	0 44	0.75	10 32 41	9 2 10	9 9 7	0.89	10 3 58	1 29 46	30.		
31	0 25	0.77	10 36 19	9 2 9	8 48 21	0.90	10 35 54	1 25 50	31.		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1933

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	WIND.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1933	Mean.	(Pressure 100 to foot)	Direction	Hours
1	76.1	58.7	62.2	30.127	4.2	NNW	8.3
2	85.1	54.0	1	185	2.6	NNW	9.6
3	80.4	64.0	1	158	1.7	N	1.7
4	84.0	62.7	1	109	2.0	E	9.3
5	81.7	60.3	1	30.051	1.5	E	9.1
6	95.8	60.5	2	29.892	1.3	SW	8.3
7	91.7	64.2	2	28.9	2.5	W	12.6
8	84.5	60.6	3	28.8	1.8	WSW	10.7
9	87.5	55.5	3	28.6	1.7	WSW	12.5
10	78.1	60.0	3	29.8	2.5	NE	6.9
11	73.0	53.0	4	29.955	4.0	ENE	1.2
12	72.0	54.1	5	30.134	2.4	ENE	7.6
13	79.2	51.0	5	30.008	2.3	E	11.0
14	72.8	55.1	5	29.720	0.7	ENE	0.9
15	74.3	58.7	4	563	3.8	SW	3.4
16	73.9	54.9	3	600	1.8	WSW	7.1
17	71.5	50.2	62.1	678	5.1	SW	2.8
18	79.5	59.0	61.9	770	4.3	WSW	9.1
19	75.2	56.1	7	801	1.8	WSW	3.1
20	73.5	53.9	5	680	3.6	WSW	8.8
21	71.0	51.8	3	570	3.7	WSW	05.4
22	70.7	48.3	61.1	565	2.8	WSW	12.5
23	69.5	52.6	60.9	590	3.4	WNW	7.1
24	74.9	47.1	7	874	1.1	W	8.5
25	80.1	48.9	8	29.958	0.7	SW	9.9
26	83.1	51.7	7	30.002	1.6	ENE	12.3
27	89.0	53.1	6	30.016	1.4	SSE	11.6
28	89.6	57.3	4	29.942	1.8	SSW	12.5
29	89.9	55.6	3	813	1.3	WSW	12.2
30	76.1	58.9	60.1	29.841	1.2	N	9.2
31	76.1	53.1	50.0	30.048	1.4	WSW	4.0
Mn	79.4	55.8	61.6	29.879	—	—	44.1

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

At Noon	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc.
Day	Lat	Long.
5	12° 4' E	6° 0' N
15	16° 0'	6° 7' N
25	19° 2' E	7° 1' N
31	23° 6'	18° 4'

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	South.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight					Age.	Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites at 29h 45m (See p. 120)
				Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semidiameter			
1	21 49	5 38	13 46	2 6 31	18 25	71 56	47 15	28 21	7	W E
2	22 10	6 28	15 10	2 58 44	22 24	3	55 59	15 22	7	241 O 3
3	22 40	7 19	16 10	3 51 30	25 14	2	55 19	15 43	7	32 O 41
4	23 17	8 11	17 8	4 45 26	26 49	2	54 48	14 56	7	31 O 24
5	...	...	...	5 39 26	27 6 5	54	24 14	49 25	7	30 14
6	0	9	3 17 54	6 32 35	26 7 8	54	9 14	45 26	7	231 O 4
7	1 6	9 53	19 28	7 24 32	23 53 7	54	0 14	43 27	7	21 O 34
8	2 13	10 41	18 53	8 13 21	20 48 3	53	58 14	42 28	7	21 O 34
9	3 34	11 27	19 12	9 0 27	16 47 2	54	1 14	43 29	7	23 O 14
10	4 25	12 10	19 28	9 45 33	12 6 6	54	10 14	45 0	15	314 O 2
11	5 47	12 52	19 41	10 29 28	6 57 7	54	24 14	42 1	15	34 O 21
12	6 56	13 33	19 53	11 12 42	1 31 21	54	42 14	54	2	42 31
13	8 7	14 13	20 4	12 56 14	4 23 55	55	7 15	1	3	40 3
14	9 19	14 54	20 17	12 40 59	9 31 5	55	36 15	9	4	40 3
15	10 33	15 38	20 31	13 27 59	14 43 9	56	12 15	19	5	42 3
16	11 49	16 24	20 49	14 18 14	19 24 5	56	53 15	30	6	42 3
17	13 10	17 15	21 12	15 12 30	23 15 5	57	39 15	43	7	43 2
18	14 29	18 11	21 45	16 11 35	26 56 4	58	28 15	56	8	34 O 21
19	15 45	19 11	22 35	17 13 18	27 6 6	59	17 16	9	9	231 O 4
20	16 47	20 14	23 13	18 17 38	26 30 8	60	2 16	21	10	134
21	17 34	21 17	23 47	19 21 53	24 4 7	60	39 16	31	11	134
22	18 8	22 18	23 59	20 24 59	19 57 8	61	2 16	38	12	12 O 34
23	18 31	23 15	24 13	21 23 14	14 31 2	61	8 16	39	13	134
24	18 50	23 9	24 44	22 19 16	8 12 6	60	55 16	36	14	13 O 24
25	19 6	23 1	25 13	23 12 51	1 31 05	60	55 16	28	15	3 O 24
26	19 21	1 50	8 39	0 4 58	5 6 21	59	41 16	16	16	32 O 14
27	19 36	2 40	10 13	0 56 37	11 18 2	58	48 16	1	17	15
28	19 53	3 30	11 26	1 48 38	16 44 4	57	51 15	46	18	41 O 3
29	20 14	4 20	12 44	2 41 33	21 11 0	56	56 15	31	19	42 O 13
30	20 41	5 12	13 58	3 35 30	24 27 3	56	5 15	17	20	42 O 3
31	21 15	6 5	15 0	4 30 8	25 26 5	55	23 15	5	21	43 O 2

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 2h. 29m. Civil twilight ends at 20h. 43m. Night begins, 22h. 42m. The length of the day is 15h. 23m.

Aug. 2, 21h. Venus and Mars in conjunction. ♀ 1° 8'.

Aug. 7, 16h. Mars in conjunction with ♀. ♀ 2° 8'.

Aug. 7, 21h. Venus in conjunction with ♀. ♀ 2° 8'.

Aug. 8, 19h. Mercury in conjunction with ♀. ♀ 1° 8'.

Aug. 10. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 138.

Aug. 15, 16h. Jupiter in conjunction with ♀. ♀ 7° N.

Aug. 18. Saturn in opposition. Distance from Earth 818,986,000 miles.

Aug. 24, 12h. Saturn in conjunction with ♀. ♀ 3° 8'.

Aug. 25. Mercury in superior conjunction.

Aug. 31. morn. The Moon will be in conjunction with the Pleiades; several stars of the group will be occulted. See p. 139.

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month, the nights of most abundance being from the 10th to the 12th. The Moon will be new in the morning of the 10th, and of small brilliancy to their visibility.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47m., and the Afternoons 5m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♂ MERCURY			♀ VENUS			♂ MARS			♂ JUPITER			♂ SATURN		
	RA	Dec. N		RA	Dec. N		RA	Dec. N		RA	Dec. N		RA	Dec. N	
1.	7 36	35	20 39 0	7 0 59	22 21 0	6 57 10	23 31 1	13 5 59	5 45 0	21 54 26	14 15 5				
4	8 24	20 23 7	7 26 58	21 49 4	7 11 26	23 12 3	13 8 39	6 2 4	21 53 2	14 23 4					
9	8 46	28 19 5 7	7 52 47	21 2 0	7 25 32	22 49 0	13 11 29	6 20 7	21 51 35	14 31 4					
14	9 26	52 16 43 7	8 18 22	19 59 5	7 39 27	22 21 5	13 14 28	6 39 9	21 50 9	14 39 4					
24	10 6	22 13 32 8	8 43 38	18 42 7	7 53 11	21 49 9	13 17 36	6 59 7	21 48 14	14 47 3					
29	10 43	19 9 53 0	9 8 34	17 12 5	8 6 44	21 14 4	13 20 53	7 20 3	21 47 15	14 54 9					

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER						♂ URANUS		♂ NEPTUNE	
	☉	☿	♂	♀	♂	♂	☉	☿	♂	♀	♂	♂	RA	Dec. N	RA	Dec. N
1.	8 68	8 8	6 0	3 7	1 5	1 0	15 48	3 4	5 8	2 0	15 9	8 4	15 8	11 28	15 51	9 8 12
15	8 69	7 1	5 9	3 8	1 5	1 0	15 49	2 7	5 6	2 0	15 5	8 5	15 57	11 26	15 53	3 8 4
25	8 71	6 5	5 7	3 8	1 5	1 0	15 51	2 5	5 4	2 0	15 2	8 1	15 57	11 26	15 53	3 8 4

Aug. 14. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 57.24s. of Mean Time.

The Rotation of the Planets.—It is reasonable to suppose that each of the other members of the solar system rotates on an axis as does our earth, and the fact has been proved, as to some of them, by observations of spots on their surface, that return at regular intervals to the same position on the visible disk. The rotation of Mars was detected by Hooke in 1666, and almost contemporaneously by J. D. Cassini in Italy, who found that this planet rotates on its axis in 24 hours 40 minutes, which differs little from the period adopted to-day. Hooke also was the first to suspect from observation that Jupiter rotates on an axis, though Kepler had previously surmised that it did so, and that the period was less than 24 hours. He was again followed by Cassini, whose observations

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

DAY	LONDON BRIDGES			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL King Road (Avonmouth).			HULL (Immingham).			GREENOCK.			LEITH.			DUBLIN BARR (Kingstown). G.M.T.		
	Morn.	After.		Morn.	After.		Morn.	After.		Morn.	After.		Morn.	After.		Morn.	After.		Morn.	After.	
1	6 8	6 8	3 7	3 38	11 48	9 45	10 30	4 16	4 34	6 25	7 0	3 17	3 46	4 11	4 48	5 10	5 48	6 19	6 55		
2	6 49	6 51	3 54	4 29	11 53	10 35	11 20	4 51	5 7	7 17	7 50	4 11	4 48	5 10	5 48	6 19	6 55				
3	7 32	7 39	4 51	5 29	12 07	11 33	12 18	5 30	5 54	8 17	8 50	5 10	5 48	6 19	6 55						
4	8 27	8 45	5 46	6 29	12 21	12 00	12 45	6 27	7 4	9 21	10 0	6 19	6 55								
5	9 40	10 12	7 19	7 55	12 31	12 36	13 11	7 13	8 37	10 40	11 19	7 27	8 0								
6	10 56	11 28	8 30	9 0	12 33	13 45	14 20	8 16	9 55	11 57	12 36	8 28	8 55								
7	...	...	9 26	9 50	12 55	14 50	15 25	9 16	11 00	13 02	13 41	9 33	9 45								
8	0 32	0 56	10 15	10 31	1 6	15 28	16 03	10 16	12 00	14 02	14 41	10 9	10 20								
9	1 22	1 41	10 55	11 9	1 6	16 16	16 51	11 6	12 50	14 52	15 31	10 11	10 8								
10	2 1	2 24	11 29	11 40	1 7	17 25	18 0	11 6	12 50	15 5	16 34	11 30	11 43								
11	2 36	2 44	...	...	1 7	18 6	18 31	11 6	12 50	16 34	17 13	11 30	11 43								
12	3 8	3 13	0 13	0 34	8 26	8 37	9 6	12 51	1 46	1 8	1 46	3 38	3 59	0 17	0 36						
13	3 39	3 43	0 40	1 4	8 56	9 6	7 21	7 52	1 42	2 20	2 20	4 11	4 31	0 48	1 7						
14	4 11	4 12	1 9	1 33	9 26	9 33	7 50	8 20	2 16	2 54	2 54	4 44	5 3	1 17	1 35						
15	4 41	4 42	1 39	2 4	9 53	10 0	8 20	8 49	3 2	3 23	3 23	5 17	5 36	1 45	2 5						
16	5 5	5 4	2 10	2 39	10 18	10 20	8 55	9 24	3 21	3 53	3 53	5 49	6 18	2 16	2 39						
17	5 32	5 35	2 49	3 30	10 50	11 6	9 35	10 5	3 51	4 21	4 21	6 30	6 53	2 53	3 21						
18	6 6	6 20	3 35	4 15	11 32	11 56	10 25	11 0	4 28	5 3	5 3	7 18	7 46	3 40	4 21						
19	6 55	7 26	4 39	5 25	...	0 34	11 35	...	5 19	5 56	5 56	8 19	8 55	4 57	5 55						
20	8 9	9 3	5 5	6 55	1 14	2 9	0 15	1 10	6 40	7 27	7 27	9 46	10 18	6 43	7 26						
21	9 9	10 47	7 41	8 15	2 59	3 50	1 45	2 45	8 29	9 7	9 7	11 9	11 34	8 6	8 35						
22	11 19	...	9 0	9 30	4 32	5 9	3 5	3 55	9 57	10 25	10 25	...	0 22	9 8	9 38						
23	0 7	0 30	9 59	10 13	5 42	6 11	4 6	4 51	11 3	11 22	11 22	0 37	1 28	10 3	10 23						
24	1 8	1 25	10 48	11 2	6 38	7 3	4 58	5 40	11 58	...	...	1 36	2 17	10 50	11 10						
25	* 1 57	* 2 10	11 32	11 46	7 27	7 49	5 45	6 27	0 14	0 45	0 45	2 30	3 0	11 35	11 53						
26	* 2 42	* 2 52	...	0 16	8 10	8 32	6 30	7 10	1 0	1 19	1 19	3 6	3 43	...	0 17						
27	* 3 24	* 3 32	0 29	0 57	8 50	9 12	7 13	7 50	1 45	2 4	2 4	3 52	4 44	0 36	0 59						
28	* 4 8	* 4 14	1 12	1 37	9 30	9 51	7 55	8 30	2 29	3 27	3 27	4 38	5 9	1 18	1 40						
29	4 49	4 53	1 52	2 18	10 10	10 26	8 35	9 7	3 5	3 24	3 24	5 24	5 52	2 0	2 22						
30	5 26	5 32	2 33	2 58	10 42	11 0	9 15	9 45	3 39	3 57	3 57	6 8	6 35	2 43	3 6						
31	6 1	6 8	3 19	3 45	11 15	11 37	10 0	10 29	4 17	4 29	4 29	6 57	7 27	3 32	3 58						

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING
OF PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	2 51	10 49	18 47	2 4	10 13	18 22	1 50	10 7	18 23	10 39	16 12	21 46
12	3 16	11 10	19 2	2 18	10 21	18 25	1 46	9 59	18 28	10 17	15 49	21 20
19	4 3	11 38	19 11	2 35	10 30	18 24	1 42	9 51	18 0	9 56	15 25	20 55
26	4 56	12 5	19 12	2 55	10 37	18 19	1 39	9 43	17 46	9 36	15 2	20 29

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♄ MERCURY, having been at greatest western elongation on July 31, is a morning star, and may be seen in the first week of the month about 5 degrees above the horizon in the east-north-east at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 o'clock.

♀ VENUS will be on the right of and 5 or 6 degrees higher than Mercury. In the latter part of the month it will be at altitude 10° about 4 o'clock. Magnitude -3.3.

♂ MARS is in conjunction with Venus in the lower part of Gemini in the evening of August 2, and will be to the left of it on the following morning. It will be at altitude 10° at 3 o'clock approximately throughout the month.

♃ JUPITER now sets in mid-evening, and may be seen for an hour or two after sunset.

♄ SATURN, in opposition on the 18th, will be above the horizon from twilight to daybreak throughout the month. Magnitude at opposition +0.5.

SATURN ♄

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	20 10	0 58	5 47
12	19 42	0 29	5 16
19	19 13	23 59	4 46
26	18 44	23 30	4 16

showed that the spots near the equator of the planet revolved with a velocity greater than those distant from it, which has since been abundantly confirmed, average periods having been determined for the different zones and regions that show small differences. (See p. 151.) William Herschel was the first to establish the fact that Saturn rotates, by observation, and in 1793, by noting the change of position of certain markings on the dark belts, found that the ball of Saturn rotates in 10 hours 16 minutes. He had earlier deduced, from a luminous spot on the inner ring, a period of 10 hours 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ minutes. On December 7, 1876, Asaph Hall

(Continued on p. 116.)

DAY OF		M.	W.	S.	F.	Sa.	THE SUN		DAYS	
							Rises.	Sets.	of the year.	to end of year
1							11 13	11 46	244	182
2	S						5 14	18 44	245	180
3	M						5 16	18 42	246	179
4	Tu						5 18	18 40	247	178
5	W						5 19	18 37	248	177
6	Th						5 21	18 35	249	176
7	F						5 22	18 33	250	175
8	S						5 24	18 31	251	174
9	S						5 26	18 28	252	173
10	M						5 27	18 26	253	172
11	Tu						5 29	18 24	254	171
12	W						5 30	18 22	255	170
13	Th						5 32	18 20	256	169
14	F						5 34	18 17	257	168
15	S						5 35	18 15	258	167
16	S						5 37	18 12	259	166
17	M						5 38	18 10	260	165
18	Tu						5 40	18 8	261	164
19	W						5 42	18 5	262	163
20	Th						5 43	18 3	263	162
21	F						5 45	18 1	264	161
22	S						5 46	17 58	265	160
23	S						5 48	17 56	266	159
24	M						5 50	17 54	267	158
25	Tu						5 51	17 52	268	157
26	W						5 53	17 49	269	156
27	Th						5 54	17 47	270	155
28	F						5 56	17 45	271	154
29	S						5 58	17 42	272	153
30	S						5 59	17 40	273	152

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	.....	gd.	ch.	20' 1m.
☾	First Quarter	.....	16	12	25' 9
☾	Full Moon	.....	23	4	18' 9
☾	Last Quarter	.....	30	12	29' 2

Apogee 5/1. 6 1/2 h. 252 100 miles.

Perigee 21/1. 1 1/2 h. 225 430 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Sept. 1, 308° 43'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN SEPT. 1933,
on 11 days; total fall 2.80 inches; above the
average by 1.01 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

10. Jewish New Year (A.M. 5695).

19. Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement).

22. Harvest Moon.

24. Jewish Feast of Tabernacles.

28. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29. Lord Mayor of London elected.

Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Sept. 29.

1934.]

SEPTEMBER NINTH MONTH.

[115]

Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).					Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.		Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.		MEMORANDA.	
Day	Month	Subst. from Ap. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	I	
		M. A. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.					
1	...	...	...	10 39 57	9 08	8 26 6 N	0 90	10 39 51	2 21 54		
2	0 12	0 79	10 43 35	9 06	8 4 8	0 91	10 43 47	1 17 58	2 21 54	2	21	
3	0 31	0 80	10 47 12	9 05	7 42 9	0 92	10 47 44	1 14 2	2 21 54	...	...
4	0 51	0 81	10 50 50	9 04	7 20 8	0 92	10 51 42	1 10 6	2 21 54	3	...	
5	1 10	0 82	10 54 27	9 03	6 58 7	0 93	10 55 37	1 6 11	2 21 54	...	...
6	1 30	0 83	10 58 3	9 02	6 36 4	0 93	10 59 33	1 2 15	2 21 54	4	...	
7	1 50	0 84	11 1 40	9 02	6 14 0	0 94	11 3 30	0 58 19	2 21 54	...	...
8	2 11	0 85	11 5 16	9 01	5 51 5	0 94	11 7 27	0 54 23	2 21 54	5	...	
9	2 31	0 86	11 8 52	9 00	5 28 9	0 94	11 11 23	0 50 27	2 21 54	6	...	
10	2 52	0 86	11 12 28	8 99	5 6 2	0 95	11 15 20	0 46 31	2 21 54	...	...
11	3 13	0 87	11 16 4	8 99	4 43 5	0 95	11 19 16	0 42 35	2 21 54	7	...	
12	3 33	0 87	11 19 39	8 98	4 20 6	0 95	11 23 13	0 38 39	2 21 54	...	...
13	3 54	0 88	11 23 15	8 98	3 57 7	0 96	11 27 9	0 34 43	2 21 54	...	...
14	4 15	0 88	11 26 50	8 98	3 34 7	0 96	11 31 6	0 30 47	2 21 54	...	...
15	4 37	0 88	11 30 26	8 97	3 11 7	0 96	11 35 2	0 26 51	2 21 54	9	21	
16	4 58	0 89	11 34 1	8 97	2 48 5	0 96	11 38 59	0 22 56	2 21 54	...	...
17	5 19	0 89	11 37 36	8 97	2 25 4	0 97	11 42 56	0 19 0	2 21 54	10	...	
18	5 40	0 89	11 41 12	8 97	2 2	0 97	11 46 52	0 15 4	2 21 54	...	...
19	6 2	0 89	11 44 47	8 97	1 38 9	0 97	11 50 49	0 11 8	2 21 54	11	...	
20	6 23	0 89	11 48 22	8 97	1 15 6	0 97	11 54 45	0 7 12	2 21 54	...	...
21	6 44	0 88	11 51 57	8 97	0 52 3	0 97	11 58 42	0 3 16	2 21 54	12	...	
22	7 5	0 88	11 55 33	8 98	0 29 0	0 97	12 2 38	0 59 20	2 21 54	...	...
23	7 27	0 88	11 59 8	8 98	0 6 11	0 97	12 6 35	0 55 24	2 21 54	13	...	
24	7 48	0 87	12 2 44	8 99	0 17 8 S	0 97	12 10 31	0 51 28	2 21 54	14	...	
25	8 8	0 86	12 6 20	8 99	0 41 1	0 97	12 14 28	0 47 32	2 21 54	...	...
26	8 29	0 86	12 9 55	9 00	1 4 5	0 97	12 18 25	0 43 36	2 21 54	15	...	
27	8 50	0 85	12 13 32	9 01	1 27 9	0 97	12 22 21	0 39 41	2 21 54	...	...
28	9 10	0 84	12 17 8	9 02	1 51 3	0 97	12 26 18	0 35 45	2 21 54	16	21	
29	9 30	0 83	12 20 44	9 03	2 14 7	0 97	12 30 14	0 31 49	2 21 54	...	...
30	9 50	0 82	12 24 21	9 04	2 38 0 S	0 97	12 34 11	0 27 53	2 21 54	17	...	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1933.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			B. B. M.	WIND	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	Max.	Min.	Ms. 1841-1908				
1	74.2	55.6	59.8	29.947	WSW	1.3	1.8
2	77.2	57.9	7	29.988	NNW	...	10.1
3	80.8	52.0	6	30.055	ESE	...	6.5
4	80.1	56.0	5	30.084	E	...	11.4
5	74.9	55.7	4	30.13	E	...	11.5
6	77.0	50.1	3	30.001	ESE	...	11.2
7	73.9	57.1	59.0	30.141	NE	...	8.0
8	71.5	56.1	58.8	30.101	ENE	...	11.1
9	73.1	55.0	6	30.181	ENE	...	10.8
10	71.5	55.9	4	30.094	ENE	...	11.3
11	73.6	55.0	1	30.000	ENE	...	10.7
12	64.4	55.6	58.0	29.850	NE	...	24
13	64.0	53.0	57.8	29.788	N	...	46
14	64.1	45.3	7	30.017	NNW	...	10.1
15	70.8	40.8	6	30.144	WSW	...	10.5
16	73.7	43.1	5	29.975	SSE	...	10.8
17	78.2	51.3	57.2	30.36	SW	...	7.9
18	71.1	53.3	56.9	30.741	WSW	...	0.9
19	75.7	51.0	5	30.771	SW	...	7.2
20	69.9	52.1	56.2	30.491	SSW	...	7.9
21	59.2	49.2	55.9	30.16	N	...	3.3
22	66.1	51.4	6	30.597	N	...	6.2
23	59.1	48.1	4	30.290	SE	...	2.7
24	65.0	49.1	3	30.353	SW	...	4.6
25	62.8	48.7	2	30.630	S	...	2.3
26	68.6	50.3	2	30.863	S	...	0.9
27	65.5	56.2	55.1	30.879	NNE	...	10
28	70.1	52.5	54.9	30.899	NE	...	2.9
29	69.1	52.1	7	30.957	NE	...	5.2
30	67.1	55.2	54.4	30.991	NE	...	2.5
31	70.4	52.2	57.2	30.866	...	...	10.1

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
Inch.		Lat.	Long.
5	22.1 E	7.2 N	269.9
15	24.1 E	7.2 N	137.9
25	26.1 E	6.9 N	5.9

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.		At Greenwich Midnight.																
		Rises.	South.		Set.		Right Ascension.		Declination.		Horizontal Parallax.		Semi-diameter.		Age.			
H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	
1	59	6	45	15	51	5	18	26	27	5° 59'	54	49	14	55	28	11	55	
2	59	7	46	16	29	6	24	26	26	7° 4'	54	44	14	49	23	15	55	
3	0	8	38	16	58	7	10	31	24	30° 7'	54	40	14	45	24	15	55	
4	0	8	38	16	58	8	43	41	21	44° 4'	54	44	14	44	25	15	55	
5	1	8	38	16	58	9	48	49	17	54° 5'	54	44	14	44	26	15	55	
6	1	8	38	16	58	10	18	9	13	23° 8'	54	44	14	47	27	15	55	
7	1	8	38	16	58	11	21	1	8	56° 7'	54	47	14	56	28	15	55	
8	1	8	38	16	58	12	35	35	8	37° 8'	55	49	15	4	29	16	55	
9	1	8	38	16	58	13	11	45	35	8	10° 8'	55	35	7	30	16	55	
10	1	8	38	16	58	14	16	50	35	13° 20'	55	35	7	31	31	16	55	
11	1	8	38	16	58	15	17	5	13	18° 3'	55	36	7	35	16	16	55	
12	1	8	38	16	58	16	16	6	13	20° 0'	55	36	7	35	16	16	55	
13	1	8	38	16	58	17	14	59	35	20° 1'	57	7	33	34	5	16	55	
14	1	8	38	16	58	18	14	56	35	25° 16'	57	43	7	33	4	16	55	
15	1	8	38	16	58	19	14	55	35	26° 47'	58	19	33	54	7	16	55	
16	1	8	38	16	58	20	14	55	35	26° 45'	58	56	16	3	8	16	55	
17	1	8	38	16	58	21	14	55	35	27° 57'	59	30	16	13	9	16	55	
18	1	8	38	16	58	22	14	55	35	28° 1'	59	59	16	21	10	16	55	
19	1	8	38	16	58	23	14	55	35	28° 1'	60	19	16	26	11	16	55	
20	1	8	38	16	58	24	14	55	35	28° 1'	60	27	16	26	11	16	55	
21	1	8	38	16	58	25	14	55	35	28° 1'	60	20	16	26	11	16	55	
22	1	8	38	16	58	26	14	55	35	28° 1'	59	59	16	20	14	16	55	
23	1	8	38	16	58	27	14	55	35	28° 1'	59	24	16	11	15	16	55	
24	1	8	38	16	58	28	14	55	35	28° 1'	59	46	15	59	16	16	55	
25	1	8	38	16	58	29	14	55	35	28° 1'	57	49	15	45	17	16	55	
26	1	8	38	16	58	30	14	55	35	28° 1'	56	58	15	31	18	16	55	
27	1	8	38	16	58	31	14	55	35	28° 1'	56	10	15	18	19	16	55	
28	1	8	38	16	58	32	14	55	35	28° 1'	55	27	15	7	20	16	55	
29	1	8	38	16	58	33	14	55	35	28° 1'	54	53	14	57	21	16	55	
30	1	8	38	16	58	34	14	55	35	28° 1'	54	24	14	51	22	16	55	
31	1	8	38	16	58	35	14	55	35	27° 59'	54	20	14	51	22	16	55	

**Configurations of
Jupiter's
Satellites
at 18h 45m.
(See p. 120.)**

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 2. Day breaks at
3h. 7m. Civil twilight ends at
19h. 33m. Night begins 20h.
53m. The length of the Day is
12h. 33m.

Sept. 5, 12h. Mars in conjunction with D. $\delta 9^{\circ} 5' N$.

Sept. 7, 10h. Venus in conjunction with γ . δ 3° N.

Sept. 10, 8h. Mercury in conjunction with Δ . \odot 8° N.

Sept. 12, 7h. Jupiter in conjunction with γ γ γ N

Sept. 17, even. Occultation of
Sagittarii mag. 12. Seen 100

Sept. 20, 1941. Saturn in conjunction with γ $h 2^{\circ} 8'$

Sept. 22. Harvest Moon.

Sept. 23, 184. Sun enters the Sign Libra (Equinox).

Sept. 29, 13h. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction. $\odot 3^{\circ}$ S.

In this month the Mornings decrease 45m.; the Afternoons, 1h. 6m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at *set.*: Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

P C O M P A R E D	♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.							
	R.A. Dec. N. S.				R.A. Dec. N. S.				R.A. Dec. N. S.				R.A. Dec. S.				R.A. Dec. S.							
	N.	R.	A.		N.	R.	A.		N.	R.	A.		N.	R.	A.		N.	R.	A.					
11	17	26	6	0° 5'	9	33	8	15	30° 0'	8	20	5	20	35° 4'	13	27	17	7	41° 4'	21	45	58	15	2° 2'
11	17	49	4	6° 3'	9	57	30	13	36° 6'	8	33	15	20	53° 1'	13	24	48	8	3° 0'	21	44	31	15	9° 2'
12	18	40	4	12° 9'	10	21	11	11	33° 5'	8	46	11	19	7° 6'	13	31	26	8	25° 0'	21	43	15	15	15° 6'
12	18	46	3	12° 23'	10	44	43	9	22° 4'	8	58	56	18	19° 4'	13	35	10	8	47° 3'	21	42	4	15	21° 5'
13	13	15	8	18° 0'	11	7	58	7	4° 5'	9	11	28	17	28° 5'	13	38	59	9	9° 9'	21	41	0	15	26° 7'
13	13	38	11	28° 0'	11	31	1	4	41° 5'	9	23	47	16	35° 5'	13	42	53	9	32° 7'	21	40	3	15	31° 3'

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.							D.		R.A.		Dec. N.		R.A.		Dec. N.		
D.	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	8.73	6.4	5.5	3.9	4.4	1.0	15.53	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9	8.4	10	56.5	11	18	10	56.5	7	46				
20	8.75	6.7	5.4	4.0	4.4	1.0	15.56	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	8.4	20	55.1	11	18	10	57.5	7	46				
30	8.77	7.2	5.3	4.1	4.4	1.0	15.59	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.5	8.3	30	55.1	11	18	10	57.5	7	46				

Sept. 16. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 3.8s. of Mean Time.

Sept. 17. Uranus rises 1gh. 30m., sets 9. 31m. Neptune rises 4h. 51m., sets 12h. 15m.

Continued from p. 112-1

conspicuous spot, 13.3. The equatorial zone of Saturn, which remained for about a month, from which a period of 10 hrs. 14 mins. 3.3^{sec} was deduced. A conspicuous white spot was seen by Barnard in June, 1923, which was followed by the appearance of others less conspicuous than gave a rotation period of 10 hrs. 36 mins., and as these were all in a high northern latitude of the planet, it was suggested that there may be an equatorial current on Saturn, similar to, but more pronounced than, that on Jupiter. This conclusion is supported by a spot that appeared in January, 1928, but others observed in 1893 rather opposed it. These distinct markings are somewhat infrequent on Saturn, which gives interest to the detection of a white spot on the equatorial zone on August 3, 1923, that rapidly developed into a belt, but which during the first fortnight of its existence yielded a period approximating to, but greater than, that found by Asaph Hall. Markings that appear on Mercury and Venus are so indistinct that no trustworthy period can be deduced for either of these planets.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL. King Road (Avonmouth).		HULL (Immingham)		GRFFOCK.		LEITH		DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	6 39	6 54	4 10	4 39	11 54	...	10 55	11 22	4 59	5 11	7 58	8 31	4 30	5 3
2	7 27	8 0	5 16	5 55	0 24	0 50	...	0 8	6 2	6 17	9 6	9 41	5 43	6 19
3	8 42	9 33	6 45	7 24	1 36	2 16	0 37	1 40	7 55	8 4	10 28	11 1	6 58	7 30
4	10 17	11 2	8 9	8 35	3 18	3 54	2 4	3 56	9 35	9 34	11 43	...	8 5	8 30
5	11 38	...	9 6	9 25	4 41	5 8	3 10	3 52	10 41	10 25	0 8	0 44	8 58	9 20
6	0 10	0 33	9 50	10 7	5 40	5 59	4 1	4 36	11 20	11 2	1 3	1 31	9 45	10 3
7	0 50	1 16	10 29	10 43	6 24	6 37	4 22	5 15	11 51	11 35	1 41	2 10	10 25	10 42
8	1 34	1 47	11 3	11 14	6 56	7 7	5 20	5 49	...	0 19	2 18	2 45	11 1	11 16
9	2 5	2 15	11 34	11 43	7 26	7 36	5 51	6 20	0 8	0 46	2 52	3 15	11 35	11 49
10	2 35	2 43	...	...	7 55	8 5	6 24	6 50	0 41	1 17	3 21	3 43	...	0 6
11	3 5	3 11	0 13	0 34	8 25	8 34	6 54	7 19	1 16	1 48	3 55	4 12	0 20	0 35
12	3 34	3 41	0 42	1 4	8 55	9 5	7 24	7 46	1 42	2 3	4 28	4 48	0 48	1 5
13	4 4	4 7	1 14	1 34	9 25	9 33	7 55	8 16	2 15	2 55	5 3	5 22	1 17	1 35
14	4 28	4 35	1 44	2 10	9 50	10 2	8 30	8 51	2 49	3 25	5 42	6 1	1 50	2 9
15	4 56	5 11	2 25	2 55	10 22	10 40	9 13	9 34	3 29	3 57	6 29	6 50	2 26	2 55
16	5 31	5 59	3 15	3 49	11 6	11 35	10 5	10 30	4 14	4 41	7 21	7 45	3 16	3 58
17	6 25	7 13	4 21	5 5	...	0 12	11 21	11 48	5 13	5 40	8 27	8 58	4 43	5 12
18	7 47	8 56	5 59	6 40	1 4	2 1	...	1 10	6 58	7 18	9 50	10 19	6 33	7 20
19	9 31	10 36	7 37	8 4	2 59	3 48	1 29	2 44	8 44	9 2	11 14	11 34	7 53	8 21
20	11 5	11 54	8 49	9 6	4 26	4 59	2 52	3 46	9 56	10 13	...	0 24	8 55	9 15
21	...	0 14	9 40	9 54	5 29	5 55	3 52	4 39	10 54	11 5	0 37	1 20	9 45	10 5
22	0 50	1 4	10 26	10 10	6 19	6 43	4 41	5 33	11 37	11 51	1 28	2 6	10 30	10 49
23	* 1 37	* 1 45	11 8	11 22	7 3	7 25	5 26	6 5	...	0 22	2 10	2 47	11 22	11 32
24	* 2 16	* 2 25	11 48	...	7 43	8 4	6 9	6 44	0 37	0 57	2 55	3 28	11 53	...
25	* 2 54	* 3 3	0 3	0 27	8 23	8 43	6 50	7 21	1 12	1 37	3 37	4 6	0 12	0 33
26	* 3 33	* 3 43	0 42	1 4	8 59	9 18	7 30	7 56	1 55	2 14	4 17	4 47	0 53	1 11
27	4 11	4 20	1 22	1 43	9 38	9 50	8 9	8 30	2 33	2 50	5 6	5 36	1 31	1 50
28	4 46	4 56	2 2	2 20	10 3	10 23	8 49	9 5	3 11	3 23	5 53	6 10	2 12	2 30
29	5 16	5 35	2 44	3	10 34	10 55	9 31	9 45	3 49	4 0	6 45	7 14	2 58	3 16
30	5 50	6 20	3 31	3 51	11 11	11 38	10 24	10 33	4 36	4 43	7 46	8 9	3 13	4 12

RISING, SETTING, AND SETTING
OF PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
2	5 47	12 27	19 5	3 16	10 44	18 12	
9	6 32	12 44	18 54	3 37	10 52	18 3	
16	7 11	12 57	18 40	3 59	10 56	17 52	
23	7 47	13 7	18 25	4 21	11 1	17 41	
30	8 18	13 14	18 9	4 43	11 6	17 28	
MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
2	2 36	9 35	17 31	9 15	14 40	20 4	
9	2 33	9 25	17 16	8 55	14 17	19 39	
16	2 30	9 15	16 59	8 35	13 54	19 13	
23	2 28	9 5	16 42	8 16	13 32	18 48	
30	2 25	8 55	16 24	7 57	13 10	18 24	

SATURN ♄

Rises	Souths	Sets
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	18 16	23 0
9	17 48	22 31
16	17 19	22 2
23	16 50	21 33
30	16 22	21 4

greater at the Poles than at the Equator by the sum of these two effects, and a mass that weighs 190 pounds at the Equator will weigh 191 pounds at the Poles, a spring balance being used for the operation in both cases.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY rises and sets nearly with the Sun throughout this month.

♀ VENUS is still a morning star, rising later than it did last month, and may be seen after daybreak. It is moving eastward in Leo, and passes above Regulus on the 10th. Magnitude - 3.4.

♂ MARS in the constellation Cancer is still a morning star, in the east about 4 o'clock. Magnitude + 1.9

♃ JUPITER is above the south-west horizon in the evening twilight. Magnitude - 1.3.

♄ SATURN will be seen low down in the south during the evening. Magnitude + 0.7.

Gravity.—The force that acts on all masses and causes them to fall if not supported, is the attraction of the mass of the Earth, which may be supposed to be collected at its centre. It is modified by the centrifugal force due to the Earth's rotation, if this phraseology, which is convenient though not quite precise, may be used. Since the Earth is not exactly spherical, the attraction is not the same at all points on the surface, and at the Pole is greater than it is at the Equator by about a 550th part. Moreover, there is no "centrifugal force" at the Pole, but at the Equator this, which acts in the opposite sense to the attraction, is equivalent to about a 289th part of the latter. Consequently gravity is

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	||	M	London University opened, 1828.	6 1	17 38	274	91
2	||	Tu	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN (1934).	6 3	17 36	275	90
3	||	W	John Lyon (Harrow) d. 1592. J. H. Thomas b. 1875.	6 4	17 33	276	89
4	||	Th	"Barry Cornwall" died, 1874.	6 6	17 31	277	88
5	||	F	Disaster to Airship R 101. 1930.	6 8	17 29	278	87
6	||	S	Tennyson died, 1892; b. 1809. [Summer Time ends.*	6 9	17 26	279	86
7	||	S	19th Sun. after Trinity. O. W. Holmes died, 1894.	6 11	17 24	280	85
8	||	M	Henry Fielding died, 1754; born, April 22, 1707.	6 13	17 22	281	84
9	||	Tu	<i>La Lutine</i> , frigate, sunk, 1799.	6 14	17 20	282	83
10	||	W	Frijschhoff Nansen born, 1861; died, May 13, 1930.	6 16	17 18	283	82
11	||	Th	First International Exhibition closed, 1851.	6 18	17 15	284	81
12	||	F	COLUMBUS DAY, U.S.A.	6 19	17 13	285	80
13	||	S	Greenwich Meridian universally adopted, 1884.	6 21	17 11	286	79
14	||	S	20th Sunday after Trinity. William Penn b. 1644.	6 23	17 9	287	78
15	||	M	Law Sittings, Court of Sessions, begin.	6 24	17 7	288	77
16	||	Tu	Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.	6 26	17 5	289	76
17	||	W	Nevil's Cross, 1346. P.L.A. Offices opened, 1922.	6 28	17 2	290	75
18	||	Th	St. Luke, Evangelist. Last English lottery, 1826.	6 29	17 0	291	74
19	||	F	Jonathan Swift died, 1745; born, November 30, 1667.	6 31	16 58	292	73
20	||	S	J. A. Froude died, 1894.	6 33	16 56	293	72
21	||	S	21st Sunday aft. Trinity. TRAFALGAR DAY (1805).	6 35	16 54	294	71
22	||	M	Sara Bernhardt born, 1845; died, March 26, 1923.	6 36	16 52	295	70
23	||	Tu	Robert Bridges born, 1844.	6 38	16 50	296	69
24	||	W	Wills removed to Somerset House, 1874.	6 40	16 48	297	68
25	||	Th	Chaucer d. 1400. Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 42	16 46	298	67
26	||	F	Viscount Sankey, G.B.E., Lord Chancellor, born, 1866.	6 43	16 44	299	66
27	||	S	Captain Cook born, 1728; died, February 14, 1779.	6 45	16 42	300	65
28	||	S	22nd Sun. after Trinity. St. Simon and St. Jude.	6 47	16 40	301	64
29	||	M	John Leech died, 1864. B.S.A. Co. chartered, 1889.	6 49	16 38	302	63
30	||	Tu	John Askham, Northamptonshire poet, died, 1894.	6 50	16 36	303	62
31	||	W	John Keats born, 1795; died, February 23, 1821.	6 52	16 34	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon.....	8d. 15h. 49m.
☾	First Quarter	15 19 29'0
☾	Full Moon.....	22 15 1'2
☾	Last Quarter.....	30 8 21'8
	Apogee ad. 21'9h. 251,490 miles	
	Perigee 18d. 14'3h. 228,700 "	
	Apogee 30d. 17'4h. 251,200 "	

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, October 1, 309° 7'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN OCT., 1932, on 26 days; total fall 5'38 inches; above the average by 2'25 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for next year's "WHITTAKER."—County Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 22 days immediately preceding or immediately following Sept. 29 last.—Pheasant shooting begins.

7. Summer Time ends 2 A.M. (G.M.T.).*

12. Fire Insurances must be paid.

24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

29. Turkish National Holiday.

Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).					MEMORANDA.	
Day	Subst. from Ap. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Merid. Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 15th Merid. Time
	H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 9	0.81	12 27 58	9.05	3 14.5	0.97	12 38 7	23 20 1
2	10 28	0.79	12 31 35	9.06	3 24.7	0.97	12 42 4	23 16 5
3	10 47	0.78	12 35 13	9.08	3 47.9	0.97	12 46 0	23 12 9
4	11 5	0.77	12 38 51	9.09	4 11.1	0.97	12 49 57	23 8 13
5	11 24	0.75	12 42 30	9.17	4 34.3	0.97	12 53 54	23 4 17
6	11 42	0.74	12 46 8	9.12	4 57.4	0.96	12 57 50	23 0 21
7	11 59	0.72	12 49 47	9.14	5 20.5	0.96	13 1 47	22 56 26
8	12 16	0.70	12 53 27	9.16	5 43.5	0.96	13 5 43	22 52 30
9	12 33	0.68	12 57 7	9.17	6 6.3	0.95	13 9 40	22 48 34
10	12 49	0.66	13 0 47	9.19	6 29.2	0.95	13 13 36	22 44 38
11	13 5	0.65	13 4 28	9.21	6 52.0	0.95	13 17 33	22 40 42
12	13 20	0.63	13 8 9	9.23	7 14.6	0.94	13 21 29	22 36 46
13	13 35	0.61	13 11 51	9.25	7 37.2	0.94	13 25 26	22 32 50
14	13 49	0.58	13 15 33	9.27	7 59.6	0.93	13 29 22	22 28 54
15	14 3	0.56	13 19 16	9.29	8 21.9	0.93	13 33 19	22 24 58
16	14 16	0.54	13 22 59	9.32	8 44.1	0.92	13 37 16	22 21 2
17	14 29	0.52	13 26 43	9.34	9 6.2	0.92	13 41 12	22 17 6
18	14 41	0.49	13 30 28	9.36	9 28.2	0.91	13 45 9	22 13 11
19	14 52	0.47	13 34 13	9.39	9 50.0	0.91	13 49 5	22 9 15
20	15 3	0.44	13 37 58	9.42	10 11.7	0.90	13 53 2	22 5 19
21	15 14	0.42	13 41 45	9.44	10 33.7	0.89	13 56 58	22 1 23
22	15 23	0.39	13 45 32	9.47	10 54.6	0.89	14 0 55	21 57 27
23	15 32	0.36	13 49 19	9.50	11 15.8	0.88	14 4 51	21 53 31
24	15 40	0.33	13 53 7	9.53	11 36.8	0.87	14 8 48	21 49 35
25	15 48	0.30	13 56 56	9.56	11 57.7	0.87	14 12 45	21 45 39
26	15 55	0.27	14 0 46	9.59	12 18.3	0.86	14 16 41	21 41 43
27	16 1	0.24	14 4 37	9.62	12 38.8	0.85	14 20 38	21 37 47
28	16 6	0.21	14 8 28	9.65	12 59.1	0.84	14 24 34	21 33 51
29	16 11	0.18	14 12 20	9.68	13 19.2	0.83	14 28 31	21 29 56
30	16 15	0.14	14 16 13	9.71	13 39.1	0.82	14 32 27	21 26 0
31	16 18	0.11	14 20 6	9.75	14 58.8	0.81	14 36 24	21 22 4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1932.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND		RAIN-FALL.	MOON-SHINE.
	Max.	Min.	Wm 1841-1906.		(Pressure lb. to foot.)	Direction.		
				inches.			inches.	hours.
1	66.1	43.4	54.1	29.647	3.5	NNW	.05	2 9
2	57.1	36.8	54.1	7.11	6.1	WSW	.01	6.3
3	53.2	39.0	53.3	8.21	1.0	W	...	0.6
4	53.9	38.3	53.0	9.78	0.7	NNW	...	7.6
5	57.6	38.6	52.8	9.01	0.9	SW	...	5.7
6	59.7	37.0	5	8.41	2.0	S	...	6.9
7	63.6	47.0	3	6.23	2.6	S	.01	2.4
8	55.3	43.9	52.0	29.007	4.0	S	.19	0.3
9	53.6	43.2	51.6	28.979	1.4	NW	.22	...
10	60.1	36.3	51.3	29.184	0.5	SW	.08	9.2
11	58.0	45.4	50.9	3.21	1.0	WSW	.36	0.4
12	59.0	46.1	6	6.15	1.5	SW	.08	5.7
13	57.9	42.1	3	3.86	5.0	WSW	.24	3.5
14	52.9	41.7	50.1	2.68	3.0	SW	.31	2.3
15	54.0	46.8	49.9	6.44	3.9	WNW	.02	2.7
16	57.4	46.0	8	6.43	2.6	NW	.09	1 5
17	58.4	49.2	6	8.53	3.6	NW	...	1.8
18	57.8	44.8	3	8.13	11.2	WNW	.01	6.4
19	54.9	38.8	49.1	9.66	1.7	SW	.13	4.9
20	60.9	48.2	48.8	4.32	4.9	SW	.58	...
21	64.8	55.9	6	4.02	6.0	SW	.36	3.5
22	62.9	43.9	3	5.04	7.0	SSW	.04	0.6
23	55.7	44.1	48.1	5.59	4.2	SW	1.24	1.0
24	52.3	44.1	47.9	4.59	0.5	WNW	.04	...
25	55.2	38.3	7	6.71	3.1	WSW	.12	2.4
26	58.2	46.7	6	3.80	6.3	WSW	.20	2.6
27	52.2	41.0	5	2.74	1.6	WSW	.52	1.8
28	43.4	36.5	4	4.39	5.9	NNW	.23	...
29	47.9	31.8	3	4.87	12.8	WRW	.27	0.9
30	50.3	42.9	2	1.49	5.2	W	.03	...
31	51.1	40.0	12	29.661	4.0	NNW	.01	1.1
Min	56.3	42.5	50.0	29.535	—	—	5.38	85.0

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
Day		Lat.	Long.
5	26.3 E	6.5 N	232.9
15	26.3 E	5.8 N	228.0
25	25.6 E	5.0 N	230.1

[See Note, p. 84.]

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.		Sets.		At Greenwich Midnight.							Age.
					Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.				
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	R. A.	Decl.	P. A.	S. D.				
1 22 59	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 23 12	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 23 25	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 23 38	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 23 51	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 24 04	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 24 17	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 24 30	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 24 43	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 24 56	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 25 09	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 25 22	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 25 35	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 25 48	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 26 01	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16 26 14	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 26 27	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 26 40	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19 26 53	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 27 06	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 27 19	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 27 32	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 27 45	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 27 58	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 28 11	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 28 24	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 28 37	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 28 50	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29 29 03	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 29 16	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 29 29	7 19 15	23 7 45	29 22 31	30 54 15	14 47 23	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Jupiter's Satellites.

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CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4h. 8m. Civil twilight ends at 12h. 22m. Night begins, 12h. 37m. The length of the Day is 12h. 37m.

Oct. 4, 10h. Mars in conjunction with D. δ 3° N.

Oct. 7, 22h. Venus in conjunction with D. δ 6° N.

Oct. 9. Meteors from a radiant point in Draco associated with the comet Giacobini-Zinner may appear.

Oct. 9, 23h. Jupiter in conjunction with D. δ 6° N.

Oct. 10. Mercury at greatest elongation as K.

Oct. 10, 12h. Mercury in conjunction with D. δ 2° N.

Oct. 18, 04h. Saturn in conjunction with D. δ 3° S.

Oct. 23. Uranus in opposition. Distance from the Earth, 1,753,393,000 miles.

Oct. 24, even. The Moon will be in conjunction with the Pleiades: γ Tauri, mag. 4.9, and other stars of the group will be occulted.

See p. 139.

Oct. 27. Jupiter in conjunction.

Oct. 28, morn. Occultation of ϵ Geminorum, mag. 3.2, by the D. See p. 139.

In this month the Mornings decrease 51m., and the Afternoons 24. 4m.

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the middle of this month when the Moon is absent from the early morning sky.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.			
D.	R. A.	Dec. S.		R. A.	Dec. S. & A.			R. A.	Dec. N.			R. A.	Dec. S.			R. A.	Dec. S.		
1	14 24	37	14 47	11 53	57	2 14	7	9 35	55	15 40	4	13 46	52	9 55	6	21 39	14	15 35	2
2	14 24	41	17 11	12 16	49	0 11	3	9 47	51	14 43	5	13 50	54	10 18	6	21 38	14	15 38	2
3	14 24	43	19 4	12 39	43	2 44	0	9 59	34	13 45	0	13 54	59	10 47	5	21 38	14	15 40	5
4	14 24	47	20 18	13 2	44	5 12	7	10 11	2	12 45	4	13 59	7	11 4	3	21 37	14	15 42	4
5	14 24	50	20 52	13 25	44	7 39	0	10 22	26	11 44	7	14 7	11	11 27	0	21 37	14	15 42	6
6	14 24	53	21 26	13 49	25	10 1	1	10 33	34	10 43	2	14 17	11	11 49	4	21 37	14	15 42	4

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.											
1	8.80	8.1	5.3	4.2	1.4	1.0	16.1	3.1	5.0	2.2	14.4
2	8.82	9.6	5.2	4.3	1.4	1.0	16.4	3.6	5.0	2.3	14.3
3	8.85	11.9	5.2	4.5	1.4	0.9	16.7	4.5	4.9	2.4	14.3

Oct. 16. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 17m. 5.04s. of Mean Time.

Earthquake Recording.—Earthquakes are believed to be a kind of fracture under a growing strain which sets up waves in the earth's substance that traverse the whole globe. It is possible to detect this wave movement at places far removed from the point of fracture even though it may be not more than a twenty-five thousandth part of an inch, by means of an instrument called a Seismograph, the essential feature of which is a boom supported in a way that may be likened to a gate hanging on a gate post out of plumb. If the supporting post alters its inclination to the vertical the boom will take up a new position. The choice of site for such an instrument is important and somewhat unexpectedly it has been found that a room in a London store 54 feet above the street is not unsuitable. The building contains 120 columns each standing on a block

1934.]

OCTOBER TENTH MONTH.

[121]

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		Bristol, King Road (Avonmouth)		HULL (Immingham)		GRESHAM		LEITH		DUBLIN HAR (Kingstown) G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	6 33	7 18	4 35	5 1	...	...	11 38	11 40	5 40	5 36	8 46	9 21	5 5	5 39
2	7 39	8 44	6 0	6 34	0 45	1 21	...	1 5	7 27	7 20	10 2	10 30	6 25	6 55
3	9 16	10 12	7 29	7 53	2 29	3 8	1 15	2 25	9 17	8 53	11 16	11 39	7 30	7 56
4	10 55	11 31	8 30	8 49	4 2	4 29	2 34	3 21	10 17	9 52	...	0 17	8 26	8 47
5	11 56	...	9 15	9 31	5 2	5 28	3 27	4 5	10 55	10 30	0 33	1 3	9 12	9 30
6	0 21	0 37	9 53	10 8	5 46	6 1	4 10	4 41	11 23	11 5	1 13	1 40	9 54	10 10
7	0 57	1 10	10 28	10 40	6 52	6 34	4 46	5 15	11 51	11 36	1 49	2 13	10 30	10 46
8	1 27	1 39	10 59	11 12	6 53	7 4	5 21	5 47	...	0 20	2 22	2 44	11 5	11 21
9	1 57	2 8	11 33	11 43	7 23	7 36	5 55	6 18	0 10	0 48	2 52	3 16	11 36	11 54
10	2 30	2 39	...	0 4	7 55	8 8	6 26	6 49	0 43	1 21	3 30	3 52	...	0 10
11	3 1	3 14	0 17	0 38	8 27	8 42	7 2	7 20	1 14	1 51	4 7	4 26	0 25	0 41
12	3 31	3 47	0 52	1 14	9 1	9 15	7 39	7 55	1 52	2 25	4 48	5 7	0 59	1 16
13	4 3	4 25	1 30	1 53	9 35	9 53	8 20	8 34	2 35	3 2	5 30	5 52	1 35	1 59
14	4 37	5 6	2 15	2 40	10 14	10 38	9 5	9 20	3 19	3 44	6 24	6 46	2 30	2 49
15	5 20	6 3	3 10	3 40	11 4	11 39	10 5	10 18	4 11	4 33	7 21	7 40	3 20	3 59
16	6 20	7 20	4 22	4 55	...	0 18	11 25	11 35	5 13	5 39	8 27	8 48	4 46	5 30
17	7 40	8 50	5 55	6 24	1 9	1 59	...	1 6	7 8	7 11	9 40	10 5	6 20	6 54
18	9 13	10 22	7 21	7 43	2 51	3 32	1 12	2 30	8 41	8 44	10 58	11 15	7 34	7 59
19	10 41	11 31	8 29	8 44	4 8	4 39	2 32	3 30	9 38	9 51	...	0 6	8 30	8 55
20	11 46	...	9 19	9 33	5 7	5 33	3 31	4 17	10 26	10 41	0 13	0 56	9 21	9 41
21	0 25	0 37	10 4	10 17	5 55	6 17	4 20	5 0	11 16	11 26	1 4	1 41	10 7	10 25
22	1 7	1 19	10 46	11 1	6 36	6 59	5 5	5 39	11 58	...	1 48	2 18	10 47	11 8
23	1 47	2 1	11 24	11 40	7 17	7 37	5 46	6 15	0 13	0 34	2 27	2 56	11 29	11 49
24	2 24	2 38	...	0 2	7 53	8 16	6 26	6 51	0 49	1 9	3 11	3 38	...	0 6
25	3 2	3 15	0 18	0 38	8 28	8 48	7 6	7 25	1 28	1 42	3 52	4 17	0 28	0 45
26	3 37	3 52	0 59	1 15	9 2	9 23	7 46	7 59	2 3	2 46	4 36	5 3	1 6	1 24
27	4 7	4 28	1 36	1 50	9 33	9 54	8 16	8 34	2 53	2 55	5 21	5 47	1 49	2 2
28	4 40	5 6	2 16	2 30	10 6	10 28	9 10	9 10	3 31	3 34	6 12	6 36	2 31	2 45
29	5 15	5 53	3 1	3 16	10 40	11 9	9 28	9 55	4 13	4 13	7 8	7 27	3 23	3 40
30	5 58	6 50	3 59	4 16	11 28	...	10 59	10 54	5 8	5 3	8 6	8 27	4 26	4 50
31	6 59	8 2	5 10	5 33	0 8	0 35	...	0 16	6 36	6 22	9 10	9 40	5 40	6 8

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING
of the PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	8 40	13 19	17 56	5 4	11 10	17 15
14	8 58	13 17	17 37	5 27	11 15	17 2
21	8 58	13 4	17 17	5 49	11 20	16 49
28	8 8	12 29	16 51	6 12	11 25	16 37

D.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	1 22	8 44	16 5	7 37	12 48	17 59
14	1 18	8 33	15 46	7 58	12 26	17 34
21	1 15	8 21	15 27	7 59	12 5	17 10
28	1 10	8 9	15 8	6 41	11 43	16 45

D.	SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	15 54	20 35	1 16
14	15 26	20 7	0 48
21	14 59	19 39	0 20
28	14 31	19 12	23 52

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY, being at greatest eastern elongation on the 10th, will set after the Sun throughout the month, but will not be visible.



♀ VENUS, approaching superior conjunction, rises about, or less than an hour before the Sun, and is not likely to be seen. Magnitude = 3.4.

♂ MARS continues to be in the morningsky, rising rather more than an hour after midnight. It passes north of Regulus on the 15th. Magnitude, +1.8, +1.7.

♃ JUPITER, in conjunction on the 27th, is neither a morning nor an evening star.

♄ SATURN continues to be seen in the first part of the night. Magnitude +0.8.

of concrete 14 ft. by 10 ft. by 6 ft., which rests on the Blue Clay, 42 ft. below ground level. In spite of the considerable traffic within and without the store, earthquakes that originated in Mexico (1922 June 2), the Balkans (1922 Sept. 26), Japan (1923 March 2), Los Angeles (1923 March 11), and others in August and September of last year that emanated from epicentres several thousand miles from England, have been recorded. There are generally waves of two distinct types on the recording slip, and the distance of the origin is deduced from the interval in time between these. The agreement with similar records at other places makes the inference certain.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE $240^{\circ} 2' 23d. ch.$			THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.				Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	Th		All Saints. Hallowmas. First C.C.C. opened, 1834.			6 54	16 33	305	60
2	F		All Souls. Edward Col-ton b. 1636. Jenny Lind d.			6 56	16 31	306	59
3	S		Truro Cathedral consecrated, 1887. [1887.			6 58	16 29	307	58
4	S		23rd Sunday after Trinity.			6 59	16 27	308	57
5	M		Guy Fawkes Day (1605). Inkerman, 1854.			7 1	16 26	309	56
6	Tu		Blackfriars Bridge and Holborn Viaduct opened, 1869.			7 3	16 24	310	55
7	W		Last execution at Tyburn, 1783.			7 5	16 22	311	54
8	Th		John Milton died, 1674; born, December 9, 1608.			7 6	16 20	312	53
9	F		LORD MAYOR'S DAY. Edward VII. born, 1841.			7 8	16 19	313	52
10	S		Oliver Goldsmith born, 1728; died, April 4, 1774.			7 10	16 17	314	51
11	S		24th S. aft. Trin. ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Half Qr. D.			7 12	16 16	315	50
12	M		First Mayor of Sydney, N.S.W., elected, 1842.			7 13	16 14	316	49
13	Tu		Trafalgar Square riots, 1887.			7 15	16 13	317	48
14	W		Lord Roberts d. 1914. Broadcasting in U.K., 1922.			7 17	16 11	318	47
15	Th		League of Nations first met at Geneva, 1920.			7 19	16 10	319	46
16	F		Suez Canal opened, 1869.			7 20	16 8	320	45
17	S		Grote, historian of Greece, born, 1794.			7 22	16 7	321	44
18	S		25th Sunday after Trinity.			7 24	16 6	322	43
19	M		Ferdinand de Lesseps born, 1805.			7 26	16 5	323	42
20	Tu		Anton Rubinstein died, 1894.			7 27	16 3	324	41
21	W		Port Arthur captured by Japanese, 1894.			7 29	16 2	325	40
22	Th		Lord Clive of Plassey died, 1774.			7 31	16 1	326	39
23	F		Richard Hakluyt, geographer, died, 1616.			7 32	16 0	327	38
24	S		John Knox died, 1572. Tasmania discovered, 1642.			7 34	15 59	328	37
25	S		26th Sunday after Trinity.			7 35	15 58	329	36
26	M		J. L. Macadam, roadmaker, died, 1836.			7 37	15 57	330	35
27	Tu		Fanny Kemble born, 1809; died, January 15, 1893.			7 38	15 56	331	34
28	W		The Times first printed by steam, 1814.			7 40	15 55	332	33
29	Th		Puccini died, 1924			7 41	15 54	333	32
30	F		St. Andrew. Jonathan Swift born, 1657.			7 43	15 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- New Moon 7d. 4h. 43^m.
- ☾ First Quarter 14 2 39⁴
- ☾ Full Moon 21 4 25³
- ☾ Last Quarter 29 5 39⁰

Perigee 12d. 12^h 9^m. 229,740 miles.Apogee 27d. 14^h 3^m. 251,370 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Nov. 1, 305° 29'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN NOV., 1932, on 17 days; total fall, 0.97 inch; below the average by 1.31 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- November 1. Fox-hunting begins.
- Ordinary day of election of Borough Councilors.
- Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
- 6 to 12. Buchan's "6th Cold Period."
- 9. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.
- 11. Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.
- 12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.
- 15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.
- 29. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.

Day	Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).						MEMORANDA.	
	Subst. from Ap. Time	Irly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.	1.	2.
1	16 20	0'08	14 24 0	9'78	14 18 8 S	0'81	14 40 20	21 18 8	3.	4.
2	16 21	0'04	14 27 55	9'82	14 37 4	0'80	14 44 17	21 14 12	5.	6.
3	16 22	0'01	14 31 51	9'85	14 56 4	0'79	14 48 14	21 10 16	7.	8.
4	16 22	0'03	14 35 48	9'88	15 15 2	0'78	14 52 10	21 6 20	9.	10.
5	16 21	0'06	14 39 46	9'92	15 33 7	0'77	14 56 7	21 2 24	11.	12.
6	16 19	0'10	14 43 44	9'95	15 51 9	0'75	15 0 3	20 58 28	13.	14.
7	16 16	0'13	14 47 44	9'99	16 9 9	0'74	15 4 0	20 54 32	15.	16.
8	16 13	0'17	14 51 44	10'02	16 27 6	0'73	15 7 56	20 50 36	17.	18.
9	16 8	0'20	14 55 45	10'06	16 45 0	0'72	15 11 53	20 46 41	19.	20.
10	16 3	0'24	14 59 46	10'09	17 2 1	0'71	15 15 49	20 42 45	21.	22.
11	15 57	0'27	15 3 49	10'13	17 19 0	0'70	15 19 46	20 38 49	23.	24.
12	15 50	0'31	15 7 53	10'16	17 35 5	0'68	15 23 43	20 34 53	25.	26.
13	15 42	0'34	15 11 57	10'20	17 51 8	0'67	15 27 39	20 30 57	27.	28.
14	15 34	0'37	15 16 2	10'23	18 7 7	0'66	15 31 36	20 27 1	29.	30.
15	15 24	0'41	15 20 8	10'27	18 23 3	0'64	15 35 32	20 23 5	31.	32.
16	15 14	0'44	15 24 15	10'30	18 38 6	0'63	15 39 29	20 19 9	33.	34.
17	15 3	0'48	15 28 22	10'33	18 53 6	0'62	15 43 25	20 15 13	35.	36.
18	14 51	0'51	15 32 31	10'37	19 8 2	0'60	15 47 22	20 11 17	37.	38.
19	14 38	0'55	15 36 40	10'40	19 22 5	0'59	15 51 18	20 7 21	39.	40.
20	14 25	0'58	15 40 50	10'44	19 36 4	0'58	15 55 15	20 3 26	41.	42.
21	14 11	0'61	15 45 1	10'47	19 50 0	0'56	15 59 12	19 59 30	43.	44.
22	13 55	0'65	15 49 13	10'50	20 3 2	0'54	16 3 8	19 55 34	45.	46.
23	13 40	0'68	15 53 25	10'54	20 16 0	0'52	16 7 5	19 51 38	47.	48.
24	13 23	0'71	15 57 38	10'57	20 28 5	0'51	16 11 1	19 47 42	49.	50.
25	13 5	0'75	16 1 52	10'60	20 40 6	0'50	16 14 58	19 43 46	51.	52.
26	12 47	0'78	16 6 7	10'63	20 52 3	0'48	16 18 54	19 39 50	53.	54.
27	12 28	0'81	16 10 23	10'67	21 3 6	0'46	16 22 51	19 35 54	55.	56.
28	12 8	0'84	16 14 39	10'70	21 14 6	0'45	16 26 47	19 31 58	57.	58.
29	11 48	0'87	16 18 55	10'73	21 25 1	0'43	16 30 44	19 28 2	59.	60.
30	11 27	0'90	16 23 14	10'76	21 35 2 S	0'41	16 34 41	19 24 6	61.	62.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1934.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.	RAIN.	SUN.
	Max.	Min.	1911-1905	Mean.	Pressure.	Dir. & to foot.	SHINE.
				Inches.		Directn. in h.	hours.
1	52.2	32.0	47.0	29.837	1.2	SW	0.2
2	58.4	46.9	46.8	29.85	3.3	SW	0.1
3	57.7	50.1	5	29.774	2.7	SW	0.3
4	59.8	46.4	4	29.790	4.1	SSW	1.0
5	53.0	41.9	46.1	30.201	1.7	NE	2.4
6	49.9	40.6	45.8	30.178	2.0	E	...
7	48.3	41.1	4	29.977	3.7	ENE	2.8
8	48.0	43.0	45.0	29.82	0.2	NNE	0.4
9	46.8	33.2	44.6	29.830	0.1	Calm	...
10	49.6	33.0	3	30.030	1.0	NE	...
11	49.2	43.0	44.0	30.061	3.2	E	0.1
12	48.8	44.0	43.7	29.8	0.9	E	0.4
13	48.2	42.7	5	30.0	5.1	ENE	...
14	43.3	41.1	3	30.124	0.5	NE	0.8
15	46.9	37.3	43.1	29.984	1.1	E	1.8
16	49.0	42.6	42.8	30.020	2.3	ENE	0.4
17	45.2	35.5	6	29.941	1.8	ESE	...
18	39.0	35.3	4	29.80	0.3	ESE	...
19	43.3	38.0	3	29.83	0.2	NE	1.1
20	45.4	41.2	2	29.661	0.7	WSW	0.3
21	46.1	36.1	1	29.742	1.0	WNW	1.8
22	52.3	32.9	1	29.448	7.1	SSW	2.8
23	50.0	41.3	0	29.440	5.0	WSW	1.3
24	49.6	39.7	42.0	29.663	5.0	WSW	1.6
25	55.2	46.9	41.9	29.842	4.3	WSW	0.1
26	56.4	44.6	8	29.583	7.2	WSW	0.1
27	47.2	39.6	7	29.663	6.7	WSW	3.8
28	43.4	35.2	5	29.247	2.7	W	0.1
29	48.3	32.8	2	29.126	3.2	SSW	...
30	48.6	44.8	41.0	29.675	5.9	SSW	0.5
Mean	49.3	40.9	43.5	29.895	—	—	18.1

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
Day.		Lat.	Long.
5	0 23' 9" N	0 3' 9" N	165° 0'
15	0 21' 5" N	0 2' 8" N	153° 2'
25	0 18' 4" N	0 1' 5" N	121° 4'

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	South.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight.					Age	W. E.
				Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter.			
1	11 06	11 14	12 15	10 33	7° 12'	54 41	54 24			
2	11 06	8 44	12 11	10 17	0° 47' 41"	55 8	15 25			
3	11 06	8 46	14 39	12 14	4° 45' 48"	55 41	15 26			
4	3 50	9 28	14 53	12 47	10 14' 5"	56 18	15 20			
5	5 4	10 12	15 8	13 36	15 25' 4"	56 57	15 31			
6	6 53	11 15	15 47	14 29	19 59' 3"	57 35	15 41			
7	7 44	11 53	15 53	15 25	23 35' 8"	58 9	15 51			
8	9 5	12 50	16 29	16 26	25 53' 3"	58 37	15 58			
9	10 20	13 50	17 17	17 38	26 34' 9"	58 58	16 2			
10	11 20	14 51	18 25	18 31	25 33' 3"	59 11	16 8			
11	12 5	15 52	19 46	19 32	22 53' 2"	59 18	16 9			
12	12 58	16 49	21 11	20 51	18 49' 5"	59 18	16 9			
13	13 1	17 43	22 38	21 55	13 44' 3"	59 13	16 8			
14	13 21	18 34	23 22	22 18	7 53' 2"	59 4	16 7			
15	13 36	19 24	24 33	22 47	1 48' 78"	58 50	16 8			
16	13 51	20 10	25 33	23 58	4 29' 9"	58 33	15 57			
17	14 6	20 58	26 4	0 48	10 26' 4"	58 12	15 51			
18	14 23	21 47	26 59	1 40	15 48' 8"	57 47	15 45			
19	14 44	22 37	27 50	2 33	26 19' 8"	57 18	15 37			
20	15 10	23 31	28 5	3 28	33 44' 0"	56 46	15 28			
21	15 44	24 29	29 14	4 25	35 49' 9"	56 12	15 19			
22	16 29	25 20	30 10	5 25	36 31' 0"	55 40	15 15			
23	17 25	26 13	31 10	6 17	25 51' 4"	55 9	15 16			
24	18 29	27 4	32 14	7 10	23 56' 3"	54 44	14 55			
25	19 39	28 51	33 17	8 1	20 58' 2"	54 25	14 50			
26	20 50	29 56	34 12	9 4	17 9' 5"	54 14	14 47			
27	22 0	30 58	35 10	9 34	12 48' 1"	54 13	14 46			
28	23 10	31 58	36 10	10 17	7 46' 4"	54 23	14 49			
29	...	...	...	11 5	3' 51"	54 42	14 54			
30	0 19	6 39	12 45	11 44	2 53' 8"	55 12	15 23			

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h. 30m. (See p. 126.)

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5h. 07m. Civil twilight ends at 17h. 30m. Night begins 18h. 29m. The length of the Day is 9h. 39m.

Nov. 2, 2h. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction. φ 3' N.

Nov. 3, 6h. Mars in conjunction with δ 5° N.

Nov. 3. Mercury at inferior conjunction.

Nov. 4, 25h. Mercury and Venus in conjunction. φ 1° S.

Nov. 6, 17h. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction. φ 0° 3' S.

Nov. 6, 18h. Mercury in conjunction with δ 8° N.

Nov. 6, 18h. Jupiter in conjunction with δ 1° 6' N.

Nov. 7, 3h. Venus in conjunction with δ 9° 6' N.

Nov. 14, 6h. Saturn in conjunction with δ 1° 3° S.

Nov. 18. Venus in superior conjunction.

Nov. 19. Mercury at greatest elongation. 19° W.

Nov. 20, 18h. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction. φ 1° 4' N.

Nov. 21, morn. Stars of the Pleiades group occulted by the δ .

See p. 139.

Nov. 30. Mars in conjunction with δ 7° N.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49m.; the Afternoons 39m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.		♃ JUPITER.		♄ SATURN.	
	R.A.	Dec. E.	R.A.	Dec. S.	R.A.	Dec. N.	R.A.	Dec. S.	R.A.	Dec. S.
1	11 33	15 46	10 13	12 17	10 44	22	9 41	14 11	15 11	15 41
2	14 12	15 37	12 18	14 27	11 55	18	8 39	14 15	15 33	15 38
3	14 54	15 29	14 15	16 26	11 53	7	7 36	14 20	15 24	15 36
4	14 58	15 11	15 27	18 16	11 56	16	7 34	14 24	15 15	15 33
5	14 34	15 43	16 53	19 53	11 53	28	7 34	14 28	15 36	15 28
6	15 07	15 24	18 20	21 15	11 56	28	7 34	14 31	15 55	15 25

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.					ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					♅ URANUS.		♆ NEPTUNE.	
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	R.A.	Dec. S.	R.A.	Dec. S.
1	8 58	12 5	4 7	1 4	0 9	16 10	4 8	4 9	5 14	3 7	10 1	47 6	11 3	7 4
2	8 50	9 8	5 1	4 9	1 4	0 9	16 12	3 7	4 9	5 14	4 7	10 23	11 3	7 0
3	8 52	7 7	5 2	5 2	1 4	0 9	16 14	2 9	4 9	5 14	5 7	10 23	11 3	7 0

Nov. 15. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 2m. 8.25s. of Mean Time.

The Leonids.—Although it cannot be stated with certainty, in all probability the maximum of this shower has already occurred; yet, given fine weather, a rich display may be observed on the early morning of November 17, 1934. The shoal of meteors which gives rise to the great "meteor storms" extends so far along the orbit of the stream that, presupposing a maximum in 1933 (this note is written prior to November of that year), the shoal will not have passed before the earth once more crosses the Leonid orbit. It will be remembered, as bearing on the case, that the expected "storm" of 1890 failed; but four years later, on the early morning of November 16, 1903, a very rich display of Leonids was observed in England, meteors appearing at the rate of several hundreds per hour. The radiant-point, which is situated in the "Sickle" in the

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL. King Road (Avonmouth).		HULL (Immingham).		GREENOCK.		LEITH		DUNELM BAR (Kingstown) G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	8 13	9 31	6 29	6 52	1 30	2 5	0 14	1 36	9 24	7 48	10 19	10 44	6 49	7 11
2	9 48	10 35	7 36	7 56	3 1	3 30	1 37	2 36	9 24	9 2	11 16	11 44	7 45	8 6
3	10 56	11 30	8 39	8 46	4 9	4 30	2 40	3 24	10 11	9 48	...	0 9	8 34	8 55
4	11 47	...	9 14	9 28	4 59	5 17	3 30	4 4	10 43	10 29	0 29	0 51	9 16	9 36
5	0 9	0 33	9 52	10 6	5 48	5 56	4 10	4 40	11 17	11 6	1 1	1 32	9 56	10 16
6	0 43	0 58	10 29	10 44	6 19	6 32	4 49	5 14	11 50	11 38	1 42	2	10 34	10 55
7	1 20	1 34	11 5	11 19	6 55	7 9	5 26	5 49	...	0 20	2 20	2 39	11 10	11 30
8	1 55	2 14	11 42	11 56	7 30	7 47	6 5	6 24	0 14	0 56	2 57	3 17	11 46	...
9	2 32	2 52	...	...	8 10	8 26	6 45	7 0	0 56	1 28	3 48	3 57	0 9	0 16
10	3 3	3 34	0 40	1 0	8 48	9 9	7 29	7 40	1 41	2 9	4 30	4 48	0 46	1 6
11	3 48	4 20	1 24	1 45	9 30	9 53	8 15	8 24	2 32	2 55	5 20	5 40	1 30	1 51
12	4 38	5 10	2 14	2 35	10 18	10 46	9 6	9 12	3 28	3 47	6 11	6 27	2 20	2 46
13	5 29	6 9	3 11	3 34	11 12	11 47	10 15	10 4	4 15	4 28	7 7	7 20	3 21	3 55
14	6 17	7 28	4 20	4 43	...	0 20	11 21	11 20	5 26	5 35	8 8	8 23	4 37	5 10
15	7 27	8 36	5 37	5 59	0 57	1 43	...	0 46	6 54	6 58	9 18	9 45	5 56	6 26
16	8 49	9 55	6 55	7 14	2 27	3 4	0 44	2 4	8 6	8 12	10 27	10 50	7 5	8 30
17	10 8	11 1	...	8 16	3 40	4 11	2 4	3 5	9 7	9 18	11 28	11 50	8 5	9 27
18	11 14	11 53	8 54	9 10	4 39	5 6	3 6	3 54	9 55	10 14	...	0 20	8 56	9 19
19	...	0 6	9 42	9 58	5 29	5 54	3 58	4 36	10 45	11 6	0 44	1 16	9 45	10 5
20	0 39	0 53	10 24	10 40	6 13	6 37	4 45	5 15	11 31	11 50	1 33	1 58	10 27	10 49
21	1 22	1 36	11 4	11 23	6 54	7 17	5 29	5 58	...	0 11	2 15	2 39	11 9	11 30
22	2 0	2 15	11 43	...	7 31	7 54	6 10	6 28	0 32	0 45	3 56	4 17	11 47	...
23	3 36	3 50	0 3	0 19	8 9	8 31	6 50	7 3	1 12	1 20	3 37	3 55	0 10	0 16
24	3 11	3 25	0 40	0 55	8 44	9 6	7 31	7 36	1 54	1 53	4 20	4 38	0 50	1 4
25	3 45	4 12	1 19	1 30	9 17	9 39	8 12	8 12	2 35	2 29	5 4	5 25	1 29	1 40
26	4 17	4 50	1 57	2 8	9 48	10 12	8 52	8 48	3 16	3 8	5 47	6 0	2 9	2 21
27	4 53	5 33	2 38	2 47	10 24	10 51	9 35	9 28	3 55	3 47	6 29	6 38	2 55	3 7
28	5 36	6 22	3 24	3 35	11 4	11 35	10 24	10 14	4 48	4 33	7 12	7 25	3 45	4 3
29	6 24	7 16	4 19	4 31	11 53	...	11 20	11 11	5 22	5 7	8 5	8 21	4 45	5 6
30	7 20	8 15	5 21	5 39	0 33	0 57	...	0 26	6 44	6 40	9 2	9 31	5 50	6 14

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING
of PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
4	6 45	11 32	16 20	6 34	11 31	16 26
11	5 39	10 46	15 54	6 57	11 37	16 16
18	5 25	10 31	15 36	7 20	11 45	16 9
25	5 44	10 34	15 24	7 42	11 54	16 5
D.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
4	1 6	7 57	14 48	6 22	11 21	16 21
11	1 7	7 44	14 27	6 3	11 0	15 56
18	0 55	7 31	14 7	5 44	10 38	15 32
25	0 49	7 18	13 46	5 25	10 16	15 8

SATURN ♄

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
4	14 4	18 44	23 25
11	13 36	18 17	22 59
18	12 9	17 51	22 32
25	12 42	17 24	22 7

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY being at greatest western elongation on the 19th, may be seen as a morning star in the latter part of the month, when it will be in the east-south-east at altitude 5° soon after 6 o'clock.

♀ VENUS being at Superior conjunction on the 18th rises nearly with the Sun throughout the month, and is not likely to be seen as a naked-eye object. It is in conjunction with Jupiter early on November 2, the separation being only 3 minutes of arc, and though near the Sun, a close approach of these two major planets may be seen later in the day by telescope.

♂ MARS moving eastward from Regulus towards Spica continues to be an object of the morning sky.

♃ JUPITER rises two hours before the Sun at the end of the month in the east-south-east. (See Conjunctions opposite.)

♄ SATURN now sets an hour or two before midnight.

constellation Leo, rises in Great Britain at about half-past ten p.m., a little N. of E., and wheels towards the S. as the night advances. Leonids may be seen in all parts of the sky, but their tracks, prolonged backwards, appear to intersect in the above-indicated radiant-position. Locality is naturally a factor in the matter, for if the earth is in the thickest of the stream in the early morning of Nov. 17 (G.M.T.), Leo will not then have risen at California, for example, and the display at that place may be small, inasmuch as it depends on the thickness of the stream and the time taken by the earth to pass through it. There is a suggestion based on the display of 1866 that the Leonids form three parallel streams with inter-spaces to which this line of argument applies. (See *ibid.* 1933).

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE $270^{\circ} 12'$ <i>med.</i> 13h.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	|	S	Queen Alexandra born, 1844; died, Nov. 20, 1925.	7 44	15 53	335	30
2	|	S	1st Sunday in Advent. Cortez died, 1554.	7 46	15 52	336	29
3	|	M	R. L. Stevenson died, 1894; born, November 13, 1850.	7 47	15 52	337	28
4	|	Tu	Suttee abolished in India, 1829.	7 49	15 51	338	27
5	|	W	Mozart died, 1791. Earl Jellicoe born, 1857.	7 50	15 51	339	26
6	|	Th	Warren Hastings born, 1732; died, August 22, 1818.	7 51	15 50	340	25
7	|	F	Maréchal Ney shot, 1815.	7 52	15 50	341	24
8	|	S	Rev. Edward Irving died, 1834 Falklands, 1914.	7 54	15 50	342	23
9	|	S	2nd Sunday in Advent. Milton born, 1608.	7 55	15 49	343	22
10	|	M	Airflight, England to Australia, completed, 1919.	7 56	15 49	344	21
11	|	Tu	Statute of Westminster passed, 1931.	7 57	15 49	345	20
12	|	W	City of London School opened, 1882.	7 58	15 49	346	19
13	|	Th	Dr. Johnson died, 1784; born, September 18, 1709.	7 59	15 49	347	18
14	|	F	George Washington d. 1799. Duke of York b. 1895.	8 0	15 49	348	17
15	|	S	Isaac Walton died, 1683; born, August 9, 1593.	8 1	15 49	349	16
16	|	S	3rd Sunday in Advent. Dingaan's Day.	8 2	15 49	350	15
17	|	M	British troops withdrawn from South Ireland, 1922.	8 3	15 49	351	14
18	|	Tu	The Boston Tea Party, 1773.	8 3	15 50	352	13
19	|	W	J. M. W. Turner died, 1851; born, April 23, 1775.	8 4	15 50	353	12
20	|	Th	Prince George b. 1902. Bloomsbury explosions, 1928.	8 5	15 50	354	11
21	|	F	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 5	15 51	355	10
22	|	S	Shortest Day. Captain Dreyfus sentenced, 1894.	8 6	15 51	356	9
23	|	S	4th Sunday in Advent. Hansom cabs patented, 1834.	8 6	15 52	357	8
24	|	M	Christmas Eve. W. M. Thackeray died, 1863.	8 7	15 52	358	7
25	|	Tu	Christmas Day. Quarter Day.	8 7	15 53	359	6
26	|	W	St. Stephen. Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.	8 7	15 54	360	5
27	|	Th	St. John, Apostle and Evangelist. C. Lamb d. 1834.	8 8	15 54	361	4
28	|	F	Innocents' Day. Lord Macaulay died, 1859.	8 8	15 55	362	3
29	|	S	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809; died, May 19, 1898.	8 8	15 56	363	2
30	|	S	1st Sunday after Christmas.	8 8	15 57	364	1
31	|	M	John Wycliffe died, 1384.	8 8	15 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- New Moon 6d. 17h. 24' 9m.
- ☾ First Quarter 13 10 51' 6
- Full Moon 20 20 53' 3
- ☾ Last Quarter 29 20 8' 1
- Perigee 9d 8^h 0^m. 226,630 miles.
- Apogee 25d. 9^h 6^m. 251,920 "
- Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Dec. 1, 303° 53'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN DEC., 1932, on 8 days; total fall, 0.53 inch; below the average by 1.73 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- Dec. 3 to 9. Buchan's "3rd Warm Period."
- 8. Ramadan (Moslem Month of Abstinence) begins.
- 15. Last day for renewing Solicitors' certificates.
- Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
- 21. Common Council elections.
- 25. Quarter Day.
- Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Dec. 25.
- 26. Bank and General Holiday.
- 31. Various Licences expire.

1934.]

DECEMBER TWELFTH MONTH.

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Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).					Sidereal Time at Mean Noon		Mean Time at 0h Std. aural Time		MEMORANDA.	
Lat.	Subst. from: Ap. Time	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	1.	2.
1	11 5	0.93	16 37 32	10.78	21 44.9 S	0.40	16 38 37	19 30 11	19 30 11	19 30 11		
2	10 42	0.95	16 31 52	10.81	21 54.2	0.38	16 42 34	19 16 15	19 16 15	19 16 15		
3	10 19	0.98	16 36 11	10.84	22 3.1	0.36	16 46 30	19 12 19	19 12 19	19 12 19		
4	9 55	1.01	16 40 32	10.86	22 11.6	0.34	16 50 27	19 8 23	19 8 23	19 8 23		
5	9 31	1.03	16 44 53	10.89	22 19.6	0.33	16 54 23	19 4 27	19 4 27	19 4 27		
6	9 6	1.05	16 49 14	10.91	22 27.2	0.31	16 58 20	19 0 31	19 0 31	19 0 31		
7	8 40	1.08	16 53 36	10.93	22 34.3	0.29	17 2 17	18 56 35	18 56 35	18 56 35		
8	8 14	1.10	16 57 58	10.95	22 41.0	0.27	17 6 13	18 52 39	18 52 39	18 52 39		
9	7 47	1.11	17 2 22	10.97	22 47.3	0.25	17 10 10	18 48 43	18 48 43	18 48 43		
10	7 20	1.13	17 6 46	10.99	22 53.1	0.23	17 14 6	18 44 47	18 44 47	18 44 47		
11	6 53	1.15	17 11 10	11.01	22 58.4	0.21	17 18 3	18 40 51	18 40 51	18 40 51		
12	6 25	1.16	17 15 34	11.02	23 3.3	0.19	17 21 59	18 36 55	18 36 55	18 36 55		
13	5 57	1.18	17 19 59	11.03	23 7.8	0.18	17 25 56	18 33 0	18 33 0	18 33 0		
14	5 29	1.19	17 24 24	11.05	23 11.8	0.16	17 29 52	18 29 4	18 29 4	18 29 4		
15	5 0	1.20	17 28 49	11.06	23 15.3	0.14	17 33 49	18 25 8	18 25 8	18 25 8		
16	4 31	1.21	17 33 14	11.07	23 18.4	0.12	17 37 46	18 21 12	18 21 12	18 21 12		
17	4 2	1.22	17 37 40	11.08	23 21.0	0.10	17 41 42	18 17 16	18 17 16	18 17 16		
18	3 33	1.23	17 42 6	11.08	23 23.1	0.08	17 45 39	18 13 20	18 13 20	18 13 20		
19	3 3	1.23	17 46 32	11.09	23 24.8	0.06	17 49 35	18 9 24	18 9 24	18 9 24		
20	2 34	1.24	17 50 58	11.09	23 26.0	0.04	17 53 32	18 5 28	18 5 28	18 5 28		
21	2 4	1.24	17 55 24	11.10	23 26.7	0.02	17 57 28	18 1 32	18 1 32	18 1 32		
22	1 34	1.24	18 59 51	11.10	23 26.9	0.00	18 1 25	17 57 36	17 57 36	17 57 36		
23	1 4	1.24	18 4 17	11.10	23 26.7	0.02	18 5 21	17 53 40	17 53 40	17 53 40		
24	0 34	1.24	18 8 44	11.10	23 26.0	0.04	18 9 18	17 49 45	17 49 45	17 49 45		
25	Add	...	18 13 10	11.10	23 24.9	0.06	18 13 15	17 45 49	17 45 49	17 45 49		
26	0 25	1.24	18 17 36	11.10	23 23.8	0.08	18 17 12	17 41 53	17 41 53	17 41 53		
27	0 55	1.23	18 22 3	11.09	23 21.1	0.10	18 21 8	17 37 57	17 37 57	17 37 57		
28	1 24	1.23	18 26 29	11.09	23 18.6	0.12	18 25 4	17 34 1	17 34 1	17 34 1		
29	1 54	1.22	18 30 55	11.08	23 15.5	0.14	18 29 1	17 30 5	17 30 5	17 30 5		
30	2 23	1.21	18 35 20	11.07	23 12.0	0.16	18 32 57	17 26 9	17 26 9	17 26 9		
31	2 52	1.20	18 39 46	11.06	23 8.1 S	0.18	18 36 54	17 22 13	17 22 13	17 22 13		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1932.

Lat.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM. Mean Inches	WIND,		RAIN. FALL Inch.	HUN. SHINE hours.
	Max.	Min.	Mo 1941 1905		(Pressure lbs. to 100.)	Directn.		
1	48.1	36.2	40.9	29.627	4.0	WSW	.07	...
2	50.5	30.1	40.9	.441	4.0	SW	.16	...
3	50.5	37.5	41.1	.302	2.0	WSW	...	1.4
4	44.1	32.5	3	.638	1.2	NW	...	1.5
5	42.0	29.0	5	.746	0.4	SW	...	...
6	43.0	31.3	5	29.908	0.9	NE	...	1.3
7	41.8	32.2	3	30.104	2.3	NE	...	5.2
8	42.2	36.5	41.0	.097	4.3	ENE	...	1.3
9	38.4	35.8	40.6	.125	5.9	ENE	...	...
10	37.6	35.3	4	30.002	6.9	ENE	...	...
11	37.7	33.5	2	29.829	6.0	ENE	.03	...
12	41.7	32.6	3	.775	1.2	ENE	...	3.6
13	49.8	35.5	5	.773	0.3	SSE	...	0.4
14	50.7	39.5	7	29.904	1.1	SSW	...	3.0
15	50.2	42.8	8	30.088	3.2	SSW	...	...
16	49.1	39.2	7	30.135	3.0	SW	...	...
17	53.0	44.5	4	29.956	5.5	SSW	...	2.4
18	54.8	49.8	40.0	.889	4.5	SSW	...	2.4
19	55.1	47.0	39.5	.824	3.1	S	...	1.2
20	54.8	41.9	39.0	.901	0.9	S	...	0.1
21	51.0	40.0	38.7	29.903	2.0	SSW	...	3.4
22	50.9	43.1	4	30.013	2.8	SSW	.06	5.0
23	52.1	45.8	2	29.902	6.0	SSW	.09	2.4
24	47.6	41.3	2	30.356	1.0	WSW	...	3.6
25	42.2	38.7	4	.586	0.1	WSW	...	...
26	39.9	36.7	6	.321	0.1	Calm	...	...
27	45.0	34.9	8	30.135	1.0	SSW	...	...
28	45.3	38.9	38.9	29.989	0.8	SSW	...	3.0
29	45.4	40.9	39.0	.787	2.0	S	.02	...
30	47.4	37.9	38.9	.587	2.2	SSW	.09	...
31	48.9	33.4	38.7	29.604	2.4	S	.01	0.6
Mean	47.0	37.9	39.9	29.913	—	—	41.8	...

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc	
		Lat.	Long.
Day.			
5	14 6 E	0 3 N	149.6
15	10 3 E	1 0	17.9
25	5 6 E	2 3 N	246.1

[See Note, p. 84.]

THE MOON.

At Greenwich Midnight.

Day of Mo.	Rises.		Sets.		Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Age	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h. m. (See p. 120)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.						
1	1 29	7 20	12 57	22 29	28	8 19' 7.8	55 51 15	13 24	29	W. E. 20134
2	2 42	8 33	12 13	16 52	13 34' 0	56 36 15	25 25	19	10324	30124
3	3 58	8 49	13 29	14 7 48	18 21 1	57 24 15	38 26	19	30124	30124
4	5 18	9 39	13 51	15 3 1	22 20' 9	58 13 15	52 27	19	30124	30124
5	6 40	10 35	14 23	16 2 39	25 10 4	58 56 16	42 28	19	30124	30124
6	7 59	11 34	15 7	17 5 45	26 27' 6	59 32 16	33 0	7	41023	41023
7	9 8	12 37	16 8	18 10 22	25 58' 4	59 56 16	20 1	7	41023	41023
8	10 1	13 40	17 27	19 14 3	23 42' 3	60 7 16	23 2	7	41023	41023
9	10 39	14 41	18 53	20 14 54	19 52' 4	60 5 16	22 3	7	41023	41023
10	11 6	15 38	20 22	21 12 8	14 51' 3	59 51 16	19 4	7	41023	41023
11	11 26	16 31	21 49	22 5 57	9 3' 9	59 30 16	13 5	7	41023	41023
12	11 43	17 20	23 13	23 57 13	2 53' 8.5	59 2 16	5	7	41023	41023
13	11 58	18 8	24 35	23 47 6	3 18' 5.8	58 32 15	57 7	7	41023	41023
14	12 13	18 55	1 56	0 36 43	9 15' 5	58 0 15	48 8	7	41023	41023
15	12 29	19 43	3 16	1 27 5	14 40' 8	57 29 15	40 9	7	41023	41023
16	12 48	20 32	4 36	2 18 58	19 19' 4	56 58 15	31 10	7	41023	41023
17	13 11	21 23	5 52	3 12 41	23 57' 1	56 29 15	23 11	7	41023	41023
18	13 41	22 17	7 2	4 7 58	25 22' 2	56 0 15	16 12	7	41023	41023
19	14 22	23 11	8 49	5 4 0	26 27' 1	55 33 15	8 13	7	41023	41023
20	15 14	24 4	10 16	5 59 35	26 10' 1	55 8 15	1 14	7	41023	41023
21	16 16	25 56	11 44	6 53 30	24 36' 0	54 45 14	55 15	7	41023	41023
22	17 25	1 45	13 10	7 44 56	21 54' 8	54 27 14	50 16	7	41023	41023
23	18 35	2 31	14 35	8 33 35	18 18' 9	54 13 14	46 17	7	41023	41023
24	19 45	3 14	16 25	9 19 41	14 1' 2	54 6 14	44 18	7	41023	41023
25	20 56	3 55	18 10	10 3 48	9 13' 3	54 7 44	45 19	7	41023	41023
26	22 4	4 35	19 51	10 46 45	4 54' 1.1	54 17 14	47 20	7	41023	41023
27	23 13	5 15	21 31	11 29 28	1 13' 3.8	54 36 14	52 21	7	41023	41023
28	...	...	...	12 12 58	6 34' 0	55 6 15	1 22	7	41023	41023
29	0 23	5 56	23 16	12 58 20	11 46' 5	55 45 15	12 23	7	41023	41023
30	1 36	6 39	24 38	13 46 41	16 38' 1	56 33 15	25 24	7	41023	41023
31	2 51	7 26	25 51	14 39 0	20 53' 5.8	57 27 15	39 25	7	41023	41023

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5h. 41m. Civil twilight ends 5h. 45m. Night begins 17h. 57m. The length of the Day is 8h. 9m.

From Dec. 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7h. 46m.

Dec. 4, 13h. Jupiter in conjunction with δ . $2^{\circ} 6' N$.

Dec. 5, 19h. Mercury in conjunction with δ . $5^{\circ} 5' N$.

Dec. 7, 2h. Venus in conjunction with δ . $9^{\circ} 3' N$.

Dec. 11, 14h. Saturn in conjunction with δ . $1^{\circ} 4' S$.

Dec. 13. Occultation of Δ Piscium, mag. 4.6 by the δ . See p. 139.

Dec. 16, 8h. Uranus in conjunction with δ . $1^{\circ} 6' S$.

Dec. 22, 13h. The sun enters Sign Capricornus. Solstice.

Dec. 31. Mercury in superior conjunction.

In this month the Mornings decrease 24m., the decrease being continuous throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease 4m. up to the 13th, and then increase 9m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22 h., Andromeda, Triangulum, Aries, Cetus, Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♿ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	R.A.	DEC. S.		R.A.	DEC. S.		R.A.	DEC. S.		R.A.	DEC. S.		R.A.	DEC. S.	
1	H. M. S.			H. M. S.			H. M. S.			H. M. S.			H. M. S.		
2	15 28 59	17 39 5		16 45 59	22 23 6		11 46 16		3 32 4	14 36 35	14 14 9		21 41 51	15 17 6	
3	15 59 35	19 55 4		17 13 3	23 14 6		11 55 51		2 33 7	14 40 34	14 33 4		21 43 6	15 10 9	
4	16 31 30	21 51 4		17 40 3	23 48 1		12 5 12		1 36 5	14 44 29	14 51 1		21 44 29	15 3 6	
5	17 4 30	23 28 1		18 7 53	24 3 3		12 14 18		0 41 0	14 48 19	15 8 1		21 46 0	14 55 6	
6	17 38 24	24 53 9		18 35 25	23 59 9		12 23 8		0 12 6	14 52 5	15 24 2		21 47 37	14 47 0	
7	18 13 5	24 53 6		19 2 51	23 37 9		12 21 42		1 1 1	14 55 38	15 39 5		21 49 22	14 37 9	

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
	\odot	\odot	\odot	\odot	\odot	\odot	\odot	\odot	\odot	\odot	\odot	\odot
1	5' 8"	6' 7"	5' 8"	5' 5"	1' 4"	0' 9"	16 15	2' 6"	4' 9"	2' 9"	14' 7"	7' 4"
2	5' 8"	6' 3"	5' 8"	5' 5"	1' 4"	0' 9"	16 17	2' 4"	5' 0"	3' 14'	9"	7' 3"
3	5' 8"	6' 1"	5' 8"	5' 5"	1' 5"	0' 9"	16 17	2' 3"	5' 0"	3' 15'	9"	7' 2"

Dec. 15. Sun's semi-diam. in Transit, 1m. 10' 10". of Mean Time.

The Seasons.—In meteorology the seasons are taken to be as follows: *Spring*, March, April, May; *Summer*, June, July, August; *Autumn*, September, October, November; *Winter*, December, January, February. This selection of months to represent the seasons, according to the farmer's year, is guided by the consideration that each season shall comprise three months. This uniformity in length opens the way for some paradoxical cases. The warmest week of summer may be in the spring, late May, or in autumn, early September, and the coldest week of winter may be in the autumn, late November, or spring, early March. In England we have about five months of moderate winter weather between October and April, and four months of summer weather from the middle of May to the middle of September, a short spring, and a short autumn. The seasonal variations are not nearly so large as they are in continental countries, and the change from winter to summer, and vice-versa, is much less abrupt.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL, King Road (Avonmouth).		HULL (Immingham)		GREENOCK.		LIFTH.		DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown). G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	8 23	9 21	8 29	6 46	8 45	2 10	0 22	1 35	7 55	7 46	10 0	10 29	6 50	7 15
2	9 35	10 21	7 31	7 50	2 59	1 22	1 36	2 31	9 0	8 54	10 56	11 25	7 48	8 10
3	10 39	11 15	8 26	8 45	4 1	1 24	2 40	3 20	9 58	9 45	11 50	...	8 36	9 0
4	11 33	...	9 15	9 33	4 57	2 17	3 31	4 3	10 32	10 34	0 17	0 39	9 24	9 45
5	0 1	0 23	9 59	10 19	5 46	3 5	4 19	4 44	11 16	11 22	1 6	1 22	10 6	10 30
6	0 47	1 9	10 48	11 4	6 31	6 50	5 5	5 23	11 54	...	1 54	2 3	10 50	11 13
7	1 30	1 56	11 25	11 48	7 15	7 36	5 50	6 5	0 6	0 35	2 35	3 47	11 30	11 55
8	2 15	2 42	...	0 7	8 1	8 22	6 36	6 48	0 51	1 16	3 21	3 38	...	0 14
9	2 56	3 29	0 34	0 58	8 45	9 8	7 25	7 32	1 37	2 2	4 12	4 31	0 40	0 59
10	3 41	4 18	1 23	1 38	9 30	9 56	8 14	8 18	2 28	2 42	5 9	5 21	1 25	1 48
11	4 29	5 11	2 13	2 28	10 20	10 46	9 3	9 6	3 21	3 33	5 54	6 6	2 16	2 40
12	5 18	6 7	3 4	3 23	11 13	11 42	10 0	9 59	4 20	25	6 45	6 55	3 14	3 37
13	6 11	7 5	4 5	4 20	...	0 8	11 2	11 0	5 20	5 24	7 40	7 50	4 15	4 45
14	7 11	8 10	5 9	5 29	1 36	1 10	...	0 11	6 15	6 25	8 37	8 56	5 25	5 54
15	8 14	9 16	6 19	6 39	2 49	2 22	0 10	1 24	7 15	7 40	9 38	10 4	6 31	6 59
16	9 28	10 23	7 26	7 49	2 57	3 33	1 26	2 31	8 22	8 50	10 46	11 14	7 25	8 0
17	10 40	11 21	8 29	8 48	4 4	4 35	2 38	2 42	9 28	9 58	11 54	...	8 30	8 56
18	11 40	...	9 19	9 48	5 2	5 32	3 37	4 13	10 17	10 58	0 19	0 51	9 23	9 45
19	0 14	0 32	10 8	10 18	6 19	6 19	4 29	4 55	11 6	11 43	1 16	1 43	10 9	10 33
20	1 0	1 21	10 50	11 12	7 37	7 3	5 15	5 24	11 50	...	2 5	2 29	10 58	11 15
21	1 44	2 4	11 29	11 50	7 29	7 43	5 59	5 10	0 24	0 29	3 53	3 14	11 34	11 56
22	2 20	2 45	...	0 5	7 55	8 20	6 40	6 46	1 3	1 5	3 33	3 45	...	0 10
23	2 56	3 21	0 28	0 40	8 31	8 55	7 20	7 22	1 43	1 39	4 5	4 22	0 35	0 46
24	3 30	3 58	1 4	1 14	9 4	9 27	7 59	7 55	2 19	2 7	4 46	4 56	1 14	1 24
25	4 0	4 34	1 39	1 44	9 36	9 58	8 35	8 30	2 58	2 41	5 21	5 28	1 50	1 59
26	4 36	5 13	2 14	2 19	10 10	10 30	9 4	9 4	3 35	3 18	5 54	6 2	2 26	2 35
27	5 11	5 57	2 50	2 55	10 39	11 4	9 45	9 40	4 12	3 59	6 31	6 41	3 4	3 24
28	5 51	6 29	3 30	3 40	11 14	11 42	10 26	10 23	4 58	4 43	7 11	7 26	3 46	4 4
29	6 32	7 13	4 19	4 30	11 59	...	11 15	11 10	5 32	5 29	7 56	8 17	4 40	5 2
30	7 17	8 2	5 19	5 35	1 32	0 54	...	0 15	6 14	6 24	8 44	9 14	5 43	6 15
31	8 15	9 5	6 25	6 49	1 38	0 56	0 25	1 25	7 23	7 30	9 37	10 20	6 54	7 25

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING
OF PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
2	6 15	10 46	15 16	8 3	12 3	16 3	
9	6 50	11 2	15 13	8 21	12 14	16 6	
16	7 24	11 20	15 15	8 36	12 25	16 14	
23	7 54	11 40	15 25	8 46	12 35	16 25	
30	8 19	12 1	15 44	8 52	12 46	16 41	
MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
9	0 43	7 4	13 25	5 5	9 54	14 43	
16	0 37	6 50	13 4	4 46	9 32	14 19	
23	0 27	6 35	12 43	4 26	9 10	13 54	
30	0 18	6 20	12 21	4 6	8 48	13 30	
30	0 9	6 4	11 59	3 45	8 25	13 6	

SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets	
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
12	16	16 59	21 42
19	14	16 33	21 17
26	12	16 7	20 52
33	10	15 42	20 28
30	10 29	15 17	20 4

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY may perhaps be seen about 7 o'clock in the morning of the early days of the month 5 degrees above the horizon in the south-east.

♀ VENUS begins to be an evening star, and may be seen soon after sunset at the end of the month low down in the south-west. Magnitude = 3.4.

♂ MARS, moving eastward, does not yet reach Spica, which it about equals in brightness. It rises soon after midnight. Magnitude + 1.4 to + 1.0.

♃ JUPITER will be in the south-east at altitude 10° at 6 o'clock in the morning in the middle of the month. Magnitude = 1.3.

♄ SATURN will be low in the south-south-west in the late twilight, and sets in mid-evening. Magnitude + 1.0.

Between the tropics there is nothing that can properly be called summer and winter; the seasons depend upon the weather and rainfall, and not upon the position of the sun, and the periods of growth adjust themselves accordingly. In India, or the north-western part of it, the divisions of the year are the cold weather, the hot weather, and the rains. (From the Meteorological Glossary; Met. Office.)

The Stratosphere (continued from p. 121) when the material acts as a parachute and brings the instruments to ground safely. A height of 20 kilometres (12½ miles) or more has been reached by such apparatus. It is said that this height was nearly attained last year by observers in a passenger-carrying balloon.

BEING THE THIRD YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 25 AND 26 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	...	XVII	Ascension Day	...	May 30
Erect	...	26	Union Day, South Africa	...	" 31
Solar Cycle (Year of)	...	12	Birth of King George V. (1865)	...	June 3
Roman Indiction (Year of)	...	3	Whit Sunday	...	" 9
Dominical Letter	...	F	Trinity Sunday	...	" 16
Julian Period (Year of)	...	6648	Corpus Christi	...	" 20
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)	...	2,427,804	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	...	" 23
New Year's Day (Tuesday)	...	Jan. 1	Dominion Day, Canada	...	July 1
Foundation Day, Australia	...	" 26	Independence Day, U.S.A.	...	" 4
Septuagesima Sunday	...	Feb. 17	Jewish New Year (5696)	...	Sept. 28
Ash Wednesday	...	March 6	Armistice Day (1918)	...	Nov. 11
Good Friday	...	April 19	Sundays after Trinity	...	" 23
Easter Day	...	" 21	St. Andrew's Day	...	Nov. 30
St. George's Day	...	" 23	First Sunday in Advent	...	Dec. 1
Accession of King George V. (1910)	...	May 6	CHRISTMAS DAY—(Wednesday)	...	" 25
Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	...	" 26			

The Tropical Year 1935-1936.

Spring Equinox (1935)	...	Sun enters Sign Aries	...	March 21d. 13h.
Summer Solstice	...	" " " Cancer	...	June 22 9
Autumn Equinox	...	" " " Libra	...	Sept. 24 0
Winter Solstice	...	" " " Capricornus	...	Dec. 22 19
Spring Equinox (1936)	...	" " " Aries	...	March 21 19

Phases of the Moon, 1935.

January.			May.			September.		
New Moon	5d. 5h. 30m.		New Moon	2d. 21h. 36m.		First Quarter	6d. 2h. 26m.	
First Quarter	11 20 55		First Quarter	10 11 54		Full Moon	12 20 18	
Full Moon	19 15 44		Full Moon	18 9 57		Last Quarter	19 14 23	
Last Quarter	27 19 59		Last Quarter	25 9 44		New Moon	27 17 29	
February.			June.			October.		
New Moon	3d. 16h. 27m.		New Moon	1d. 7h. 52m.		First Quarter	5d. 13h. 39m.	
First Quarter	10 9 25		First Quarter	9 5 49		Full Moon	12 20 18	
Full Moon	18 11 17		Full Moon	16 20 20		Last Quarter	19 5 36	
Last Quarter	26 10 14		Last Quarter	23 14 21		New Moon	27 10 15	
March.			July.			November.		
New Moon	5d. 2h. 40m.		New Moon	8d. 22h. 28m.		First Quarter	3d. 23h. 12m.	
First Quarter	12 0 30		First Quarter	16 5 0		Full Moon	10 14 42	
Full Moon	20 5 31		Full Moon	22 19 42		Last Quarter	18 0 36	
Last Quarter	27 30 51		Last Quarter	30 9 32		New Moon	26 3 36	
April.			August.			December.		
New Moon	3d. 12h. 12m.		New Moon	7d. 13h. 23m.		First Quarter	3d. 7h. 28m.	
First Quarter	10 17 42		First Quarter	14 12 43		Full Moon	10 3 10	
Full Moon	18 21 10		Full Moon	21 3 17		Last Quarter	17 21 57	
Last Quarter	26 4 20		Last Quarter	29 1 0		New Moon	25 17 49	

Calendar for the Year 1935.

January.			February.			March.			April.		
Su...	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31	7	14
M...	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	3	10	17
Tu...	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	3	10
W...	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11
Th...	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12
F...	4	11	18	25	—	8	15	22	29	6	13
S...	5	12	19	26	—	9	16	23	30	7	14
May.			June.			July.			August.		
Su...	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14
M...	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	—	8	15
Tu...	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	—	9	16
W...	1	8	15	22	6	13	20	27	—	10	17
Th...	2	9	16	23	7	14	21	28	—	11	18
F...	3	10	17	24	8	15	22	29	—	12	19
S...	4	11	18	25	9	16	23	30	—	13	20
September.			October.			November.			December.		
Su...	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11
M...	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	5	12
Tu...	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	6	13
W...	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	7	14
Th...	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	—	8	15
F...	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	—	9	16
S...	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	—	10	17

1935.]

JANUARY MCMXXXV.

[131]

Day.	SUN (Mean Noon).										[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.									
	SUN		Add to App. Time.	Apparent Right Ascension.		Apparent Declination.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at oh. Sidereal T.		Rises	Souths	Sets.	At Midnight.		Right Ascension.	Declination.				
	Rises.	Sets.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.			H. M. S.	H. M. S.				H. M. S.	H. M. S.						
1	8 15 59	3 49 18	44	23	36 S	18 40 50	17 18 17	4 11	8 18	12 16	15 35 55	24 11' 38								
2	8 16 0	3 49 18	44	23	58 7	18 44 47	17 14 21	5 31	9 15	12 53	16 37 14	26 8 8								
3	8 16 1	3 49 18	44	23	53 4	18 48 44	17 10 25	6 46	10 16	13 45	17 41 40	26 57 5								
4	8 16 2	3 49 18	44	23	47 6	18 52 40	17 6 29	7 47	11 20	14 57	18 46 57	24 51 9								
5	8 16 3	3 49 18	44	23	41 3	18 56 37	17 2 34	8 33	12 23	16 23	19 50 38	21 32 1								
6	8 16 4	3 49 18	44	23	34 6	19 0 33	16 58 38	9 5	13 24	17 55	20 51 10	16 45 1								
7	8 16 5	3 49 18	44	23	27 4	19 4 30	16 54 42	9 29	14 21	19 26	21 48 5	20 57 9								
8	8 16 6	3 49 18	44	23	19 8	19 8 26	16 50 46	9 48	15 14	20 55	22 41 54	4 38 8								
9	8 16 7	3 49 18	44	23	11 8	19 12 23	16 46 50	10 5	16 4	22 20	23 33 36	4 48 8								
10	8 16 8	3 49 18	44	23	3 3	19 16 20	16 42 54	10 20	16 52	23 43	24 24 30	7 57 5								
11	8 16 9	3 49 18	44	23	54 1	19 20 16	16 38 58	10 35	17 40	24 51	25 15 9	13 35 9								
12	8 16 10	3 49 18	44	23	45 1	19 24 13	16 35 2	10 54	18 30	2 25	26 5 28	27 0								
13	8 16 11	3 49 18	44	23	35 3	19 28 9	16 31 6	11 15	19 20	3 42	26 59 59	22 18 1								
14	8 16 12	3 49 18	44	23	25 1	19 32 6	16 27 10	11 43	20 12	4 54	27 54 28	24 58 7								
15	8 16 13	3 49 18	44	23	14 6	19 36 2	16 23 14	12 19	21 5	5 57	28 49 47	26 51 7								
16	8 16 14	3 49 18	44	23	3 6	19 39 59	16 19 19	13 7	21 59	6 47	29 44 57	26 54 5								
17	8 16 15	3 49 18	44	23	52 8	19 43 55	16 15 23	13 45	22 51	7 25	30 38 53	25 10 0								
18	8 16 16	3 49 18	44	23	40 4	19 47 52	16 11 27	14 12	23 40	8 16	31 30 43	22 46 3								
19	8 16 17	3 49 18	44	23	28 2	19 51 49	16 7 31	14 22	24 3	9 1	32 29 59	22 46 3								
20	8 16 18	3 49 18	44	23	15 7	19 55 45	16 3 35	14 43	25 1	1 11	33 24 16	25 16 5								
21	8 16 19	3 49 18	44	23	2 7	19 59 42	15 59 39	15 1	25 53	2 1	34 18 31	20 35 2								
22	8 16 20	3 49 18	44	23	49 4	20 3 38	15 55 43	15 52	26 3	3 13	35 12 46	31 5								
23	8 16 21	3 49 18	44	23	35 7	20 7 35	15 51 47	16 1	26 13	4 1	36 6 11	10 15 7								
24	8 16 22	3 49 18	44	23	21 7	20 11 31	15 47 51	16 11	26 53	5 1	37 5 23	5 28 8								
25	8 16 23	3 49 18	44	23	7 3	20 15 28	15 43 55	16 20	27 4	6 1	38 44 1	10 14 3								
26	8 16 24	3 49 18	44	23	52 5	20 19 24	15 39 59	16 29	27 44	7 1	39 37 17	15 7 8								
27	8 16 25	3 49 18	44	23	37 4	20 23 21	15 36 4	16 33	28 19	8 1	40 30 17	14 19 47								
28	8 16 26	3 49 18	44	23	21 8	20 27 18	15 32 8	16 37	29 10	9 1	41 22 17	13 17 23								
29	8 16 27	3 49 18	44	23	6 2	20 31 14	15 28 12	16 40	29 59	10 1	42 13 17	12 11 7								
30	8 16 28	3 49 18	44	23	17 50 1	20 35 11	15 24 16	16 43	30 52	11 1	43 3 17	10 14 3								
31	8 16 29	3 49 18	44	23	37 6	20 39 7	15 20 20	16 46	31 44	12 1	44 12 17	9 30 1								

APPARENT RIGHT ASCEN. AND DECLIN. OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				
	R. A.	Dec.	S.	R. A.	Dec.	S.	R. A.	Dec.	S.	R. A.	Dec.	S.
1	18 48 22	24 48 5	19 30 3	22 57 7	12 39 57	1 53 1						
6	19 24 0	24 6 5	19 56 55	22 0 0	12 47 51	3 39 3						
11	20 59 38	22 45 9	20 23 21	20 45 8	12 55 21	3 22 6						
16	23 46 20	20 46 1	20 49 17	19 16 3	13 0 25	4 6						
21	21 8 32	18 9 4	21 14 40	17 33 1	13 9 0	4 39 1						
26	21 39 20	15 3 9	21 39 31	15 37 7	13 15 2	5 11 8						
31	22 4 11	11 50 0	22 3 50	13 1 3	13 20 27	5 40 4						

♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.			
	R.A.	Dec	S.	R.A.	Dec	S.	
D.	H. V.	b.		H. M.	s.		
1	14 59 5	15 53 9		21 51 5	14 28 1		
6	15 5 24	16 7 4		21 53 8	14 17 9		
11	15 5 33	16 19 9		21 55 9	14 7 2		
16	15 8 31	16 31 4		21 57 15	13 56 1		
21	15 11 17	16 41 9		21 59 24	13 44 7		
26	15 13 50	16 51 4		22 1 36	13 32 9		
31	15 16 10	16 59 7		22 3 51	13 20 8		

Jan. 2. Earth in Perihelion.
Distance from Sun's centre
91,345,000 miles.

In the year 1935 there will be seven eclipses, which is the greatest number that can happen in any year. There will be five of the Sun and two of the Moon. Both lunar eclipses are total, and are only partly visible at Greenwich. In the afternoon of January 19, totality

will end a few minutes after the Moon has risen at Greenwich. In the morning of July 16 the Moon will have set a few minutes before totality begins. Four of the solar eclipses are partial; three of these are partly visible at Greenwich. The fifth is Annular, and visible only from a region round the South Pole.

Venus will be at Greatest Brilliance on August 3 and on October 15. Mars will be in Opposition on April 6. Jupiter on May 10, Saturn on August 31.

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS AT INTERVALS OF SEVEN DAYS. (Noon = 12h.)

MERCURY ♿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises.	Souths	Sets.	Rises.	Souths	Sets.	Rises.	Souths	Sets.	Rises.	Souths	Sets.	Rises.	Souths	Sets.
D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	8 27	12 23	15 59	8 54	12 56	27 0	3 55	5 46	3 23	8 2	12 42	10 4	14 52	19 42
13	8 43	12 46	16 49	8 51	13 6	27 21	3 43	5 28	3 40	7 39	12 16	9 37	14 27	19 17
20	8 43	13 6	17 31	8 46	13 14	27 43	3 29	5 10	4 40	7 16	12 51	9 11	14 3	18 54
27	8 33	13 22	18 12	8 37	13 21	28 6	3 14	4 51	4 18	6 52	13 26	8 45	13 38	18 32

Tidal Constants.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the Standard Port (as shown on pp. 85, 89, etc.) and adding thereto the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, Irish, French and Belgian Ports, and Amsterdam Time for Netherlands Ports. The rise of the tide at Springs and Neaps is given in the last two columns. An* denotes Range of Tide.

PORT OR PLACE	CONSTANTS	NEAPS	NEAPS	PORT OR PLACE	CONSTANTS	SPRINGS	NEAPS
	h. m	ft.	ft.		h. m	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen Leith	10 53	12½	9½	Cronarty Leith	9 28	13½	11
Aberdovey Lpl	0 3	14½	10	Cromer Hull	1 0	14½	11
Aberystwyth Lpl	8 49	14	10½	Dartmouth Lon	4 32	14½	11½
Air Point Lpl	12 3	25	19	Deal Lon	9 11	16	12½
Aldeburgh Lon	8 53	8	6½	Devonport Dock Lon	4 0	15½	12
Alderney Lon	4 55	20½	15½	Dieppe Lon	9 5	20½	23
Alloa Leith	0 53	17½	15	Dingle Bay Lpl	5 28	12½	9½
Amble Lpl	11 23	20	15½	Donegal Bar Lpl	6 47	11½	8½
Antwerp Lon	1 20	16½	14	Douglas Lpl	0 3	22½	18½
Appledore Btol	11 20	23½	16½	Dover Lon	9 21	18½	14½
Arisaig Grnk	6 4	13½	10	Dumbarton Grnk	0 20	11½	9½
Arbroath Leith	11 30	14	11	Dumfries Lpl	1 10	6	4½
Ardbrishig Grnk	12 12	9½	8	Dunbar Leith	12 3	16½	13½
Ardrassan Grnk	11 28	10	8	Dundalk (Pile light) Lpl	12 17	16	14½
Arundel Lon	10 54	10	7	Dundee Leith	0 3	15½	12½
Ayr Grnk	11 59	10	8½	Dungess Lon	9 16	23	18
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man) Lpl	12 20	20	16	Dunquerque Lon	10 6	19½	16
Ballycotton Btol	10 31	12½	10	Exmouth Lon	4 43	11	8½
Banff Leith	10 23	10½	8	Eyemouth Leith	12 8	15	11
Bantry Harbour Lpl	5 21	12½	9½	Falmouth Lon	3 19	17	13½
Bardey Island Lpl	8 55	13½	10½	Fareham Lon	9 55	11½	8½
Barnmouth Lpl	8 58	15	11	Fifeness Leith	12 5	15	12
Barnstaple Bidge Btol	11 49	11½	8½	Filey Bay Leith	1 37	15½	12½
Barrow Lpl	12 20	20	16	Fishguard Lpl	8 14	12½	9
Barry Island Btol	12 3	36	27½	Flushing Lon	11 40	15	12½
Beachy Head Lon	9 20	—	—	Folkestone Lon	9 14	20	16½
Beaumaris Lpl	11 42	23½	16½	Formby Point Lpl	11 43	27½	21½
Belfast Dub	11 48	11	9½	Fowey Lon	3 35	14½	11½
Berwick Leith	12 11	15	11½	Fraserburgh Leith	10 33	11	8½
Bideford Btol	11 29	16½	—	Galway Bay Lpl	6 8	15½	11½
Blakeney Hull	0 51	8½	4½	Glasgow Grnk	0 56	13½	11
Blyth Leith	0 41	15	11	Glasson Dock Lpl	12 23	30½	24
Bolt Head Lon	4 2	15	11	Goole Hull	1 38	18	11½
Boscastle Btol	10 39	22	17	Granton Pier Leith	0 3	18	14½
Boulogne Lon	9 30	28½	23	Granville Lon	4 27	44½	33½
Brest Lon	3 6	24½	19½	Gravesend Lon	11 27	—	—
Bridgwater Bar Btol	12 7	35	26½	Greenwich Lon	12 11	22½	18½
Bridlington Leith	3 0	17½	13½	Grimsby Hull	12 13	20	15½
Bridport Lon	4 18	12½	8½	Hartlepool Leith	0 53	16	12½
Brielle Lon	1 5	—	—	Harwich Lon	9 56	12½	10½
Brighton Lon	9 18	19½	16	Hastings Lon	8 53	25	18½
Broughty Ferry Leith	12 18	15½	12½	Haverfordwest Lpl	7 58	27½	21½
Buckle Leith	10 10	12	9	Havre Lon	7 11	25½	21½
Budehaven Btol	11 8	23	17	Hilbre Island Lpl	12 9	27½	22
Burntisland Leith	0 7	18	14½	Holyhead Lpl	11 24	16	12½
Burryport Btol	11 25	26	19	Honfleur Harbour Lon	6 56	26½	21
Caen Lon	8 19	—	—	Hook of Holland Lon	0 26	6½	5½
Calais Lon	9 53	22½	19	Hurst Camber Lon	8 27 & 10 38	8 & 7½	6½
Campbeltown Grnk	11 57	8½	6	Hythe (Hants) Btol	9 18 & 11 0	13½	9½
Cape Cornwall Lizard Btol	9 59	17	13½	Ilfracombe Btol	11 3	25½	19½
Cardiff Btol	12 6	37½	27½	Inverary Grnk	0 10	10	—
Cardigan Lpl	8 16	12	9	Invergordon Leith	9 41	13½	10½
Carmarthen Bar Btol	11 7	26	19½	Ipswich Lon	10 57	13½	—
Carnarvon Lpl	10 43	14½	12	Kingsbridge Lon	4 3	10	—
Chatham (N. Lock) Lon	11 10	18½	15	Kinsale Harbour Lpl	6 13	12½	9½
Chepstow Btol	0 21	38	28½	Kirkcudbright Lpl	12 22	23	17
Cherbourg Lon	6 4	20½	16	Kirkwall Leith	7 52	8½	6½
Chester Lpl	1 24	20	7½	Lamlash Grnk	11 59	10	7
Chesillon Lon	4 25	10½	7	Lancaster Lpl	12 23	30½	23½
Chichester Harbour Lon	9 36	14	11	Langston Harbour Lon	9 46	13½	10½
Christchurch Harbour Lon	7 9 & 9 39	5	—	Lerwick Harbour Leith	8 31	5½	4½
Cowes (West) Lon	9 43	11½	9½	Limerick Lpl	7 42	18½	14½

Tidal Constants.

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PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	DIFFER.	NEAPS.	PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	DIFFER.	NEAPS.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Littlehampton Bar ... Lon	9 40	16½	12	Royal Albert Dock Lon	11 57	21½	17½
Lizard ... Btol	9 59	17	13½	Ryde ... Lon	9 57	13½	10
Llanely Bar ... Btol	11 28	22½	15½	St. Agnes ... Btol	10 0	15	12
Loch Long ... Grnk	12 2	12	9	St. Helier ... Lon	4 34	35½	26
Loe (East) ... Lon	3 46	16½	13½	St. Ives ... Btol	10 11	23½	17½
Lossiemouth ... Leith	10 8	12	9	St. Malo ... Lon	4 40	40½	30½
Lowestoft ... Lon	7 34	6½	5½	St. Mary's ... Btol	9 48	26½	12
Lundy Island ... Btol	10 39	27	20	St. Peter Port ... Lon	4 49	16½	12½
Lyme Regis ... Lon	4 35	12½	9½	Salcombe ... Lon	3 58	15½	11½
Lynnmouth ... Lon	8 33 & 10 23	8	6	Saltsay ... Lon	4 4	15	11
Lynn Road ... Btol	11 22	30½	21½	Scarborough ... Leith	11 33	16½	13½
Margate Pier ... Hull	0 32	21½	16½	Seaham ... Leith	0 49	14½	10½
Maryport ... Lon	9 41	15½	13	Selsea Bill ... Lon	9 29	15½	12½
Mevagissey ... Lpl	0 11	24½	20½	Sharpness ... Btol	0 48	28	21½
Middlesbrough ... Lon	3 26	18	14½	Sheerness Dockyard Lon	11 4	17	14
Milford Haven ... Leith	11 12	17	12½	Shoreham Harbour Lon	9 29	28	13½
Minchhead Pier ... Btol	7 12	21½	16½	Silloth ... Lpl	0 25	25½	21½
Montrose ... Leith	11 51	34½	26½	Southampton ... Lon	9 4 & 11 6	13½	11½
Morecambe ... Leith	12 12	15½	12½	Southend ... Lon	10 53	18	14½
Mull of Galloway ... Grnk	0 8	28½	22½	Southwold ... Lon	8 16	6½	4½
Nash Point ... Btol	11 24	15	12	Spurn Head ... Hull	11 56	20	16½
Naze ... Lon	11 44	33	25	Start Point ... Lon	3 58	15	11½
Neath ... Btol	9 47	12½	10	Stirling ... Leith	8	7½	1½
Needles Point ... Btol	11 36	13½	10	Stockton ... Leith	1 5	11	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne ... Leith	7 54	7½	5	Stonehaven ... Leith	11 4	14	10
Newhaven ... Lon	0 42	15½	11½	Stornoway ... Lpl	8 8	14	10
Newport (Mon.) ... Btol	9 16	19	15	Stranraer ... Grnk	11 53	9½	7½
Newquay (Towan) ... Btol	0 2	39½	29½	Stromness ... Leith	6 31	10½	7½
Newquay (Cardigan) ... Lpl	10 7	21½	15½	Sunderland ... Leith	0 46	15½	12
Nore Light ... Lon	8 43	14	9½	Sutton Bridge ... Hull	0 34	20½	15
North Shields ... Leith	10 54	16½	13½	Swanage ... Lon	6 30 & 10 30	6½	4½
North Sunderland ... Leith	0 46	14½	11	Swansea Bay ... Btol	11 23	26½	21
Oban ... Grnk	12 22	15	11½	Tees River Bar ... Leith	11 2	18½	12½
Orfordness ... Lon	5 38	11½	8	Tay River Bar ... Lon	12 2	16	13½
Ostende ... Lon	9 11	8	6½	Teignmouth ... Lon	4 16	13	9½
Padstow ... Btol	10 35	15	11½	Tenby ... Leith	11 2	25½	18½
Peel (I. of Man) ... Lpl	12 38	21½	17½	Tobermory ... Lpl	6 56	14½	10½
Pembroke Dockyard ... Lpl	12 23	18	14½	Torhay ... Lon	4 16	13	10
Penzance ... Btol	7 22	22½	17	Troon ... Grnk	11 59	9	7½
Peterhead ... Lon	9 57	18½	14½	Truro ... Lon	3 27	17½	14½
Plymouth Breakwater Lon	10 26	11½	9½	Ushant ... Lon	0 58	14½	11½
Poole ... Lon	3 45	15½	12	Valencia Harbour ... Lpl	5 1	25	19½
Port Carlisle ... Lpl	7 0 & 10 35	6½	4½	Waterford Harbour Btol	6 44	12½	8
Port Harrington ... Lpl	0 54	20	14	Weston-super-Mare Btol	12 11	38	28½
Port Madoc ... Lpl	0 0	25	19	Wexford ... Lon	8 43	5	3½
Port Patrick ... Lpl	8 48	14½	11	Whitby ... Leith	1 7	15	11½
Port Talbot ... Btol	0 1	15	12	Whitehaven ... Lon	12 22	25½	20½
Portishead ... Btol	11 23	29	21½	Wick ... Leith	8 54	10½	8
Portland Bill ... Lon	4 47	9	6½	Wibech ... Hull	1 34	15½	11½
Portland Breakwater Lon	5 13	6½	4½	Woolwich ... Lon	11 58	25½	20
Portland Dockyard Lon	9 36	13	10½	Workington ... Btol	11 23	26½	19½
Preston ... Lpl	0 2	20½	15	Worm's Head ... Btol	7 10	6	4½
Pwllheli Bar ... Lpl	9 5	14	10½	Yarmouth Roads ... Lon	8 29 & 10 30	7½ & 6½	6½
Queenstown ... Lpl	6 29	12½	9½	Yarmouth (I. of W.) Lon	11 23	13½	10½
Ramsey (Isle of Man) Lpl	0 0	20½	17	Ymuden ... Lpl	1 13	6½	5½
Ramsgate Harbour ... Lon	9 40	15½	12½	Youghal ... Lon	6 41	12½	10½
Ribble Lighthouse ... Lpl	11 59	26½	20½				
Rosslare Harbour ... Lpl	7 51	5	3½				
Rosyth ... Leith	0 9	18	13½				

The Standard Ports referred to in the heading are given in italics.

Example 2.—Required times of high water at Aberdeen on January 16th, 1934:—

(a) Morning Tide.

Appropriate time of high water at *Leth* 2h. 25m. Aft. Jan. 15
Add tide interval 10 53

Sum 13 15
Subtract 24h. 12 0

Time of high water at Aber-
deen, January 16th 1 15 Morn.

(b) Afternoon Tide.

Appropriate time of high water at *Leth* 2h. 56m. Morn. Jan. 26.
Add tide interval 10 53

Sum 13 49
Subtract 24h. 12 0

Time of high water at Aber-
deen, January 16th 1 49 Aft.

134 Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N. and 60° S.

To use the table: In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found figures which added to *12h.* give the *local apparent time of sunset*. Subtracting these quantities from *12h.* will give the *local apparent time of sunrise*. To obtain from this the *local mean time*, the equation of time for the day in question which is given on the second page of each month, must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and *vice versa*.

If the figures are required for a declination or latitude falling between two arguments of the table, they may be found by proportion. The effect of refraction is included.

THE TIME OF SUNSET.

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack (and similarly of moonrise and moonset) are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is seen on the horizon from sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is $34\frac{1}{2}''$. It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge,

DECLINATION.	LATITUDE.															
	2°	14°	26°	38°	50°	42°	34°	26°	18°	10°	2°	14°	26°	38°	50°	60°
24 N	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
23	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 26	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 11	11 12	11 12
22	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 10	11 10
21	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35	10 35
20	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10	10 10
19	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49	9 49
18	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32	9 32
17	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16	9 16
16	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1	9 1
15	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48	8 48
14	6 3	6 18	6 34	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35	8 35
13	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23	8 23
12	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11	8 11
11	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 4	8 4
10	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 49
9	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39	7 39
8	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29	7 29
7	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19	7 19
6	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 10	7 10
5	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 54	6 55	6 57	7 0	7 0
4	6 3	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51	6 51
3	6 3	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41	6 41
2	6 3	6 5	6 8	6 12	6 16	6 19	6 22	6 25	6 27	6 29	6 31	6 32	6 33	6 34	6 35	6 35
1 N	6 3	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23	6 23
0	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14	6 14
1 S	6 3	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
2	6 3	6 1	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56	5 56
3	6 3	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47	5 47
4	6 3	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	5 38
5	6 3	5 58	5 55	5 53	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 31	5 30	5 29	5 29
6	6 3	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 23	5 20	5 20
7	6 3	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11	5 11
8	6 3	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 7	5 4	5 1	5 1	5 1
9	6 3	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52	4 52
10	6 3	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 43	4 43
11	6 3	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 34	4 34
12	6 3	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 45	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 22
13	6 3	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12	4 12
14	6 3	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1	4 1
15	6 3	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50	3 50
16	6 3	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39	3 39
17	6 3	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27	3 27
18	6 3	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14	3 14
19	6 3	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0	3 0
20	6 3	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 44	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46	2 46
21	6 3	5 42	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	5 55	2 43	2 30	2 30
22	6 3	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	5 52	2 41	2 28	2 12	2 12
23	6 3	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	5 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52	1 52
24	6 3	5 38	5 15	4 34	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27	1 27
25	6 3	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 46	1 26	...	...

of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise

definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal, as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE
BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign -, that it is earlier.

	Jan. x.	Feb. x.	Mar. x.	April x.	May x.	June x.	July x.	Aug. x.	Sept. x.	Oct. x.	Nov. x.	Dec. x.	Jan. x.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	+66	+50	+32	+13	-7	-26	-30	-14	+6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick	+57	+41	+23	+5	-14	-32	-21	-1	+16	+35	+53	+57	
Inverness	+54	+41	+26	+11	-5	-20	-23	+6	+20	+36	+50	+54	
Aberdeen	+43	+31	+17	+2	-12	-26	-29	-17	-2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+2	-8	-10	-2	+9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle	+26	+20	+12	+3	-5	-13	-15	-8	0	+8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast	+22	+36	+28	+12	+13	+6	+4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+22
Liverpool	+23	+19	+15	+10	+6	+2	+1	+4	+9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin	+35	+32	+25	+23	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+14	+20	+5	-1	-6	-11	-12	-8	-3	+3	+8	+13	+14
Holyhead	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+9	+8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham	+13	+11	+9	+7	+5	+2	+2	+4	+6	+8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+3	0	-3	-7	-10	-13	-14	-11	-8	-4	-1	+2	+3
Colchester	-2	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-6	-5	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2
Dover	-7	-6	-6	-5	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7
Southampton	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+8	+7	+5	+4	+3	+3
Plymouth	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney	+42	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE
BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan. x.	Feb. x.	Mar. x.	April x.	May x.	June x.	July x.	Aug. x.	Sept. x.	Oct. x.	Nov. x.	Dec. x.	Jan. x.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	-26	-10	+8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	-3	-22	-26
Wick	-32	-16	+1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+8	-10	-28	-32
Inverness	-20	-7	+8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	-2	-17	-20
Aberdeen	-26	-14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+5	-9	-23	-26
Glasgow	-8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+4	-6	-8
Newcastle	-13	-7	+2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+5	-4	-11	-13
Belfast	+6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+8	+6
Liverpool	+2	+5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+7	+3	+2
Dublin	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+15	+15
Hull	-11	-7	-2	+4	+9	+14	+15	+11	+5	0	-5	-10	-11
Holyhead	+9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+9
Birmingham	+2	+4	+6	+9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+9	+7	+5	+3	+2
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	-13	-11	-7	-4	0	+3	+3	+1	-3	-6	-10	-12	-13
Colchester	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-2	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-5	-6
Dover	-4	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-6	-5	-4	-4	-4
Southampton	+8	+7	+6	+5	+4	+3	+2	+3	+5	+6	+7	+8	+8
Plymouth	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the same moment lie in a slightly curved line across the map, the lines for different moments being approximately parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian through out the year. Similarly for the setting.

Tables for Determining the Latitude
FROM THE OBSERVED ALTITUDE OF POLARIS OUT OF
THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I. *Arguments*—Local Sidereal Time of Observation.

Local Sidereal Time			Correc- tion	Local Sidereal Time			Correc- tion	Local Sidereal Time			Correc- tion	Local Sidereal Time			Correc- tion
-	+			-	+			-	+			-	+		
H. M.	H. M.	o		H. M.	H. M.	o		H. M.	H. M.	o		H. M.	H. M.	o	
0	10	12	0	57	1	30	1	5	0	17	0	40	7	40	0
0	10	12	10	58	2	30	1	0	9	5	10	17	10	38	4
0	20	12	20	59	3	40	1	0	1	5	20	17	20	36	1
0	30	12	30	0	1	50	1	0	2	5	30	17	30	33	8
0	40	12	40	1	0	15	0	0	3	5	40	17	40	31	5
0	50	12	50	1	1	30	0	0	4	5	50	17	50	29	2
1	0	13	0	1	2	30	0	0	5	0	18	0	18	27	0
1	10	13	10	1	3	30	0	0	6	0	18	0	18	25	0
1	20	13	20	1	4	30	0	0	7	0	18	0	18	23	0
1	30	13	30	1	5	30	0	0	8	0	18	0	18	21	0
1	40	13	40	2	0	15	0	0	9	0	18	0	18	19	0
1	50	13	50	2	1	15	0	0	10	0	18	0	18	17	0
2	0	14	0	2	2	15	0	0	11	0	18	0	18	15	0
2	10	14	10	2	3	15	0	0	12	0	18	0	18	13	0
2	20	14	20	2	4	15	0	0	13	0	18	0	18	11	0
2	30	14	30	2	5	15	0	0	14	0	18	0	18	9	0
2	40	14	40	3	0	15	0	0	15	0	18	0	18	7	0
2	50	14	50	3	1	15	0	0	16	0	18	0	18	5	0
3	0	15	0	3	2	15	0	0	17	0	18	0	18	3	0
3	10	15	10	3	3	15	0	0	18	0	18	0	18	1	0
3	20	15	20	3	4	15	0	0	19	0	18	0	18	0	0
3	30	15	30	3	5	15	0	0	20	0	18	0	18	0	0
3	40	15	40	4	0	15	0	0	21	0	18	0	18	0	0
3	50	15	50	4	1	15	0	0	22	0	18	0	18	0	0
4	0	16	0	4	2	15	0	0	23	0	18	0	18	0	0
4	10	16	10	4	3	15	0	0	24	0	18	0	18	0	0
4	20	16	20	4	4	15	0	0	25	0	18	0	18	0	0
4	30	16	30	4	5	15	0	0	26	0	18	0	18	0	0
4	40	16	40	5	0	15	0	0	27	0	18	0	18	0	0
4	50	16	50	5	1	15	0	0	28	0	18	0			

The corrections in this Table are to be applied to the reduced altitude with the sign found at the head of the column which contains the argument.

TABLE II. *Arguments—Local Sidereal Time and Altitude.*

[illegible]

The corrections in this Table are always additive to the reduced altitude.

TABLE III. *Arguments—Local Sidereal Time and Date.*

Local Sidereal Time.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.													
0	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	+0.4	+0.5	+0.6
2	+0.4	+0.4	+0.4	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	+0.4	+0.5	+0.7
4	+0.4	+0.5	+0.6	+0.5	+0.4	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	+0.4	+0.6
6	+0.4	+0.5	+0.6	+0.6	+0.5	+0.4	+0.2	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.1	+0.3
8	+0.4	+0.3	+0.5	+0.6	+0.6	+0.5	+0.3	+0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
10	+0.0	+0.1	+0.3	+0.4	+0.4	+0.3	+0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
12	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.3	+0.3	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6
14	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7
16	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6
18	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
20	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	0.0
22	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	+0.2	+0.3	+0.4	+0.4	+0.4
24	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	+0.2	+0.4	+0.5	+0.5

The corrections in this Table are to be applied with the signs given. The final result is *not* to be diminished by x' as directed in previous tables of this kind.

TABLE SHOWING THE VARIATION OF THE HEIGHT AND DIRECTION OF THE SUN IN THE SEVERAL HOURS OF THE DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN LATITUDE 53° N.

Apparent Time.	Noon.	h. h.	h. h.	h. h.	h. h.	h. h.	h. h.	h. h.	h. h.	h. h.	h. h.	h. h.	Due West.	Azimuth at Rising or Setting.
Date.	Alt.	Alt.	Az.	Alt.	Az.	Alt.	Az.	Alt.	Az.	Alt.	Az.	Alt.	At. Alt.	
Dec. 22	13° 6'	12° 5'	166° 0'	15° 4'	139° 0'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	h. m.	0
Jan. 21	16° 9'	15° 8'	165° 12'	15° 7'	138° 0'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Feb. 20	20° 24'	19° 24'	164° 20'	14° 15'	134° 8'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Mar. 21	23° 37'	22° 37'	163° 31'	14° 25'	128° 17'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Apr. 20	28° 48'	27° 48'	158° 42'	13° 35'	122° 27'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
May 22	35° 57'	34° 57'	155° 50'	13° 42'	116° 34'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
June 21	40° 58'	39° 58'	153° 52'	13° 45'	113° 36'	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
														49

The times in the headline and penultimate column are *Apparent*. By applying the Equation of Time, the Mean Time is found to which the figures are appropriate.

Alt.—This is given to tenths of a degree, but there may be small differences between the morning and afternoon hours, and between the like days of the year. The effect of Refraction is not applied. *Azimuth* (Az.) is measured either eastward or westward from the N. Az. 45° is equivalent to N.E. or N.W. Az. 135° to S.E. or S.W. E.S.E. or W.S.W. is 112½°.

The year is divided into periods of thirty days (with exceptions). The figures for days other than those given can be found by interpolation with approximate accuracy.

Latitude 53° is chosen as an average for England. North or south of this the noon altitude is respectively less or greater by the difference of latitude, and for other times *pro rata*.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO FORM EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SOLAR AND SIDEREAL TIME.

The length of a Sidereal day is 23h. 56m. 4.09s. of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to 50m. 50.17s. of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to 1h. 0m. 9.86s. of Sidereal Time. The multiples and submultiples of the differences from one hour are tabulated below under headings "acceleration" and "retardation"—for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns. If the argument be considered as Mean Time, its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration. If it is Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation.

Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.
m. s.	hours	m. s.	s.	mins.	s.	s.	mins.	s.	secs.	s.	secs.	s.	secs.	s.
0 9'86	1	0 9'83	0'16	1	0'16	5'09	31	5'08	1	0'00	31	0'08	31	0'08
0 19'71	2	0 19'66	0'33	2	0'33	5'26	32	5'24	2	0'01	32	0'09	32	0'09
0 29'57	3	0 29'49	0'49	3	0'49	5'42	33	5'41	3	0'02	33	0'09	33	0'09
0 39'43	4	0 39'32	0'66	4	0'66	5'59	34	5'57	4	0'03	34	0'09	34	0'09
0 49'28	5	0 49'15	0'82	5	0'82	5'75	35	5'73	5	0'04	35	0'10	35	0'10
0 59'14	6	0 58'98	0'99	6	0'98	5'91	36	5'90	6	0'05	36	0'10	36	0'10
1 9'00	7	1 8'84	1'15	7	1'15	6'08	37	6'06	7	0'06	37	0'10	37	0'10
1 18'85	8	1 18'64	1'31	8	1'31	6'24	38	6'23	8	0'07	38	0'10	38	0'10
1 28'71	9	1 28'47	1'48	9	1'47	6'41	39	6'39	9	0'08	39	0'11	39	0'11
1 38'56	10	1 38'30	1'64	10	1'64	6'57	40	6'55	10	0'09	40	0'11	40	0'11
1 48'42	11	1 48'13	1'81	11	1'80	6'74	41	6'72	11	0'10	41	0'11	41	0'11
1 58'28	12	1 57'95	1'97	12	1'97	6'90	42	6'88	12	0'11	42	0'11	42	0'11
2 8'13	13	2 7'78	2'14	13	2'13	7'06	43	7'04	13	0'12	43	0'12	43	0'12
2 17'99	14	2 17'61	2'30	14	2'29	7'23	44	7'21	14	0'13	44	0'12	44	0'12
2 27'85	15	2 27'44	2'46	15	2'46	7'39	45	7'37	15	0'14	45	0'12	45	0'12
2 37'70	16	2 37'27	2'63	16	2'62	7'56	46	7'54	16	0'15	46	0'13	46	0'13
2 47'56	17	2 47'10	2'79	17	2'78	7'72	47	7'70	17	0'16	47	0'13	47	0'13
2 57'42	18	2 56'93	2'96	18	2'95	7'89	48	7'86	18	0'17	48	0'13	48	0'13
3 7'27	19	3 6'76	3'12	19	3'11	8'05	49	8'03	19	0'18	49	0'13	49	0'13
3 17'13	20	3 16'59	3'29	20	3'28	8'21	50	8'19	20	0'19	50	0'14	50	0'14
3 26'99	21	3 26'44	3'45	21	3'44	8'38	51	8'36	21	0'20	51	0'14	51	0'14
3 36'84	22	3 36'25	3'61	22	3'60	8'54	52	8'52	22	0'21	52	0'14	52	0'14
3 46'70	23	3 46'08	3'78	23	3'77	8'71	53	8'68	23	0'22	53	0'15	53	0'15
3 56'56	24	3 55'91	3'94	24	3'93	8'87	54	8'85	24	0'23	54	0'15	54	0'15
			4'11	25	4'10	9'04	55	9'01	25	0'24	55	0'15	55	0'15
			4'27	26	4'26	9'20	56	9'17	26	0'25	56	0'16	56	0'16
			4'44	27	4'42	9'36	57	9'34	27	0'26	57	0'16	57	0'16
			4'60	28	4'59	9'53	58	9'50	28	0'27	58	0'16	58	0'16
			4'76	29	4'75	9'69	59	9'67	29	0'28	59	0'16	59	0'16
			4'93	30	4'91	9'86	60	9'83	30	0'29	60	0'16	60	0'16

See p. 157.

Celestial Phenomena for Observation in 1934.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1934 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. With a small exception all are invisible at Greenwich.

I. A *Partial Eclipse of the Moon* on January 30, partly visible at Greenwich. The Moon will rise at Greenwich a few minutes before sunset with a small segment on the lower right-hand side whose greatest breadth is equal to about a tenth of the lunar diameter in the shadow. This eclipsed portion will decrease in size and the Moon will be clear of the shadow at 5h. 24m., part of the disc remaining in the penumbra, which it leaves at 7h. 17m.

II. A *Total Eclipse of the Sun* about midnight at Greenwich of February 12. Invisible at Greenwich. The path on the Earth's surface from which the Sun may be seen totally eclipsed begins its course off the western side of the island of Borneo, crosses the Pacific in a north-easterly direction, and ends in the ocean off the coast of British Columbia. It will include some islands in the Dutch East Indies and in the Caroline group, Boell, 0° 50' N., longitude 128° 15' E. and Ternate, latitude 0° 45' N., longitude 127° 20' E., being considered possible as observing stations. Duration of totality on the central line in this longitude will be less than a minute whereas in longitude 126° E. it will be a few seconds less than 3 minutes.

III. A *Partial Eclipse of the Moon* on July 26.

Invisible at Greenwich. The Eclipse will happen at about Greenwich noon and will be seen generally from the Pacific Ocean and the land that borders it, the western part of America, the eastern part of Asia and Australia. At greatest phase a portion of the Moon's disc, measured by two-thirds of its diameter, will be obscured.

	d.	h.	m.
Moon enters umbra.....	26	10	54
Middle of the Eclipse.....	26	12	15 G.M.T.
Moon leaves umbra.....	26	13	36

IV. An *Annular eclipse of the Sun* on Aug. 10. Invisible at Greenwich. The only land from which the eclipse will be seen in any phase is on the continent of Africa, south of 20° North latitude. The path from which an Annular eclipse may be seen begins its course in the Atlantic Ocean in 20° 8. lat, 10° W. long., strikes the African coast at Mossamedes, crosses the continent, including Bulawayo in its width, and arrives again at the ocean at Inhambane. The greatest duration of the Annular phase will be rather more than 6½ minutes, and will occur on the central line in the neighbourhood of Bulawayo. Partial eclipse will be seen from the following places. (The times are G.M.T.)

	Mag	Begins	Eclipse	Ends
		h m.	h m.	h m.
Cape of Good Hope.....	0.68	6 45	8 16	9 58
Johannesburg.....	0.86	6 40	8 24	10 15
Mauritius.....	0.48	7 47	9 22	10 48

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

Date.	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase	Date.	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase	Date.	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase	Date.	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase	Date.	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase
Jan.	11. 41	I. D.	Feb.	17 15	II. D	Mar.	11. 41	I. D.	April	11. 41	I. D.	May	11. 41	I. D.
1	5 41	II. R.	18	15 44	III. D	22	4 47	III. R.	1	5 57	III. D.	1	5 57	III. D.
2	5 5	III. D.	19	15 55	III. R.	23	4 47	III. R.	2	5 57	III. R.	2	5 57	III. R.
3	5 38	III. D.	20	15 55	III. R.	24	4 47	III. R.	3	5 57	III. R.	3	5 57	III. R.
4	5 29	III. R.	21	15 55	III. R.	25	4 47	III. R.	4	5 57	III. R.	4	5 57	III. R.
5	5 34	I. D.	22	15 55	III. R.	26	4 47	III. R.	5	5 57	III. R.	5	5 57	III. R.
6	5 34	I. D.	23	15 55	III. R.	27	4 47	III. R.	6	5 57	III. R.	6	5 57	III. R.
7	5 34	I. D.	24	15 55	III. R.	28	4 47	III. R.	7	5 57	III. R.	7	5 57	III. R.
8	5 34	I. D.	25	15 55	III. R.	29	4 47	III. R.	8	5 57	III. R.	8	5 57	III. R.
9	5 34	I. D.	26	15 55	III. R.	30	4 47	III. R.	9	5 57	III. R.	9	5 57	III. R.
10	5 34	I. D.	27	15 55	III. R.				10	5 57	III. R.	10	5 57	III. R.
11	5 34	I. D.	28	15 55	III. R.				11	5 57	III. R.	11	5 57	III. R.
12	5 34	I. D.	29	15 55	III. R.				12	5 57	III. R.	12	5 57	III. R.
13	5 34	I. D.	30	15 55	III. R.				13	5 57	III. R.	13	5 57	III. R.
14	5 34	I. D.							14	5 57	III. R.	14	5 57	III. R.
15	5 34	I. D.							15	5 57	III. R.	15	5 57	III. R.
16	5 34	I. D.							16	5 57	III. R.	16	5 57	III. R.
17	5 34	I. D.							17	5 57	III. R.	17	5 57	III. R.
18	5 34	I. D.							18	5 57	III. R.	18	5 57	III. R.
19	5 34	I. D.							19	5 57	III. R.	19	5 57	III. R.
20	5 34	I. D.							20	5 57	III. R.	20	5 57	III. R.
21	5 34	I. D.							21	5 57	III. R.	21	5 57	III. R.
22	5 34	I. D.							22	5 57	III. R.	22	5 57	III. R.
23	5 34	I. D.							23	5 57	III. R.	23	5 57	III. R.
24	5 34	I. D.							24	5 57	III. R.	24	5 57	III. R.
25	5 34	I. D.							25	5 57	III. R.	25	5 57	III. R.
26	5 34	I. D.							26	5 57	III. R.	26	5 57	III. R.
27	5 34	I. D.							27	5 57	III. R.	27	5 57	III. R.
28	5 34	I. D.							28	5 57	III. R.	28	5 57	III. R.
29	5 34	I. D.							29	5 57	III. R.	29	5 57	III. R.
30	5 34	I. D.							30	5 57	III. R.	30	5 57	III. R.

JUPITER'S SATELLITE PHENOMENA.—The above Table gives the Times of Disappearance (D.) and of Reappearance (R.) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will happen when Jupiter is above the horizon at Greenwich and the Sun below. These phenomena are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time. From opposition to conjunction, i.e. from April 8 to Oct. 27, the eclipses take place on the eastern side of the planet; from conjunction to opposition on the western. In the latter periods, i.e. from Jan. 1 to April 7 and in November and December, satellites I and II disappear by eclipse and reappear from occultation at the eastern edge. The times of such reappearances (Oc. R.) are given, the satellite and the time of its disappearance being in the preceding line. From April 7 to Aug. the converse happens, and the times of disappearance by occultation (Oc. D.), and of reappearance after eclipse are

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Day	Star	Mag.	Phase and G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Day	Star	Mag.	Phase and G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.
<i>Jan.</i>			<i>h. m.</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>Avg.</i>			<i>h. m.</i>	<i>s</i>
1	δ Cancri	4.2	D. 6 24.5	193	31	γ Tauri.....	4.3	R. 2 17.5	282
3	δ Cancri	4.2	R. 6 40	221	31	α ^o Tauri	4.1	R. 2 36.5	248
23	227 B. Cancri ..	6.4	R. 23 36	300	31	α ¹ Tauri	5.8	R. 2 40	289
23	Α Leonis	4.6	R. 0 30	266	31	α ² Tauri	6.5	R. 2 46.5	279
25	47 R. Arletis	6.5	D. 17 59.5	23	31	R.D. + 23° 540	6.8	R. 3 9.5	197
<i>Feb.</i>					31	R.D. + 24° 562	6.7	R. 3 19.5	261
1	48 Leonis.....	5.2	R. 20 13.5	323	31	W.Z.C. 227 ...	6.6	R. 3 39.5	188
20	γ Tauri	5.9	D. 19 20.5	24	<i>Sept.</i>				
21	γ Tauri	4.3	D. 0 35	109	2	B.D. + 26° 884	6.5	R. 4 15	257
24	52 Geminorum ..	6.1	D. 22 50	77	17	σ Sagittarii.....	2.1	D. 20 7	102
26	μ Cancri	5.5	D. 0 20.5	95	19	α ¹ Capricorni.....	6.5	D. 22 45.5	62
<i>Mar.</i>					26	α ² Arietis	6.2	R. 3 46	267
4	75 Virgnis	5.6	R. 23 16	320	28	γ Tauri.....	5.3	R. 3 35	248
19	W.Z.C. 129	6.9	D. 19 3	76	29	W.Z.C. 359	6.8	R. 0 3	290
23	B.D. + 23° 1082	7.0	D. 0 20.5	70	30	W.Z.C. 421	7.4	R. 1 50.5	267
23	B.D. + 25° 1460	6.9	D. 19 10	90	<i>Oct.</i>				
23	W.Z.C. 474	6.6	D. 19 48.5	100	1	α Geminorum	5.2	R. 1 1	222
23	γ Geminorum ..	5.7	D. 21 54.5	112	15	W.Z.C. 1300.....	6.7	D. 17 26	21
26	δ Cancri	4.2	D. 3 2	117	23	γ Tauri	4.3	D. 19 32	56
26	227 B. Cancri ..	6.4	D. 20 20.5	53	24	γ Tauri.....	2.9	R. 20 8.5	39
27	Α Leonis	4.6	R. 20 32.5	106	24	γ Tauri	4.3	D. 20 27	268
<i>Apr.</i>					24	γ Tauri	3.7	R. 20 43	78
18	B.D. + 26° 884	6.5	D. 19 59.5	145	24	γ Tauri	2.9	R. 20 58.5	284
21	W.Z.C. 563	6.8	D. 19 23.5	123	24	γ Tauri	3.7	R. 21 45	245
25	B.D. + 0° 2782	6.3	D. 22 20.5	100	24	γ Tauri	5.2	R. 21 49	262
<i>May.</i>					26	γ Tauri	5.1	R. 20 34	246
17	48 Geminorum ..	5.8	D. 22 7.5	67	28	α Geminorum	3.2	D. 0 19.5	26
20	W.Z.C. 646 ...	6.7	D. 21 46.5	155	28	α Geminorum	3.2	R. 0 47	340
22	γ ¹ Leonis	5.6	D. 23 20	66	31	γ Cancri	6.4	R. 1 18	318
31	φ Sagittarii.....	3.3	D. 1 53	128	<i>Nov.</i>				
31	φ Sagittarii.....	3.3	R. 2 40	209	2	35 Sextantis ...	6.1	R. 2 42.5	319
<i>June</i>					12	B.D. - 21° 5684	6.2	D. 17 20	122
24	4 Scorpil	5.7	D. 22 26	89	16	α ² Piscium	5.8	D. 18 26	28
<i>July.</i>					18	α ¹ Piscium	6.2	D. 19 9.5	55
24	φ Sagittarii.....	3.3	D. 22 51.5	141	21	γ Tauri	3.8	D. 6 3	34
24	φ Sagittarii.....	3.3	R. 23 22	193	21	γ Tauri	4.3	D. 6 26.5	82
<i>Aug.</i>					21	γ Tauri	3.8	R. 6 37	318
7	ε Geminorum.....	3.2	R. 2 44	259	25	58 Geminorum ..	6.0	R. 5 11.5	309
21	φ Sagittarii	4.8	D. 19 29	22	<i>Dec.</i>				
31	γ Tauri	3.8	D. 0 58.5	113	1	W.Z.C. 772	6.9	R. 4 22	330
31	γ Tauri	4.3	D. 1 18.5	39	13	Α Piscium	4.6	D. 2 4	120
31	α ^o Tauri	4.1	D. 1 26.5	72	23	γ Cancri	5.5	R. 20 26	289
31	γ Tauri	3.8	R. 1 47.5	207	30	B.D. - 13° 3665	7.0	R. 4 55.5	274
31	α ¹ Tauri	5.4	R. 2 2.5	249					

The above is a list of stars, chosen within certain limits as to magnitude and phase of the Moon, that will be occulted during the year, with the time of the phase of the occultation mentioned as seen from Greenwich. In general the phase is that which takes place at the dark limb, but both phases of the occultation of δ Cancri on Jan. 3, of φ Sagittarii on May 31 and July 24 and of some other stars are given. All of these occultations will not be seen from Edinburgh and other parts of the British Isles north of Greenwich, but the line of demarcation is not readily defined. The Moon is among the Pleiades on the night of August 30 when the moon is nearly at Last Quarter and on Oct. 24 when two days after Full, both of which occasions should provide opportunity for useful observations. The "angle from N. point" shows the place of disappearance or reappearance on the Moon's edge, and is measured from the point nearest the Pole of the heavens (not the highest point) towards the east.

given, the satellite being named in the second line. Near the time of opposition this pertains to satellite III as well as to I and II as appears on March 23. The eclipse of a satellite is always accompanied by its occultation which precedes the eclipse from opposition to conjunction of Jupiter, but follows it from conjunction to opposition as will be seen by the following examples to be compared with the list of eclipses. Satellite II will disappear by occultation on Jan. 24. 12h. 13m., Jan. 16d. 4h. 8m., Jan. 22d. 6h. 42m., and will re-appear from occultation on June 25d. 0h. 41m., and July 19d. 21h. 9m. Satellite III will disappear on March 25d. 23h. 39m. a few minutes after eclipse, and on May 4 it will disappear by occultation at 22h. 37m. to re-appear at 5d. 0h. 42m. a quarter of an hour before eclipse. Because of its greater distance from the planet Satellite IV, in some circumstances it escapes and does not enter the shadow thrown by Jupiter and is not eclipsed. This happens in alternate periods of about three years, and a period of non-eclipse is now in progress.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1934, with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax.

NAME OF STAR	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Variation.	Declination	Ann. Variation.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion.		P.M.	Distance Par. sec.
							R.A.	Dec.		
α Andromedæ	3.15	0 4 58.2	3.10	+28 43 34.19	9	Aop	+0.09	-0.16	"	...
β Pegasi	3.87	0 9 50.0	3.09	+14 49 00.50	0	Ba	+0.01	0.00	...	...
γ Ceti	3.24	0 40 16.6	3.01	+18 20 55.19	8	Ko	+0.16	+0.04	0.42	23.8
γ Cassiopeiæ	3.25	0 54 42.4	3.61	+60 21 35.19	5	Bop	+0.02	0.00	0.36	27.8
γ Piacum	3.72	1 27 56.8	3.21	+15 0 22.18	6	Gg	+0.02	0.00	0.09	111
γ Polaris	3.12	1 39 6.4	3.77	+88 56 56.18	2	F8	+1.76	0.00	0.07	143
β Arietis	3.72	1 50 59.3	3.31	+20 20 10.17	6	A5	+0.07	-0.10	0.64	15.6
α Arietis	3.23	2 3 26.8	3.38	+23 9 4.17	1	K2	+0.13	-0.14	0.33	30.3
α Ceti	3.10	2 16 0.6	3.03	+3 16 35.16	4	Md	+0.01	-0.22	0.68	16.1
γ Ceti	3.69	2 39 52.7	3.11	+2 57 31.15	2	Ao	+0.10	-0.14	0.45	22.2
α Ceti	3.82	2 58 49.6	3.14	+3 49 55.14	2	Ma	+0.01	-0.07	0.11	90.9
α Persel	3.90	3 19 35.9	4.28	+49 37 41.12	9	F5	+0.02	-0.02	0.15	66.7
β Persel	3.10	3 38 12.9	4.27	+47 34 42.11	6	B5	+0.03	-0.03	0.05	200
γ Tauri	3.96	3 43 33.4	3.56	+23 54 9.11	2	Bsp	+0.01	-0.04	0.07	143
α Aldebaran	3.06	4 32 7.8	3.44	+16 22 41.7	3	K5	+0.04	-0.19	0.57	17.5
α Aurigæ	3.90	4 54 41.5	3.91	+33 3 48.5	8	K2	+0.01	-0.01	0.18	65.6
β Bigel	3.24	5 11 21.2	3.88	+8 16 25.4	2	Bsp	+0.01	0.00	0.06	167
α Capella	3.01	5 11 48.6	3.44	+45 55 59.3	8	Go	+0.08	-0.42	0.75	13.3
γ Orionis	3.70	5 21 35.3	3.29	+6 17 29.3	3	B2	+0.01	-0.01	0.19	52.6
β Tauri	3.78	5 22 7.0	3.72	+28 33 12.3	1	B8	+0.01	-0.17	0.24	41.7
β Orionis	3.48	5 28 38.0	3.06	+0 20 47.2	7	Bo	+0.01	+0.01	0.09	111
α Leporis	3.69	5 29 49.1	3.65	+17 52 6.2	6	Fo	+0.01	-0.01	0.14	71.4
α Orionis	3.75	5 31 5.8	3.24	+1 14 33.2	4	Bo	+0.01	0.00	0.05	200
γ Orionis	3.05	5 37 25.6	3.03	+1 58 33.2	0	Bo	+0.01	-0.01	0.01	200
β Betelgeuse	3.51	5 51 35.8	3.25	+7 23 47.0	7	Ma	+0.01	+0.01	0.17	58.8
μ Geminorum	3.19	6 18 58.0	3.63	+22 32 57.1	8	Ma	+0.03	-0.11	0.16	62.5
γ Geminorum	3.93	6 33 53.9	3.47	+16 27 26.3	0	Ao	+0.02	-0.04	0.43	23.3
γ Sirius	3.18	6 42 14.5	3.64	+16 37 28.4	9	Ao	+0.38	-1.21	3.71	2.70
α H. Cephei	3.26	7 10 16.3	3.86	+87 9 17.6	0	Ma	+0.47	-0.04	...	...
β Geminorum	3.52	7 16 10.9	3.58	+22 6 20.6	5	Fo	+0.03	-0.01	0.60	16.7
α Castor	3.18	7 30 23.4	3.83	+32 2 5.7	8	Ao	+0.14	-0.10	0.77	13.0
α Procyon	3.48	7 35 50.8	3.14	+5 23 44.9	2	F5	+0.09	-1.04	3.12	3.21
α Pollux	3.21	7 41 16.7	3.67	+28 11 12.8	6	Ko	+0.05	-0.05	1.01	69.0
α Hydræ	3.53	8 43 16.9	3.11	+6 39 44.13	1	F8	+0.14	-0.08	0.15	66.7
α Ura. Maj.	3.12	8 54 41.9	4.18	+48 18 8.1	1	A5	+0.05	-0.26	0.79	143
α Hydræ	3.16	9 24 20.2	3.95	+8 22 18.15	6	K2	+0.02	+0.03	0.06	167
α Ura. Maj.	3.26	9 28 27.2	4.02	+51 58 45.16	4	F8p	+0.04	-0.54	0.56	17.9
α Leonis	3.12	9 42 6.5	3.41	+24 4 45.16	5	Gop	+0.04	-0.01	0.00	...
α Regulus	3.34	10 4 51.5	3.20	+12 17 26.17	6	B8	+0.13	-0.01	0.58	17.2
γ Leonis	3.61	10 16 20.2	3.31	+20 10 34.18	2	Ko	+0.22	-0.15	0.40	250
β Ura. Maj.	3.44	10 57 52.3	3.63	+56 44 12.19	3	Ao	+0.09	+0.04	0.47	21.3
α Ura. Maj.	3.95	10 59 40.2	3.77	+62 6 28.19	4	G5	+0.18	-0.07	0.74	13.5
α Leonis	3.58	11 10 36.0	3.19	+20 53 29.17	4	A3	+0.10	-0.13	0.07	19.0
β Leonis	3.23	11 45 41.6	3.06	+14 55 28.10	1	A2	+0.35	-0.01	1.01	9.90
γ Ura. Maj.	3.54	12 30 22.0	3.16	+54 3 43.20	0	Ao	+0.10	+0.01	0.40	250
α Ura. Maj.	3.44	12 12 10.0	3.97	+57 23 37.20	0	A2	+0.11	0.00	0.45	22.2
α Corvi	3.11	12 26 26.7	3.10	+16 8 53.20	0	Ao	+0.15	-0.14	0.10	100
γ Virginis	3.91	12 38 18.2	3.04	+1 5 15.19	8	Fo	+0.09	+0.02	0.73	13.7
γ Ura. Maj.	3.68	12 51 7.8	3.64	+56 19 41.19	5	Aop	+0.13	0.00	0.42	23.8
α Can. Ven.	3.91	12 52 56.6	3.81	+38 40 28.19	5	Aop	+0.21	+0.05	0.15	66.7

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

NAME OF STAR	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Variation.	Declination	Ann. Variation.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion.		P.M.	Distance Par. sec.
							R.A.	Dec.		
β Hydri	3.90	0 22 18.8	3.18	-77 37 34.20	3	Go	+0.64	+0.31	1.41	7.00
α Achernar	3.60	1 35 15.5	3.42	-57 34 17.18	3	B5	+0.12	-0.02	0.49	20.4
γ Hydri	3.17	3 48 14.3	3.04	-74 26 30.11	0	Ma	+0.11	-0.12	...	...
α Canopus	3.86	6 23 59.1	3.33	-52 39 32.19	9	Fo	+0.01	+0.02	0.05	200
α Argus	3.25	9 15 19.4	3.61	-58 59 52.15	1	Fo	+0.03	+0.01	...	...
γ Argus	3.27	10 42 29.7	3.28	-50 20 13.18	9	Pec	0.00	0.00	...	...
α Crucis	3.58	12 22 54.7	3.33	-62 44 02.00	0	Br	+0.05	-0.02	0.30	33.3

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are co-ordinates analogous to longitude and latitude on the terrestrial sphere. The lines of reference on the celestial sphere depend on the position of the axis of the Earth, and since, for reasons known generally by the word Precession, this position has a continual small movement with respect to the stars, Right Ascension and Declination change annually by an amount that can be computed by formula. Observation of position of the stars shows that they do not conform precisely to this computed precessional change, and the outstanding amount for individual stars known as Proper Motion (see page 145), is shown in two columns of the adjoining table. The annual precession and Proper Motion combined, or the amount by which each element of a star's position changes in a year, known as the Variation is also shown. The angular parallax of a star is the angle that the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would, placed squarely, subtend at the star, and is therefore inversely proportional to its distance, and hence is a measure of that same. The parallaxes in the adjoining table are mainly trigonometric (see p. 144) and are taken from the General Catalogue of Parallaxes collected by Dr. Frank Schlesinger of Yale. The entry 00 indicates that the star is

Fixed Stars.

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MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1934, with spectral type, P. M. and Parallax—*contd.*

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Spectral Type.	Annual Proper Motion.	Parallax.	Distance in parsecs.
		H. M. S.	D. M. S.		R. A. Dec.	"	"
Virginia.....	3.95	12 58 55.4	+12 18 49	Ko	+0.019 +0.03	0.48	80.8
Urs. Maj.....	3.40	13 21 16.4	+42 55 16	Aap	+0.013 +0.03	0.38	86.3
Spica.....	1.31	13 21 42.7	+30 49 18	Ba	+0.003 -0.01	0.09	111
Urs. Maj.....	1.01	13 44 56.5	+30 49 18	B3	+0.013 -0.01	0.00	...
Boötis.....	3.80	13 51 32.4	+43 40 18	Co	+0.006 -0.26	0.08	80.2
Arcturus.....	0.24	14 12 39.0	+26 19 31	Ko	+0.079 +0.00	0.80	12.5
Boötis.....	3.70	14 42 3.8	+26 19 31	Ko	+0.003 +0.00	0.16	62.5
Libra.....	3.90	14 47 13.4	+15 46 7	Ka	+0.008 -0.07	0.11	...
Urs. Min.....	3.24	14 50 52.6	+74 25 31	Kg	+0.009 +0.01	0.11	90.9
Libra.....	3.74	15 13 27.1	+9 8 26	18	+0.007 -0.00	0.11	...
Draconis.....	3.47	15 23 27.4	+13 59 11	Ko	+0.008 +0.00	0.34	29.4
Corone.....	3.31	15 31 53.5	+54 56 9	Ao	+0.008 -0.09	0.53	18.9
Serpentis.....	3.75	15 41 0.9	+6 37 56	Ko	+0.001 -0.05	0.46	21.7
Scorpi.....	3.90	16 1 35.7	+34 14 33	B1	+0.001 -0.00	0.10	...
Ophiuchi.....	3.03	16 10 53.0	+31 33 48	Ki	+0.004 -0.14	0.40	25.0
Draconis.....	3.89	16 23 5.5	+31 33 48	Gg	+0.004 +0.06	0.24	33.8
Antares.....	1.22	16 25 21.4	+36 29 48	Ma	+0.001 -0.00	0.36	35.5
Herculis.....	3.81	16 25 22.8	+31 37 56	Ko	+0.008 -0.00	0.30	33.3
Herculis.....	3.00	16 39 47.8	+31 37 56	Go	+0.038 +0.02	0.11	9.0
Ophiuchi.....	3.48	16 54 32.5	+28 41 37	Ko	+0.001 -0.01	0.58	35.7
Herculis.....	3.16	17 12 19.1	+46 24 54	Aa	+0.003 -0.16	0.29	34.5
Draconis.....	3.99	17 28 56.3	+13 59 11	Go	+0.003 +0.01	0.40	25.0
Ophiuchi.....	3.14	17 40 12.6	+26 19 31	Ag	+0.007 -0.22	0.49	20.4
Herculis.....	3.48	17 43 52.4	+31 37 56	Ko	+0.004 +0.16	0.24	41.7
Urs. Min.....	4.44	17 53 29.8	+74 25 31	Gg	+0.004 -0.74	0.11	9.0
Draconis.....	3.49	17 55 4.3	+13 59 11	Kg	+0.013 +0.05	0.11	...
Vega.....	0.14	18 34 42.2	+38 43 16	Ao	+0.016 +0.28	0.12	8.06
Urs. Min.....	6.55	18 41 47.5	+74 25 31	Mb	+0.109 +0.01	0.00	...
Lyra.....	0.67	18 47 38.5	+31 33 48	Bap	+0.001 0.00	0.00	...
Aquile.....	3.08	19 22 22.5	+76 13 45	Ao	+0.001 -0.09	0.40	25.0
Aquile.....	3.44	19 28 10.2	+30 49 18	Fe	+0.017 +0.09	0.57	17.5
Cygni.....	3.24	19 28 3.5	+48 27 49	Kep	+0.001 0.00	0.03	333
Aquile.....	3.80	19 43 7.3	+28 5 8	Ka	+0.001 +0.01	0.18	55.6
Altair.....	0.89	19 47 33.8	+8 44 34	Ka	+0.036 +0.39	0.04	4.90
Aquile.....	3.90	19 58 4.2	+28 5 8	Ko	+0.008 -0.48	0.78	12.8
Aquile.....	3.37	20 7 54.0	+10 1 6	Ko	+0.004 +0.01	0.15	66.7
Capricorni.....	3.77	20 14 23.6	+33 12 45	Kp	+0.000 0.00	0.00	...
Cygni.....	3.34	20 19 51.5	+40 24 40	Kp	+0.000 0.00	0.00	...
Cygni.....	1.33	20 39 10.8	+45 37 12	Aap	+0.001 +0.01	0.05	200
Cygni.....	3.64	20 43 32.3	+43 33 43	Ko	+0.008 +0.33	0.41	24.4
Cygni.....	3.40	21 10 7.5	+25 29 57	Ko	+0.001 +0.01	0.03	333
Cephei.....	3.60	21 17 0.3	+43 33 43	A5	+0.000 +0.05	0.13	12.1
Pegasi.....	3.54	21 40 56.6	+9 34 18	Ko	+0.001 +0.21	0.08	500
Aquarii.....	3.19	22 23 7.7	+38 0 38	Go	+0.001 0.00	0.09	111
Pegasi.....	3.10	22 39 54.3	+81 29 52	Go	+0.000 -0.02	0.00	...
Fomalhaut.....	1.29	22 54 0.5	+33 29 52	A3	+0.025 +0.16	0.37	7.30
Markab.....	3.57	23 1 28.1	+59 14 50	Ao	+0.004 +0.04	0.38	26.3
Piscium.....	3.85	23 13 44.6	+31 11 55	Ko	+0.050 +0.03	0.08	35.7
Piscium.....	4.03	23 55 55.2	+3 6 29	F5	+0.010 -0.11	0.11	190.9

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE—*continued.*

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Spectral Type.	Annual Proper Motion.	Parallax.	Distance in parsecs.
		H. M. S.	D. M. S.		R. A. Dec.	"	"
Crucis.....	2.50	12 43 51.0	+39 49 41	B1	+0.006 -0.00	0.08	125
Centauri.....	0.86	13 59 8.8	+42 28 30	B1	+0.004 -0.00	0.36	27.8
Centauri.....	0.06	14 35 6.0	+47 00 33	Go	+0.491 +0.72	7.58	1.32
Tri. Aust.....	1.88	16 41 39.5	+6 34 68	Ka	+0.004 -0.04	0.00	...
Octantis.....	5.48	19 53 19.8	+89 11 4	Fo	+0.222 0.00	0.00	...
Pavonis.....	3.12	20 20 26.3	+75 56 56	B3	+0.001 -0.08	0.00	...
Gruis.....	2.16	24 4 5.0	+47 16 53	B5	+0.011 -0.14	0.00	...

especially distant, and for some few stars no value is available. The last column shows the distance from the Sun corresponding to the parallax in parsecs (see p. 145). Sirius and Procyon have faint companions, Castor, ζ Herculis, γ Virginis and α Centauri are binary stars, ϵ Hydrae is a multiple system, and of these either the place of the centre of gravity or of the mean star is given.

These tables give Mean places on Jan. 1. The position on any other day differs from this because of Precession, Nutation, Aberration and Proper Motion. The Mean place with these effects added is called the Apparent place, and for the purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that is required.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS AT INTERVALS OF 50 DAYS.

	R. A. Dec. h. m.	
Jan. 1	1 38 58.56	
Jan. 21	71.1 82.1	
Feb. 10	48.1 83.6	
Mar. 1	26.1 82.6	
Mar. 21	6.5 79.3	
Apr. 1	1 37	
Apr. 21	54.8 74.0	
May 1	50.2 68.1	
May 21	55.5 61.9	
June 1	68.1 57.0	
June 30	87.5 53.5	
July 1	106.6 52.2	
July 31	139	
Aug. 1	150.5 52.7	
Aug. 9	39.6 55.7	
Aug. 29	66.6 60.3	
Sept. 18	18.2 66.4	
Oct. 8	28.7 73.6	
Oct. 28	33.7 81.6	
Nov. 17	29.3 88.9	
Dec. 7	18.7 95.2	
Dec. 27	0.3 99.8	

Magnitudes.
Betelgeuse α 101.5
 β Lyra γ 3.4 to 4.3
For Names, see p. 154

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the various classes of objects are at very different distances. The Moon, our nearest neighbour, is 240,000 miles from us; a distance which light, travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, traverses in less than a second and a half. Of the bodies of the Universe whose distance is known, the farthest is so remote that its light takes over 100,000,000 years to reach us. The nearest star to the Sun is more than eight thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, their movements and their sizes. Cosmical Physics attempts to deduce their physical nature, and that of cosmical matter in general from the observations of the astronomer, combined with knowledge gained in the laboratory, for the purpose of elucidating their past and future history. The total number of stars of magnitude 6th and brighter, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility, is about 4,300, of which 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°, but a more generous estimate, formed by including cases when two faint stars close together are seen as one, sets the whole number at 10,000. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid, and from counts on such plates estimates have been made of the number of stars in the Universe. 2,000,000,000 was once assigned as a limit to their number, but this has been much increased by various estimates. From them 50,000 millions may be taken as the possible total number of stars in the galactic system (*v. infra*), though twice that number has been mentioned as a reasoned estimate. The number in the whole of space is incalculable.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

The stars as seen are classed according to their apparent brightness and down to the 9th or 10th magnitude the number of each magnitude is known, all to this order having been catalogued. For fainter stars the numbers have been derived from counts in sample areas. If the Universe is an aggregation of stars in which the individuals of each degree of intrinsic brightness are distributed uniformly throughout an endless space, it can be shown that the number of stars brighter than the 4th magnitude would be about four times as great as the number brighter than the 3rd; the number brighter than the 5th magnitude greater than the number of those brighter than the 4th in the same ratio, and so on indefinitely. When the numbers of stars of different magnitudes obtained by counts are compared it is found that in the case of the brighter stars this star-ratio, as it is called, approaches but does not attain the theoretical value 3.98, and that the ratio decreases continually as the stars are fainter, until at the 10th magnitude it is only about two. The explanation of this observed fact is that the universe of stars accessible to vision is limited; either there are few or no stars beyond a somewhat indefinite boundary, or we are prevented from seeing them by absorbing material distributed throughout interstellar space.

It is established from counts and measured distances that around our Sun the stars are fairly uniformly distributed at the rate of about one

per 10 cubic parsecs. It is obvious that a uniform distribution of this nature cannot go on indefinitely, for, if it did, the background of the firmament would be bright, since in whatever direction we looked we should, in time, come to a star.

To a casual glance it is clear that the stars are not uniformly distributed over the sky, but have a tendency to congregate near the great belt of cloud-like forms which encircle the heavens, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. Applying the method of sounding by "star ratios" above outlined, it is found that the stars appear to thin out less rapidly as we go out in the plane of the Milky Way than they do in the direction of the galactic poles. The deduction is apparent; the boundaries of the stellar system are more distant in the plane of the Galaxy than they are at the poles. In other words, the stellar system is an extremely flattened organisation, whose general form is, roughly, that of a double convex lens or of a watch. Looking along the galactic plane we find the stars crowding together, as we should expect, since this is the direction of greatest extension, and the Milky Way is therefore largely a depth effect. But examination of its prominent features, the great star-clouds, the irregularities in its form, and the deep rifts in its structure, shows that its appearance is not wholly due to depth, and that the region is the home of bodies and masses other than uniformly distributed stars. This aggregation is known as the Galactic System; it has been called the Stellar Universe, or the Universe, but the name is scarcely well-chosen because, as will be seen below, there are other aggregations which make this system merely a unit in an immense number of such denizens of space.

Statistical study of the distribution of the brighter stars shows that they form a local system that appears to have the same shape in general as the larger system spoken of, but the fundamental planes are slightly inclined one to the other. It was formerly a general belief that the Milky Way surrounded this congregation of stars as a girdle, whether continuous with it or not was an open question, but a modern view supposes the existence of other local systems similar to this one of which our Sun is a member, all lying more or less in the Galactic plane that may be seen as star clouds in the Milky Way. The greatest condensation of stars as we see them occurs in the bright galactic clouds in Sagittarius, while the opposite portion of the Milky Way is a region of low concentration and brilliancy, from which it is inferred that we are not at the centre of the galactic system, but that this is about 50,000 light years from the Sun and is situated in a star cloud seen in Scorpius and Sagittarius (Shapley).

In and around the Milky Way there are irregular nebulae (*see p. 143*) of which the nebula in Orion is one of the most remarkable that are found to be comparatively near objects and are to be considered as within the Galaxy. There are masses of dark nebulosity that appear as rifts obscuring the stars behind. But besides these there are nebulae of another type that are not seen about our central Galactic plane, though some, it has been suggested, may be hidden by the dark nebulosity, which are thought to be very distant from our Sun and viewed with a powerful telescope are resolved into spots of light believed to be stars. Such nebulae were called by William Herschel "Island Universes." They are now more often called extra-galactic

THE TWENTY BRIGHTEST STARS.

TWENTY NEAR STARS.

STAR.	Mag.	Light Received.	Spec. trum.	Distance in Par-sec.	Luminos-ity.	STAR.	Mag.	Spec. trum.	Distance in Par-sec.	Absol-ute Mag.	Luminos-ity.
Sirius*	-1.38	100	A	2.70	32	α^1 Centauri	0.3	G	1.32	4.7	1.3
Canopus	-0.86	52	F	200.0	91,000	Munich I. 15040.	9.7	M	1.86	13.4	0.0005
Vega	-0.14	21	A	8.1	59	Wolf 359	9.7	M	1.86	13.4	0.0003
Capella	-0.21	19	G	13.3	150	Lalande 21185	7.6	M	1.55	10.6	0.006
Arcturus	-0.24	19	K	12.5	130	Sirius*	-1.6	A	2.70	1.3	31.6
α^1 Centauri	-0.33	17	G	1.32	1.3	B. D. - 1274523	9.5	—	1.88	12.2	0.0013
Rigel	-0.34	17	B	167.0	20,000	Innes' Star	11.7	—	2.94	14.4	0.0004
Procyon*	-0.48	15	B	3.21	6.5	Coord. Z. 51. 243.	9.2	M	1.75	11.7	0.002
Achernar	-0.60	13	B	20.4	240	Procyon*	3.6	F	3.21	3.0	6.46
β^1 Centauri	-0.86	11	A	27.8	340	ϵ Eridani	3.8	K	3.23	3.3	0.32
Altair	-0.89	10	A	4.9	11	δ^1 Cygni*	5.6	K	3.33	8.0	0.06
Betelgeuse	Var.	10	M	56.8	1,500	Lacaille 9352*	7.4	M	3.48	9.7	0.013
Aldebaran	-1.06	9	K	17.5	112	Struve 2164	8.1	M	3.55	10.4	0.007
Spica	-1.21	8	K	111.0	4,100	Groombridge 34*	8.1	K	3.56	7.0	0.003
Pollux	-1.21	8	K	9.90	32.2	ϵ Indi	4.7	M	3.89	11.3	0.002
Antares	-1.22	8	Mp	38.5	490	Kruger 60*	9.2	M	3.92	14.3	0.0002
Fomalhaut	-1.29	7	A	7.30	16.3	Van Maanen's	12.3	M	3.98	8.6	0.034
Deneb	-1.33	7	A	200.0	12,000	Lacaille 8760	6.65	M	4.90	2.4	10.5
Regulus	-1.34	7	B	17.2	86.7	Altair	0.9	A	4.90	2.4	10.5
β^1 Crucis	-1.50	6	B	125.0	3,930						

The last columns show the light emitted compared with that by our Sun, considered to be of magnitude -26.75 on the stellar scale. α^1 Centauri is the brighter of two bright stars seen as one by naked eye; they have a faint companion, Proxima. α^1 , α^2 , Crucis, if considered as one star (Mag. 1.2) would have been in the first of above lists.

* Brighter component.

nebule, and being, to some degree, of the same shape as, and bearing other resemblance to our own galactic system, are believed to be similar systems perhaps in course of making. The most distant of them has been found to be perhaps 140 million light-years from us.

To sum up modern ideas of the Cosmos we consider our Sun as one of millions, perhaps, that make up our local system. This, with other local systems and other bodies, make up the galactic system, which is merely one among millions of such systems that form the Universe.

Attempts have been made to estimate the dimensions of this Universe of stars. Four thousand light years was a former estimate of the diameter of our local system, but a more recent one is of the order of 10,000. The larger diameter of the galaxy is estimated to be more than 100,000 light years. The clouds of Magellan, the nearest of the external galaxies, is estimated to be about 100,000 light years from us, but others are at a distance varying between a million and a hundred million.

EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSE.

Einstein in his recondite mathematical researches amended the law of gravitation by adding a minute "cosmical term" to the ordinary attraction, the effect of which was a repulsion from an origin varying directly as the distance. He conceived a Universe in which matter is distributed with uniform density, and is in equilibrium owing to the balancing of gravitational attraction and cosmical repulsion, the nebule and stars being presumably knots or conglomerations of this matter. Dr. de Sitter of Leyden, in 1917, made a modification of this, which led to an hypothesis predicating large velocities of recession for distant objects, because at great distances "cosmical repulsion" gets the upper hand. Another method of dealing with the mathematics left it uncertain whether the Universe was expanding or contracting, and at this stage

observational evidence bearing on the question accrued.

In the spectra of a few of the distant extragalactic nebule (see p. 124) that have been observed there was a displacement of the absorption lines, which, according to Doppler's principle (see p. 145) indicated a velocity of recession. This observational work has been followed up at the Lowell and Mount Wilson observatories, and it appears finally from a considerable amount of evidence, after making certain allowances, that the spiral nebule are running away from us, the speed of recession increasing with increasing distance. The speed may be taken roughly as 500 km. per sec. per megaparsec distance (see p. 145), at which rate they will double their distance from us every 1,400 million years. It may be added that the nebule and other bodies do not change in size but only the distance between them.

These rather extraordinary conclusions that are bound up with conceptions of space, and its limitations, have not passed without philosophic and general discussion.

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them, the spectral types being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. This sequence is very closely correlated with the colours of the stars, and hence, doubtless with their surface temperatures. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen. Planetary nebule, some stars known as Wolf-Rayet, in whose spectrum the chief lines are bright, and the bright stars of Orion generally are in this group. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes and that there are subclasses and spectra noted as "peculiar"—are white or blue stars, and in their

spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls late in the group F to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes, M (and N), is the existence of a considerable number of flutings, and the stars are orange and red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and α Herculis are notable stars in sub-classes of this type. (*n. supra*)

STELLAR EVOLUTION.

The early stellar spectroscopists believed that they were investigating the chemistry of the stars and finding the material of which they are composed. It was thought that the hydrogen shown by the spectrum of Sirius would some day change into calcium, which is a leading characteristic of the solar spectrum, and hence that Sirius is in an earlier stage of development than the Sun. The modern view, based on laboratory experiments, is that the spectrum shows the radiative power or, in other words, the surface-temperature of the star, and that the hydrogen lines in the spectrum of Sirius, for instance, do not indicate an excess of that element, but, rather, that the star is at the temperature ($10,000^{\circ}\text{C}$) when those lines are prominent. The Sun is at a temperature of $6,000^{\circ}\text{C}$, which is known from the fact that light of wave-length 4800 Angstroms is most abundant in its spectrum. This type of spectrum is characteristic of iron. Formerly the theory of stellar evolution was very simple. It was believed that stars began by being very hot and then cooled down, their spectrum changing in type until they arrived at a condition that gave a spectrum of type M and then disappeared. But about the year 1913 a hypothesis was propounded to the effect that in the beginning all stars are of Class M. That some pass through certain stages to become white hot stars of type B, and then return to Class M.

THE SIZE OF THE STARS.

By the help of certain physical laws the rate of emission of energy per unit area of a star's surface can be deduced from the colour of the light that is emitted most profusely as shown by its spectrum, so that as the whole luminosity is the total outpouring of energy, it is easy to understand that the area of the surface can be deduced, and hence the diameter of the star. Writing generally, the size of the majority of the stars estimated in this way is of the same order as that of our Sun, though some may be 20 times as large, others smaller in the same ratio. The bright red stars, of which there are not many, are giants having diameters 200 times or more that of our Sun. There are a few stars of peculiar quality known as White Dwarfs that are much smaller, but of an amazing density and weight.

The angular diameters of large stars can be measured with an "interferometer," the active principle of which is the interference of light waves. If the distance of the star is known it is clear that its linear diameter can be deduced, and in this way the following have been found which may be said to agree with the values derived from consideration of the surface brightness as above outlined:—

α Herculis	346 million miles
Betelgeuse (average)	216 " "
Aldebaran	34 " "
Arcturus	28 " "

ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE.

This phrase implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance. Actually it is the number that expresses, according to the usual system of stellar magnitude, the brightness of the star as it would be if it were at the distance of 20 parsecs (parallax $5.1''$). If the distance of a star is known, its absolute magnitude can be computed from its apparent, or, if the absolute and the apparent magnitudes are known, the distance of the star can be determined, the numerical relation between M the absolute and m the apparent magnitude being $M = m + 5 + 5 \log \pi$, where π is the decimal fraction indicating the parallax of the star.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is a difficult problem, and not until comparatively recent years has it been effected in any quantity and with much certainty. The direct or trigonometric method of determination of a star's parallax, as this quantity is called (see p. 140), consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from different points in the Earth's orbit. This is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and measuring the change in relative position. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax through the absolute magnitude has been evolved. It has been found that in the spectra of stars the ratio of the intensity of certain pairs of lines is a function of the absolute magnitude of the star. In stars of great luminosity, for example, a certain Calcium line is strong, whilst a line due to Iron is weak, but in a star which emits a small amount of light the case is reversed. Applying this principle to stars whose distance has been found trigonometrically, a table correlating the above characteristic with absolute magnitude has been formed by which the actual luminosity of a star may be inferred, and hence its distance.

The distance of a group of stars may be found by the following method. If it is possible to know the mean parallactic movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of a group of stars, the mean parallax or distance of this group follows from a simple computation. In other words, the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base-line with which to measure the distance of the stars. The parallaxes of some binary stars have been found by a computational method assuming a value for their mass (hypothetical parallax).

For some distant objects a method is adopted depending on a peculiar property of a class of stars known as "Cepheid Variables." These stars show very regular fluctuations, coming to maximum at intervals which range from a few hours to several days, and it has been found that the length of this period has a relation to the mean absolute brightness of the star. Those stars which have the longest period are the brightest, and a definite law has been evolved connecting the two elements. These Cepheid Variables are very common in globular star-clusters—the peculiarity was, in fact, first suggested by a number seen in the lesser Magellanic cloud—and by adopting this law it is clear that the great distances of such clusters may be known from a simple observation.

To express large distances a large unit is required. One of these is the space that light moves through in one year, which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros; another unit is the *parsec*, or the distance at which the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend an angle of 1" (parallax = one second). This is $3\frac{1}{3}$ times the light year and is represented roughly by a followed by 13 zeros. The kiloparsec as equivalent for 1,000 parsecs and the megaparsec for a million are words now in use. There is also a unit little used called the *Siriometer*, which is equivalent to a million times the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

Within the sphere of 10 parsecs radius about the Sun as centre, there are rather more than a hundred stars whose distance has been measured. It is probable that more than that number remain to be discovered.

STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. The seven bright stars of the Great Bear would on this account have formed in prehistoric times a configuration rather different from that seen to-day. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to actual movement in space of the stars themselves, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 10·5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, for there are differences in the determinations of the position of this point. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral

type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type. By an optical principle known as Doppler's, it is possible to find from certain peculiarities of the lines in its spectrum the rate at which a star is approaching or receding from us. The "line of sight" or "radial" velocities of many stars have been found in this way, but the possibility that such spectral peculiarities may be due to causes other than motion is to be remembered.

THE INTERIOR OF A STAR.

Astronomical physicists explore the interior of a star on the assumption that it is a volume of perfect gas whose molecules are in incessant motion, which constitutes its temperature, in which pressure, density and temperature conform strictly to a certain relation (Boyle's Law). It is further assumed that the gas has adjusted itself to mechanical equilibrium so that the heat at any point within the star supplies just enough pressure to support the weight of the gas above it and hence is deduced the density and temperature at any point within a star, its mass and radiative quality or luminosity. It is believed that annihilation of its matter is the source of a star's energy, and that as a star grows older its mass lessens. A relation between mass and luminosity found to hold in the case of certain stars for which these qualities are known is thought to hold generally, the more massive stars being the brighter, though a small class of stars of very high density known as "White Dwarfs," of which the best known is the companion to Sirius, do not conform.

Alternative hypotheses to that of the perfect gas have been proposed. In one the interior of a star is considered to be liquid, and radiation pressure plays a minor part.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the apparently solitary stars there are found groups of stars gathered close together, some of which may be easily separable into individuals, others that can only be separated by the most powerful telescopes, and objects that appear as unresolvable patches of light; the latter are called nebulae, and were aptly described by Sir William Herschel as "shining fluid." A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

No in New General Catalogue.	Messier's or Herschel's Number	R.A. 1900.	Declina- tion 1900.	Constellation.	Appearance.
224	M 31	0 38 +40 50	Andromeda ...	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye.	
508	M 33	1 29 +29 38	Andromeda ...	A large nebula.	
869 & 884	H VI. 33, 34	1 15 +56 45	Perseus	Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye.	
1952	M 1	5 30 +22 0	Taurus	The well-known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse.	
1976	M 42	5 31 - 5 57	Orion	Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked eye.	
2070	.....	5 39 -69 19	Dorado.....	Great "Looped" nebula—visible to naked eye.
2099	M 37	5 47 +32 30	Auriga.....	A fine cluster of stars.	
2168	M 35	6 4 +24 30	Gemini.....	Magnificent cluster of stars.	
2632	M 44	8 35 +20 15	Cancer.....	Called "Praesepe," or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye.	
3372	.....	10 42 -59 16	Argo	Great nebula surrounding η Argus.
5194	M 51	13 26 +47 35	Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula.	
5272	M 3	13 38 +28 45	Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars.	
6005	M 13	16 39 +36 35	Hercules.....	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye.	
6494	M 53	17 52 -19 0	Ophiuchus.....	Fine cluster of stars.	
6543	H IV. 37	17 59 +66 35	Draco	Bright planetary nebula.	
6720	M 57	18 51 +32 55	Lyra	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity.	
6853	M 27	19 56 +22 30	Aquila	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" or "Hour-Glass."	
7069	M 2	21 29 - 1 10	Aquarius.....	Splendid globular cluster of stars.	
7078	M 15	21 26 +11 49	Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars.	

There are nebulae called planetary that are small, regular in outline, and show a uniform disc. Analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulae. Beyond this the spectroscopic divides the nebulae into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula, made by Huggins in 1864, showed a spectrum of one bright line only, which indicated that these bodies, or at least some of them, are constituted of glowing gas. Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulae are continuous, such as might arise from a cluster of stars. These are called "white" nebulae, in distinction to those with bright line spectra, which are "green" or gaseous. Photography supplies means of studying the number and form of nebulae in detail, and it is found that a large proportion of them are of spiral form. They are the extra-galactic nebulae already spoken of, and of these about two millions are visible in the 100 inch telescope at Mount Wilson. The gaseous green nebulae are in a small minority, and are generally diffused and irregular in outline and lie mostly in the Milky Way. The smaller, the so-called planetary and stellar nebulae, do not markedly avoid it as do the spirals which lie in a zone of the sky, roughly at right angles to the Galaxy. Globular star clusters also lie outside the Milky Way, but irregular clusters are within its limits. There are also masses of dark nebulae in space which may be the earliest form of matter. Though it is not possible to measure their distances directly, several lines of argument lead to the conclusion that the spiral nebulae are very far away; that they are scattered fairly uniformly through space, and that their average distance apart is of the order of 2,000,000 light years. They have been much studied as to form and brightness, and with a certain system of classification the hypothesis is put forward that nebulae of the same class are approximately of the same size, and hence that their relative distances may be inferred. Distance of the order of 250,000 parsecs has been assigned to M 31 and M 32 (see Table) from observation of the Cepheid variables they comprise (see p. 144), and from this their actual size has been deduced. The diameter of M 31 (the Andromeda) is about 13,000 parsecs.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algor, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude, but at regular intervals of something less than 56 hours it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude, taking rather more than 4½ hours to do so, and after a brief minimum regains its light in the same time. It is thought that this is due to partial eclipse by a dark companion that moves in an orbit round the bright star. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table on page 147. The position of Algor is given by R.A. 3h. 45m., Declination 45° 45' N.

There are variable stars of types other than those like Algor. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. It has

been suggested that this may be due to a pulsation or periodic swelling and contraction of the star. A peculiarity of these stars has been mentioned (see page 144). Stars of the β Lyre type pass from minimum to minimum in about 4½ days, but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal. There are variable stars with periods ranging between 30 and 500 days whose difference of brightness during a light-cycle may be as great as 9 or 10 magnitudes. The spectra of most of these long-period variables show bright emission lines at time of maximum, and a periodic outflow of incandescent gases and vapours is suggested as the cause of the light variation. Mira Ceti (R.A. 2h. 15m., Declination 5° 58' S.) is the most famous of these. It will probably be at maximum in February this year, when it will be visible in the early evening. Its magnitude at maximum is between 2 and 3, and at minimum, 9 or 10.

There is a group of 8 or 9 stars of a remarkable type known as the U Geminorum which for most of the time are of uniform or nearly uniform magnitude, but undergo periodic outbursts that generally last a few days. The majority of this group are of 11th or 12th magnitude at maximum, though U Geminorum itself is of the 9th, and the mean range in magnitude is about 4½. The outbursts may be said to happen every 20 or 30 days, but this period is frequently much exceeded. SS Cygni is included in this group, though its variation is very erratic. RS Ophiuchi, normally a faint star, has been known to increase in brightness by several magnitudes at long and irregular intervals, so that it has been classed as a Nova rather than a long-period variable. An outburst of this star happened in August, 1933. Also there are a few variable stars whose characteristic is the opposite of that of the class just mentioned; they are ordinarily bright, but sometimes become faint without warning and remain so for a year or more, varying very irregularly until they again attain their normal brightness. The star R. Coronae Borealis, normally of magnitude 6.0, which gives the name to this class, has been observed since the year 1843, and up to the year 1925 forty well-marked minima had been recorded, ranging between magnitudes 7 and 15 in brightness and from 2 months to 22 years in duration. A variable star with the remarkably short period of rather more than an hour and a half was discovered a year or two ago.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as "Novae" or "New" Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude which may have blazed out into conflagration, but on the other hand the juxta-position may be merely fortuitous and the phenomenon may be the sudden visibility of a mass of dark nebulous gas which by some means has become igneous. The great brilliancy, which occurs very suddenly, is short-lived, for there follows a rapid fall, and in a few months the object emits, perhaps, 1 per cent. of its light, whilst in a decade it falls to 10th or 12th magnitude or fainter, and in some cases shows a decided variability. About thirty bright stars of this kind visible since the time of Hipparchus 134 B.C. are on record. A list of 23 that have been seen since 1848 will be found in previous issues of this Almanack,

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1934.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
2 6	2 29	3 11	1 3	1 21	2 10	2 23	1 15	2 4	3 17
5 3	5 16	6 8	4 0	4 18	5 7	5 20	4 12	5 1	6 14
7 23	8 12	9 5	6 21	7 15	8 4	8 17	7 9	7 28	9 11
10 20	11 9	12 1	9 18	10 12	11 1	11 14	10 6	10 19	12 8
13 17	14 6	14 22	12 14	13 8	13 21	14 10	13 3	13 16	15 5
16 14	17 3	17 19	15 11	16 5	16 18	17 7	15 23	16 12	18 1
19 11	20 0	20 16	18 8	19 2	19 15	20 4	18 20	19 9	20 22
22 7	22 20	23 13	21 5	22 23	22 12	23 1	21 17	22 6	23 19
25 4	25 17	26 9	24 2	24 20	25 9	25 22	24 14	25 3	26 16
28 1	28 14	29 6	26 22	27 17	28 6	28 18	27 11	28 0	29 13
30 22	...	...	29 19	30 13	31 2	...	30 7	30 20	...

These are approximate times of the middle of the period of diminished light.

together with an account of the changes in the spectrum that have been generally observed.

No convincing reason for these phenomena has yet been given. The speculation has been put forward recently that novæ are explosions of white dwarfs, and another that a faint star collects a covering of gaseous inter-stellar matter. That they occur as the result of collision of two stars has been argued.

DOUBLE AND BINARY STARS.

The large majority of stars when looked at through a telescope appear as single points of light of different degrees of brightness and perhaps differing slightly in colour. Some, however, are seen to consist of two, or more, components, and the measurement of the relative position of these forms a branch of observational astronomy. This duplicity would happen if one star lay in space immediately behind the other; but there are more double stars than would accrue if this were the only reason, and it is evident that the greater number of double stars are formed by components actually near together, which, it is likely, have a gravitational connection. This idea of connection was not held in early days and Sir Wm. Herschel who, in 1779, was the first to begin their systematic observation, was careful to call these pairs Double Stars, not wishing to imply anything more than nearness, though by that date it had already been suggested that two stars seen near together were actually contiguous and formed a physical system. Twenty years later Herschel adopted this idea, and used the word Binary as the name for those known to have physical connection. It is clear that limits of distance must be set, and, in general, a separation between the components of less than about 30 seconds of arc defines a double star. As to the lower limit it is found possible with a large telescope to measure distances between two stars as small as a fifth of a second. There are in the sky 25,000 to 30,000 stars between these limits that have been measured and catalogued. The number is given vaguely for it is being added to continually. γ Ursæ Majoris (Mizar), the middle star in the tail of the Great Bear, is said to be the first double star discovered (1600). Its components of 4th and 5th magnitude are separated by 15 seconds. It has a companion, Alcor, of 5th magnitude 12 minutes distant that can be seen separately by the naked eye, but this does not come within the definition. Castor and γ Virginis are other bright stars that consist of two components of about the same brightness separated by a few seconds. Sirius and Procyon are very bright stars that each have a very faint star as com-

panion, and between these types there are many other and various combinations of magnitude. Observations of Mizar, extending over 150 years, do not show any change in the relative position of the components, but from similar measures of the other stars mentioned, it is deduced that the twin components are moving round one another in elliptic orbits. In the case of γ Virginis the orbit is completed in about 180 years. Other visual binaries have periods that range from 10 to 150 years, but a method (see below) other than direct visual observation reveals the existence of binary stars revolving in orbits in periods that may be a few days or only a few hours.

SPECTROSCOPIC BINARIES.

As mentioned on p. 145, it is possible, from certain peculiarities in a star's spectrum, to deduce the speed with which any star is advancing towards, or receding from, the earth. As a result of their motion around one another, the two components of a binary star will, in general, be respectively advancing towards, and receding from, the earth at different rates, and when both components are bright enough for their spectra to be visible, the spectrum of a binary star shows two distinct sets of lines, which oscillate about their mean position in a period equal to the period of the star. There are many stars of this kind with components so close together that they cannot be seen as two visually, but whose orbit may be determined from observations of their spectrum. Such stars are called Spectroscopic Binaries. One discovered in 1922, known as Plaskett's star, N.D. 6°1309, has a period of 14.41 days, and is the most massive and brightest star (absolute magnitude) whose elements are known.

Colours of Double Stars.—The components of close double stars that differ little in brightness show little or no contrast in colour. The components of Castor are said to be both yellowish-green by one observer, and by another bright-white and pale-white. The components of γ Virginis are both pale-yellow to one observer, silvery white and pale yellow to another. The components of α^2 Eridani of magnitude 9.2 and 10.2 are both blue. Following are some examples in the opposite sense. The stars named are all physically connected and have had their orbits computed—the magnitudes of their components are shown by the figures— η Cassiopei, 4.0, 7.6, yellow, purple; ϵ Hydree, 3.0, 6.0, yellow, blue; γ Ophiuchi, 4.5, 6.0, yellow, purple; Procyon, 1.22, yellow, green; α Canum Ven., 5.0, 8.5, white, blue; Sirius, 1.20, white, yellow.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, in magnitude and constitution is not unlike the stars of the night sky. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets, and minor planets or asteroids, that may be counted by thousands, circulating round it at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. A moving object discovered in the year 1890 is said to be a ninth major planet (see Pinto, p. 121). Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals may be considered to be members of the Solar system, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at a focus. It is likely that their light is reflected sunlight, since they become brighter as they approach the Sun, but also that they are partly visible by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (see p. 125) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, at varying distances from the Sun, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form (pp. 125-126). The time of rotation about its axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added when this is known. (See p. 122.)

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun, seen in a telescope, presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered, the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice-grains or willow leaves. On this surface, or amid the material forming it, black spots appear sporadically, and around them are brilliant streaks called faculae, which are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. Bright and dark streaks unassociated with spots, generally called flocculi, can be seen in the central parts of the disc with a spectrohelioscope. There are also brilliant clouds of calcium vapour pervading the solar surface that are revealed by a device called a spectroheliograph, by which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. Modern views describe the spots as columnar vortices which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere, and assume that a sun-spot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled, as is proved by the presence of a magnetic field. The spots vary in size and number, and increase and decrease somewhat uniformly in both respects, passing

through a maximum about every eleven years. They increase at a rather more rapid rate than they decrease. From measures of their position on the disc and by help of the elements given on page 5 of each month the latitude and longitude (heliographic) of the spots can be computed. It is seldom that spots appear in latitudes greater than 30° from the solar equator, but about the time of spot minimum or rather earlier small spots appear in even more extreme latitudes, and during the succeeding eleven years the spot regions converge towards the solar equator (*Sporer's Law of Zones*), and at time of maximum the spots are largely in solar latitude 12° to 14° N. and S. The periodicity was first noted by Schwabe, of Dessau, in the year 1843 from a comparatively few years' observations, but records of earlier years and a continuous and complete record made subsequently prove the existence of a period of average length of 11½ years from maximum to maximum, though there are large variations from this mean as shown by the table below. The prominences (c. 1872) also show a fluctuation in their activity in a period of the same length, and the form of the solar corona changes with the Sun-spot cycle in a most marked way. Not only this, but there are some terrestrial occurrences that vary in like phase with these solar, which seems to show convincingly a connection, or at any rate a relation, between Sun and Earth (see page 126). The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25½ days, which is shown by the movement of the spots across the visible disc, but because the Earth has moved in its orbit in that time the period of rotation with respect to the Earth, the Synodic period, as it is called, is 27½ days, and a spot may therefore be on the visible disc for 13 or 14 days. These are approximate mean values, for the Sun does not rotate as a whole solid body, and the rate of rotation is not the same in all latitudes. A formula derived from the Greenwich record of spots during the period 1878-1923 gives for the time of sidereal rotation in different latitudes, either north or south:—

	d. h.		d. h.
Equator	25 1	Lat. 15°	25 8
Lat. 5°	25 2	„ 20°	25 14
„ 10°	25 5	„ 30°	26 6

These figures refer to both hemispheres of the Sun. The addition of 6 days gives approximately the period of rotation with respect to the Earth.

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805.2	1870.6	1810.6	1876.9
1816.4	1883.9	1823.3	1889.6
1829.9	1894.1	1833.9	1901.6
1837.8	1906.4	1843.5	1913.1
1848.1	1917.7	1856.0	1923.6
1860.1	1927.5	1867.2	

A general decline in solar activity continued in 1923, and it seems that the sun-spot minimum may have been reached in the latter half of the year, but this is not yet to be definitely stated.

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, appendages called prominences that are generally described as reddish coloured, but were white when viewed from aeroplanes on the occasion of the eclipse of 1907, June 29, are seen projecting from the Sun's

edge. These consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere, being sometimes of remarkable shape and extending to enormous heights, and are occasionally detached from the body of the Sun. It is possible to observe these at times other than when the Sun is eclipsed. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscopic. Another appendage of the Sun outside the chromosphere, called the Corona, can only be seen during total eclipses. The lower portion of the corona consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen; the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, sometimes as long as twice the Sun's diameter. The corona appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots, which was realised, perhaps for the first time, at the eclipse of 1876, July 29, when the corona was of the pronounced minimum type, with long streamers on either side called the "wind-vane." Solar eclipses are total only when seen from places on which the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is seen partial from localities not far from this path of totality, because the change in the observer's position places him out of the cone which envelops both Sun and Moon. There are more solar eclipses than lunar in the proportion of four to three taking the whole earth into account; for any given station the proportion is reversed. (See p. 152.)

MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the Sun, but is always at a short distance to the West or to the East of that body. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are known as Greatest Elongations, and their times and the distances, measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 28° . Eastern elongations, when the planet is seen as an evening star, occur at intervals of about 116 days, as do Western, and the best opportunities of seeing the planet are before the Eastern elongations in the spring and after Western elongations in the autumn. This year Mercury is likely to be visible as an evening star in February and June, and in the morning in August and in the first part of December. Mercury shows phases to the Earth like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West. (See p. 152.)

VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, its distance from the central body being rather more than two-thirds that of the Earth, is almost exactly the same size as our globe. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbour,

the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47° . Writing generally, it is believed that the planets rotate on axes as does the Earth, but this is not known to be the case for the interior planets Mercury and Venus, because of the difficulty in seeing any points on their surfaces that may be considered permanent, though a marking called the Anclisea streak is said by some observers to persist. Attempts to discover the rotation period of Venus have shown that it may be about 23 or 24 hours, or 24 days, or 225 days which is the period in which it completes its orbit round the Sun. With this divergence it can scarcely be said that any period is proved. A scheme, practised in America, of photographing through screens of coloured glass (see Mars below) applied to this planet leads to the suggestion of an outer covering of cirrus cloud, and markings seen on the photographs taken in ultra-violet light appear to indicate a period of rotation of 20 days. This planet will be seen in the early evening sky at the beginning of this year and in the dawn from March to September.

MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance, size, and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth. It will not be in opposition this year, and will be seen principally in its latter half as a morning object. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. Its disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous, only to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show very appreciable phase, though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in the disc of Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable its rotation period to be well ascertained. There are white spots at the poles of rotation that appear to be snow, or some material that melts, since they dwindle, or even disappear in the Martian summers. The remainder of the surface of the disc is made up of dark bluish-grey areas that were at one time thought to be water but are now regarded as regions covered with vegetation and extensive areas of ruddy or orange hue, largely in the northern hemisphere, that may be of the nature of sand or rock. These markings may be considered permanent, though they suffer small changes apparently due to cloud formation above them. Among these markings are some of such dimensions that they may be properly called "canals," but certain fine, straight markings seen by some observers, but not by others, have received this name, which is certainly unfortunate, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof. The possibility of communication with Mars, which in some minds has been strengthened by the advent of wireless telegraphy, is fantastic.

A method of investigating the surfaces of the planets was evolved a few years ago by photographing through "colour filters." The light before it reaches the plate, which is of suitable sensibility, passes through a screen that absorbs

some light rays so that one colour only affects the plate. The moon, planets and terrestrial landscapes have been photographed in this way, and comparison of the various results has suggested an interpretation. In the case of Mars the telescopic features as described above come out very strongly in red light, but fade away as the colours approach the violet end of the spectrum except that the white polar cap increases in strength, all of which is interpreted as showing that Mars has an atmosphere of considerable depth and obscuring power, sporadically cloud-bearing, and that the white polar spot is an atmospheric phenomenon. The question of an atmosphere on Mars has for long been a matter of discussion, and to this these experiments form a valuable contribution, though they may not supply a final answer. The two satellites of Mars, Phobos and Deimos, were discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877. The rotation period of Mars is approximately 24h. 37m.

THE MINOR PLANETS.

Moving in orbits, which in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, are a large number of small bodies called minor planets or asteroids. Every year a considerable number of additions are made to the list, more than two hundred having been discovered in 1932, and nearly that number in 1933. These large numbers show that as yet there is no prospect of exhaustion, and it is evident that the discoverers are finding planets of a smaller class. The orbits are determined as observations accrue, and a planet with an orbit is given a permanent number and perhaps a name; but until that is done it is known by letters according to a system. At present there are about 1,200 on the permanent list, and perhaps a thousand that are awaiting further investigation. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are—Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 128 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter. Some of these celestial bodies are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1,600 days, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Some of the orbits are very oval, and the inclinations of their planes to the Ecliptic have considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35° , whilst that of Juno is only 12° . As has been said, the orbits in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, but there are some that pass those limits. One planet, Hidalgo, travels out as far as Saturn's orbit; another, Eros, comes within that of Mars, and may be in some circumstances within 17 or 24 million miles of the Earth. Discoveries of two such planets with abnormal orbits were made in 1932. One found by M. Delporte, of Uccle, and known now as Amor, has an orbit which, like that of Eros, lies partly within that of Mars, but at its least distance is just over 20 million miles of the Earth's orbit. The other planet, 1933 HA, comes still nearer to the Earth, and was only 6½ million miles away when it was first observed. The perihelion point of its orbit is within 7½ million miles of the orbit of Venus, and there is an approach to the Earth's orbit at two points within about 3 million miles. The period of this planet is about 1.8 years, which is the shortest in the record. It was considered to be of magnitude 12.7 in May last. Its diameter is estimated to be about a mile, so that it is one of the smallest of the asteroids.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density, however, is only $\frac{1}{4}$ th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form is an oblate spheroid, believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree.

Jupiter has four principal satellites, which were the first celestial objects discovered by the telescope. Galileo, who observed them in January, 1610, is said to be the first, but Simon Marius has good claims to be considered an independent discoverer. It has also five much fainter satellites which are far beyond the powers of small telescopes. One of them was discovered with the 36 inch refractor at the Lick Observatory in 1892. The remaining four, which are extremely faint, were detected by means of photography and are regarded as among the most difficult to see of celestial objects. The inner two of the major satellites are each about as large as our Moon, the two outer about 50 per cent. larger.

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are the bright zones separated by dark belts to both of which the names Equatorial, Tropical and Temperate apply in analogy with the zones on the Earth. Examination by telescope shows detail and markings which, in many cases, are largely permanent. Of them the best known is the Great Red Spot and its surroundings situated on the southern edge of the south Equatorial Belt. There are records of an observation of a spot by Hooke in 1664 which may have been an early appearance of this; the Rev. W. R. Dawes figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1857, and in 1858 it came under general observation. A bay or hollow in which this spot is set was noted by Schwabe in 1833, and is still seen. A remarkable circulatory motion in the South Tropical Zone was detected in 1932-33 and remained in 1933. Observation of small spots showed a rapidly flowing current along the S. edge of the S. Equatorial Belt from the Red Spot Hollow to the marking known as the South Tropical Disturbance, where it crossed the S. Tropical Zone and travelled back along the N. edge of the S. Temperate Belt. A thin dark line that bisects the Equatorial Zone is known as the Equatorial Band, and corresponds in position with the terrestrial equator line. The South Equatorial Belt is similarly divided by a bright region into two components, the Southern of which is at times faint and not to be distinguished from the South Tropical Zone.

The rate of rotation of the planet is found by taking transits of spots or in other words, by noting the exact times when markings are on the central meridian and differences in the times given by different markings is a matter of interest. The surface of Jupiter, like the Sun, does not rotate as a whole, but individual zones of latitude appear to move at different rates. Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I, which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as 9h. 50m. 30.2s. System II, applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is 9h. 55m. 40.6s. The rotation period of the

Red Spot has been found by taking a mean over a long period to be *gr. 55m. 37s.*

SATURN.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of two bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. A marking on the outer ring known as Encke's division is sometimes seen, but it is doubtful whether this is a real separation. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness in the same plane which is inclined 26° to the plane of the Ecliptic, and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece either solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. Photographs of this planet, taken by ultra-violet light, show a wide dark belt near the equator which may or may not be an extension of the dusky ring. Saturn shows a bulging at equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 15, an eccentricity of the ring with respect to the Ball has been suspected.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings; some of the former are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest satellite in the solar system, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is nearly the same size as our satellite.

Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1655, Tethys, Dione, Rheaa and Iapetus (*see table p. 153*) by J. D. Cassini towards the end of the 17th century. Sir Wm. Herschel discovered Mimas and Enceladus in 1789, and Hyperion was observed for the first time, almost simultaneously by Bond and Lassell, in September 1848. The most distant, Phoebe, which was first seen in 1898 (photographically by W. H. Pickering), moves in its orbit in retrograde direction like the two exterior satellites of Jupiter, VIII. and IX. Themis, which is called the tenth satellite, though it appears not to be the farthest from Saturn, has been observed once only since its discovery in 1900, and its reality is doubtful.

Saturn's equator rotates in about $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours. There is some reason for supposing that, as in the case of Jupiter, the period of rotation is different for different latitudes of the planet. (*See p. 126.*)

URANUS.

This planet, discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, is only just visible to the naked eye. It will be in the evening sky in the early months of 1934 and at the end of the year, being in opposition on October 23. In a telescope Uranus is distinguished from the stars around by its disc, which is obvious though less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter, and by the quality of its light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. The two outer and brighter of its four satellites were discovered by Wm. Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. The Shakespearean origin of the names of the two outer, Titania and Oberon, is obvious; the names of the two inner, Ariel and Umbriel, were taken from Pope's "Rape of the Lock." A hundred years ago it was thought that Uranus had six satellites, neighbouring stars

having been mistaken for attendants. All four move in a plane which is inclined 82° to the plane of the ecliptic and in that plane they move retrograde, or in the opposite sense to the revolution of the planets round the Sun. If, however, the plane of their movement is regarded as inclined 98° to the plane of the ecliptic, their revolution may be considered direct. It is generally supposed that the plane in which the satellites move is that of the planet's Equator. A period of rotation has been determined both by spectroscopic observation, its value being $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the direction the same as that of the satellites.

NEPTUNE.

This planet is a telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude that was detected on September 23, 1846, by Prof. Galle of the Berlin Observatory, as the result of mathematical deduction from irregularities shown by the observed positions of Uranus, made by Adams of Cambridge and Le Verrier of Paris. Its single satellite, which was discovered by Lassell in October of the same year, moves in a plane inclined 35° to the plane of the Ecliptic in a retrograde direction like the satellites of Uranus. A period of axial rotation of the planet of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours has been inferred from variability of its light, and another of twice that length from spectroscopic observations, which is adopted. Triton has been suggested as the name of Neptune's satellite, but is not generally used.

PLUTO.

In the early months of 1930 a series of plates taken and examined at the Lowell Observatory showed a moving object that is considered by some to be a major planet, not far from the position which Percival Lowell had predicted for an extra-Neptunian body. There is little or no doubt that there is a body moving in an orbit consistent with that being its class, and the elements of such an orbit have been computed. The period is 248 years. The distance from the Sun at aphelion is nearly 50 astronomical units and at perihelion $29\frac{1}{2}$ such units, so that it is at that point just within the orbit of Neptune. Its plane is inclined 17° to the plane of the ecliptic. The orbit is said to be so similar to that predicted by Lowell that the resemblance cannot be due to accident. Though reasons have been adduced to show that this body must be of the size and mass of Mars or the Earth, there is no proof that it is other than an abnormal minor planet (*q. v.*), and Pluto does not yet appear as a major planet in the British Nautical Almanac.

THE MOON.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite; the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. Only one side of the Moon is seen from the earth, but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn, and neglecting hypotheses as to the possible existence of a lunar atmosphere and its effects, it seems likely that there are rather remarkable changes of temperature: in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to an extreme degree, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1934.

Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.	Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.	Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.	Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.
Jan. 21	0° 998	0° 079	April 21	0° 750	0° 519	July 20	0° 083	0° 844	Oct. 18	0° 453	0° 990
Feb. 20	0° 420	0° 081	May 21	0° 983	0° 652	Aug. 19	0° 952	0° 912	Nov. 17	0° 502	1° 000
Mar. 22	0° 337	0° 337	June 20	0° 276	0° 758	Sept. 18	0° 873	0° 962	Dec. 19	0° 978	0° 994

When the above numbers are less than 0° 500 the planet is *horned*, when greater than 0° 500 it is *gibbous* until unity is reached, when it is full.

of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,260 miles. Her rate of motion through the firmament is 13" 10' 35" per day, which implies that she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The average time from a New Moon to the next is *29d. 12h. 44m. 3s.*, but individual cases may range 6 hours and more on either side of this. When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits. The question as to the origin of these formations, whether they may have been caused by volcanic action, or, on the other hand, by the impact of meteors, forms an interesting subject for discussion. It is believed that the Moon was at one time part of the Earth and became detached.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is the difference that the phase of a lunar eclipse is seen the same from all places where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. Solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon. (See p. 149.)

The Full Moon which occurs near the Autumnal Equinox rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to facilitate the ingathering of the crops the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows this is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad.

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles; highest summit (Huyghens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Aristarchus.—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisium.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies S. of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

Clavius.—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 144 miles in diameter. Situated on S. limb.

Tycho.—Towards S. limb. Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine

crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S. limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon may be considered more terrestrial than celestial. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations. This is regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined by means of simultaneous photographs taken from two or more stations 20 to 60 miles apart. It is found that very few auroræ are below 20 miles high, and above that level the number increases rapidly, the most frequent height being at about 62 and 66 miles. Above 66 miles the number gradually diminishes, but some have been measured as high as 400 miles. It is suggested that the aurora is due to electrical discharge caused by charged particles shot into the earth's atmosphere from the Sun. An auroral display generally happens about the time of the occurrence of a terrestrial magnetic storm (see p. 156). There is some evidence of a tendency for a display to be repeated after an interval of 27 days, which is the period of rotation of the Sun with respect to the earth, and they are more frequent at times of sun-spot maximum. A prominent line in the green in the spectrum of the aurora has given rise to much study and has lately been shown by laboratory experiment to be due to a mixture of oxygen and helium bombarded by high-speed electrified particles, but as this line has been found to be present in the light from the night-sky in non-polar regions when no aurora is visible it may be that this line is not directly connected with the phenomenon.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is an appearance whose cause is not completely understood, to be seen only from places distant from towns and cities where the air is free from smoke and the darkness of the sky is not affected by the glare from artificial lights. At such places in northern latitudes it shows, when the moon is absent, as a cone of faint light stretching up slantingly from the point of the horizon that is above the Sun in the direction of the ecliptic, and therefore is best seen before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring because at those times that direction is inclined at a large angle to the horizon. From high elevations in the tropics it may be seen throughout the year. A distinction is sometimes made between this and the Zodiacal Band which is an even fainter phenomenon and a prolongation of the Zodiacal Light. This is said to extend entirely across the sky, forming a complete ring, and there is at the point exactly opposite to the

THE SATELLITES.

NAME.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary Miles	Period of Sidereal Revolution. D H M.	NAME.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary Miles	Period of Sidereal Revolution. D H M.
<i>The Earth.</i>				<i>Saturn.</i>			
Luna		238,840	27 7 43	Mimas	12	117,000	0 22 37
<i>Mars.</i>				Enceladus	12	157,000	1 8 53
Phobos	11	5,850	0 7 39	Tethys	11	186,000	1 21 18
Deimos	12	14,650	1 6 18	Dione	11	238,000	2 17 41
<i>Jupiter.</i>				Rhea	10	338,000	4 12 25
V. Unnamed ..	15	118,500	0 11 57½	Titan	8½	771,000	15 22 41
I. Io	5½	261,000	1 18 27½	Themis (see p. 152) ..	17	906,000	20 20 24
II. Europa	5½	415,000	3 13 13½	Hyperion	15	934,000	21 6 39
III. Ganymede ..	5	664,000	7 3 42½	Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79 7 54
IV. Callisto	6	1,167,000	16 10 32	Phoebe	14	8,000,000	546 12 0
VII. Unnamed ..	14½	7,110,000	250 14 40	<i>Uranus.</i>			
VIII. Unnamed ..	17½	7,390,000	260 1 24	Ariel	16	120,000	2 12 20
IX. Unnamed ..	18½	14,940,000	738 21 36	Umbriel	16½	167,000	4 3 28
				Titania	14½	273,000	8 16 56
				Oberon	14½	365,000	13 11 7
				<i>Neptune.</i>			
				(Triton)	13	281,500	5 21 3

Sun a patch, a few degrees in diameter, of slightly brighter luminosity called the "Gegenschein" or "counter glow." The Zodiacal Light has been said to be a mere atmospheric effect, but this is inconsistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun in the plane of the ecliptic, or, it has been suggested, it may be sunlight reflected from a vast concourse of meteoric systems. There is some slight evidence that it may be prominent at times of magnetic disturbance.

METEORS.

Bodies of another kind that belong to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, which give rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fireballs, and are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to be quite spectacular. There is some reason to suppose that meteor swarms are the remains of disrupted comets, and that, for example, Tempel's comet is the parent of the Leonid meteors. Meteors were seen on Oct. 9, 1906, and a smaller shower on Oct. 9, 1907, from a radiant point in Draco at 26° , $+55^{\circ}$, which appeared to have been derived from Giacobini's comet of 1900, that passed perihelion in December 1906. This comet was again observed last year (1933) when it returned to perihelion in July, and a very profuse display of meteors occurred on Oct. 9. A shower may be expected on the same date this year. The comet Pons-Winnecke, whose orbit resembles that of a meteor stream that has supplied a display (1916), at the end of June, was also observed at its return last year. The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights are about 70 miles at the beginning and about 48 miles at the end, the speeds varying from 10 to 45 miles per second, but occasionally these limits are passed. Fireballs, or very bright meteors, form a very important branch of meteoric astronomy. These objects make their appearance at all times of the year unexpectedly, so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable. On March 5, 1933, at 7.45 p.m., a very brilliant fireball was observed in the Orkneys and Shetlands. Its light was so intense that at

No.	Epoch 1934.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec	Name of Shower
1	January 2-4 ..	$231^{\circ} 51'$	Quadrantids.
2	January 29 ..	$236^{\circ} 25'$	α Coronids.
3	February 10-13 ..	$147^{\circ} 11'$	α Hydrids.
4	February 22-28 ..	$155^{\circ} 14'$	α Leonids.
5	March 1-4	$166^{\circ} 4'$	γ Leonids.
6	March 11-12	$218^{\circ} 12'$	β Bootids.
7	March 24	$161^{\circ} 58'$	β Urids Maj.
8	April 10-13	$219^{\circ} 13'$	β Bootids.
9	April 20-22	$271^{\circ} 33'$	Lyrids.
10	April 21-23	$274^{\circ} 25'$	Herculids.
11	May 2-6	$337^{\circ} 1'$	γ Aquarids.
12	May 11-18	$231^{\circ} 27'$	α Coronids.
13	May 30	$333^{\circ} 27'$	γ Pegasids.
14	June 3-7	$258^{\circ} 22'$	α Scorpids.
15	June 27-30	$213^{\circ} 53'$	Pons-Winnekeids
16	June 27-30	$245^{\circ} 64'$	γ Draconids.
17	July 7-11	$343^{\circ} 12'$	α Pegasids.
18	July 24-26	$305^{\circ} 12'$	α Capricornids.
19	July 27-31	$339^{\circ} 11'$	δ Aquarids.
20	July 30-Aug. 3 ..	$23^{\circ} 42'$	γ Andromedids.
21	August 10-12	$46^{\circ} 57'$	Perseids.
22	August 11-12	$61^{\circ} 48'$	μ Perseids.
23	August 10-16	$293^{\circ} 53'$	θ Cygnids.
24	August 16	$284^{\circ} 44'$	α Lyrids.
25	August 21-25	$6^{\circ} 11'$	γ Pegasids.
26	August 21-25	$291^{\circ} 60'$	α Draconids.
27	September 3-4 ..	$315^{\circ} 48'$	α Cygnids.
28	September 4	$348^{\circ} 2'$	γ Pisids.
29	September 6	$61^{\circ} 36'$	ϵ Perseids.
30	September 21-22 ..	$75^{\circ} 41'$	η Aurigids.
31	September 22	$31^{\circ} 19'$	α Arietids.
32	September 27	$14^{\circ} 6'$	ϵ Pisids.
33	October 8	$77^{\circ} 33'$	η Aurigids.
34	October 9	$264^{\circ} 55'$	β Draconids.
35	October 15-16	$31^{\circ} 9'$	ϵ Arietids.
36	October 17-22	$39^{\circ} 15'$	Orionids.
37	October 21-23	$45^{\circ} 6'$	α Cetids.
38	Oct. 20-Nov. 2	$43^{\circ} 22'$	ϵ Arietids.
39	November 5	$61^{\circ} 35'$	ϵ Perseids.
40	Nov. 15-17	$152^{\circ} 22'$	Leonids.
41	Nov. 14-17	$63^{\circ} 22'$	κ Taurids.
42	Nov. 17-23	$25^{\circ} 43'$	Andromedids.
43	Nov. 26-28	$155^{\circ} 36'$	μ Urids Maj.
44	November 28	$63^{\circ} 22'$	κ Taurids.
45	Dec. 7-9	$81^{\circ} 23'$	ζ Taurids.
46	Dec. 11-14	$113^{\circ} 32'$	Geminids.
47	Dec. 22-23	$130^{\circ} 19'$	δ Cancriids
48	December 31	$104^{\circ} 33'$	θ Geminids

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Orb.	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Elliptic.	Diameter.	Mass compared with Earth.	Period of Rotation on Axis.
	Radius of Earth's Orbit.	Millions of Miles.						
Sun	—	—	Yrs Days	Days	—	Miles.		d. h. m.
Mercury ☿	0.39	36.0	0 88	116	7 0	864,000	333.438	25 12 0
Venus ♀	0.72	67.2	0 225	584	3 24	3,000	0.04	88 — ?
Earth ☿	1.00	98.9	1 0	—	0 0	7,927.64	1.00	(See p. 149)
Mars ♂	1.52	141.5	1 322	760	1 51	4,800	0.11	23 56
Jupiter ♃	5.20	483.3	11 314	399	1 19	88,700.04	318	9 50
Saturn ♄	9.54	886.1	29 167	376	2 30	84,800 p.		9 56
Uranus ♅	19.19	1,786.8	84 6	370	0 46	75,700.04	95	10 14 1/2
Neptune ♆	30.07	2,793.5	164 280	367 1/4	1 47	67,300 p.	15	10 38
						30,900	17	20 49
						13,000		15 40 ?

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S RING, 1933.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
Jan. 10	34.90	+9.49	April 16	36.40	+7.20	July 21	42.05	+8.27
Feb. 11	34.58	+8.50	May 18	38.28	+7.10	Aug. 22	42.56	+9.15
Mar. 15	35.10	+7.70	June 19	40.38	+7.48	Sept. 23	41.67	+9.61
						Oct. 25	39.79	+9.41
						Nov. 26	37.70	+8.66
						Dec. 28	36.01	+7.63

This table gives the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the N. side of the Ring is presented to the Earth throughout the year.

Scalloway, near Lerwick, the sudden illumination startled people in brightly-lit rooms. The track of another seen at 9 p.m. on Feb 22, 1933, lay over the English Channel S. of Sussex, with heights of 60 miles to 37 miles and a length of 40 miles. The speed was 16 miles per second. *Meteorites* are large meteors which actually reach the surface of the earth, and are much rarer than either shooting stars or fireballs. One of these bodies fell in North Wales on April 14, 1933, the descent being accompanied by thunderous reports and earthquake-like rumbles. The meteorite broke up before reaching the earth, and a fragment weighing 5 oz was picked out from the hole it made in the ground, the rest of the pieces being probably lost in the sea.

On the previous page is given a list of the days when meteor showers may be expected, with the radiant points from which the meteors diverge. The dates given are those on which meteors may be expected in fair numbers; but in some cases the range of apparition extends considerably beyond; the Perseids, for example, have been seen from the beginning of July to the end of August. The radiant in these instances corresponds to the date of maximum.

Alternative names of stars (see pages 140, 141)—Polaris = a Ursae Minoris; Aldebaran = a Tauri; Rigel = β Orionis; Capella = a Aurigae; Betelgeuse = a Orionis; Sirius = a Canis Majoris; Castor = a Geminiorum; Procyon = a Canis Minoris; Pollux = α Geminiorum; Regulus = a Leonis; Spica = a Virginis; Arcturus = α Bootis; Antares = a Scorpii; Vega = a Lyrae; Fomalhaut = a Piscis Australis; Altair = α Aquilae; Markab = a Pegasi; Achernar = α Eridani; Canopus = a Argus; Mizar = ζ Ursae Majoris.

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

Solar Parallax	8.8"	Solar Apex (Boor)	R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.
Precession for the year 1934	50".264	Length of Year	Tropical 365.2422
Constant of Nutation	9".22	(In Mean Solar Days)	Sidereal 365.25636
Constant of Aberration	20".47		Anomalous 365.25684
Mean Obliquity of Elliptic (1934)	23° 26' 55".33		(Perihelion to Perihelion.)
Moon's Eq. Hor. Parallax	57' 27".0	Eclipse	346.6000
Earth's Orbital speed per sec.	18.496 miles.		d. h. m.
Velocity of Light in vacuo per sec.	186,325 miles.	Length of Month	New Moon to New 29 12 44.8
Solar motion per sec.	19.5 km. = 12.1 miles.	(Mean Values)	Sidereal 29 12 44.8
Pole of Galactic Plane) R.A. 192° 1' (or 12h. 44 m.)			Anomalous 29 12 44.8
(Newcomb)	Dec. 26° 8' N.		(Perigee to Perigee)

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900.0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926.7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5.5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane, and both revolve round the centre of gravity but not precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, and it is this tilt which causes the seasons. At some time of the year the Sun is high above the Equator in mid-latitudes both north and south, and not only does the high altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter. The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres, the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern, and *vice versa*. Since the axis of the Earth is inclined always in the same direction, the line of intersection of the Equator with the Ecliptic moves parallel to itself as the Earth travels round the Sun (approximately). The instants when this line passes through the Sun are called the Equinoxes. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the latter changes its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midday in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of the movement of the Earth in its orbit the length of the solar day is more than this by about four minutes (see pp. 137, 137). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity, or the North Pole of the Earth, moves in a curve, roughly spiral, about the pole of figure as centre at a distance of a few feet from it.

THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun, which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a

series of periodic terms, and if these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination will give the predicted tide. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, writing generally, at any place high water occurs twice in every 24 hours, the interval between successive happenings being 12 hrs. 25 mins. High water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs $2\frac{1}{2}$ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

The best known manifestation of this phenomenon is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle is not, except in particular cases, the north point shown by astronomical observations; in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Lines of equal magnetic declination run across the British Isles in directions approximately parallel to that of a line from Land's End to Edinburgh. Along a line joining (Ambridge to Littlehampton, the declination (West) is, approximately, the same as at Abinger. At Dover it is now rather more than a degree less; from Newcastle to Plymouth it is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ greater, and along a slightly curved line from Killarney to the island of Lewis the west declination is 5° greater than at Abinger. There are two points on the globe to which the magnetic meridians and lines of equal declination converge, known as the Magnetic Poles. At these points a freely suspended magnetic needle would stand vertically. The position of the North Magnetic Pole adopted in Admiralty Charts is lat. $70^\circ 50' N$, long. $96^\circ W$, which differs nearly a degree in each element from the position found by Sir John Ross in 1831, and agrees more nearly with the position found by Amundsen in 1903-5. A new position may have been found by the observers lately engaged in polar regions. The position of the South Magnetic Pole found in 1840 was $73^\circ 30' S$, $147^\circ 30' E$. The position

now adopted quite provisionally is $72^{\circ} 48'. 255^{\circ} E$. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south, but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west, and that the amount varies with the locality, was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century. Columbus being credited with the discovery. The dip or inclination to the horizon was first noticed by Hartmann, of Nuremberg, in 1544, and was measured by Norman, of London, in 1596. That there is a continual change in the magnetic declination was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634.

Magnetic Declination at London.

Year.		
1580	11	15 East.
1665	1	30 West.
1765	20	0 West.
1800	24	0 West.

In 1829 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about $24^{\circ} 25'$, which was probably its maximum. The needle has been since moving slowly eastward at that place, and in the year 1925 the declination (mean) was observed to be $13^{\circ} 20'$ west. The work of recording earth-magnetism was then transferred from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, to Abinger near Dorking in Surrey. The values of the elements there found in successive years are given in the following table:—

Year	Dec	H.F.	V.F.	Dip
1925	$23^{\circ} 27' W.$	1860	42946	$66^{\circ} 35' 1$
1930	$22^{\circ} 24' W.$	1848	42954	$66^{\circ} 38' 2$
1931	$22^{\circ} 13' W.$	1844	42953	$66^{\circ} 38' 1$
1932	$22^{\circ} 3' W.$	1854	42954	$66^{\circ} 39' 1$
1933	$21^{\circ} 58' W.$	1853	42954	$66^{\circ} 39' 6$
1934	$21^{\circ} 40' W.$	...	...	...

The values for 1933 are to be taken as provisional, and the declination given for 1934 is inferred only. V.F. signifies vertical force.

The mean differences, Abinger minus Greenwich, for Dec. H.F. and Dip. were found to be—

1925	+ 12' 8"	+ 00183	- 16' 2"
1931	+ 13' 7"	+ 00170	- 16' 0"

The daily movement in declination of the needle at Abinger is 2 or 3 per cent. less in amount than that at Greenwich.

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about $2'$ in summer and $7'$ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 10^h , and again about 12^h , throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 2^h , and its most easterly position during the night or early morning at a time which varies during the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these changes of the magnetic elements are greater during the hours of daylight than in the night, are much

greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by the solar activity—for the daily range is larger at times of spot maximum than at minimum—it is to be concluded that they depend on the Sun.

MAGNETIC STORMS.

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and may be accompanied by spontaneous electric earth-currents, which, if violent, interfere with telegraph working, and is often synchronous with a manifestation of the Aurora Borealis. A suspected recurrence of magnetic storms after an interval of 27 days that would support the theory that they are caused by radial emanations from the Sun, which strike the Earth—the hose-pipe theory—has received some proof, and it has been found that the 27-day period is shown by magnetic calms as well as by magnetic disturbances. Investigation shows that this recurrence does not obtain in the case of the most intense storms, but that there is a tendency for a storm of minor degree to be followed by another of its kind after the period named, which is not easily explained. There is frequently, but not always, a large spot on the Sun contemporaneously with a large storm, leading to the hypothesis of active areas on the Sun that may or may not be marked by a spot.

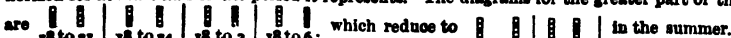
SUMMER TIME ABROAD.

	Begin.	End.
	As in Great Britain	
Irish Free State		
France	Last Sat. in March at 23 hours. Or*	1st Sat. in Oct. at 24 h.
Belgium		
Netherlands	(1932)† May 22	October 2
Portugal	(1932) April 2	October 1
Rumania	1st Sat. in April	1st Sun. in Oct.
Finland	June 20	Sept. 30
Greece	(No information as to dates)	
U.S.S.R.	A permanent advance of 1 hour.	
U.S.A. and Canada	Adopted in some, but not all, States by local regulation	
New York (1933)	April 23	Sept. 24
Brit. Honduras	October 1	Feb. 14
Argentina	September 1	March 31
Brazil	(1932) October 3	March 31
Chile	September 1	April 1
New Zealand	and Sun. in October (advance of ½ hour)	3rd Sun. in Mar.

* In France and Belgium an alternative Saturday is chosen, if necessary, to ensure that Easter does not fall between the beginning of summer time in France and Great Britain. In 1932, for example, summer time began in France on April 2. This year summer time will begin on March 25.

† The entry (1932) indicates that the dates are those adopted in that year, but may be altered in others.

Duration of Light and Darkness.—The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from 12^h to 6^h . These small diagrams have four divisions, each representing three hours, and a division is left unblackened if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period it represents. The diagrams for the greater part of the year

are  which reduce to 2 2 2 2 in the summer.

Greenwich Mean Time.

APART from abstract and philosophical considerations, Time, in actual practice, is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars because of the movement of the Earth round the Sun, which is not constant because of the ellipticity of the orbit. The length of the Solar day also varies because the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time. The length of the Mean Solar day is constant, but that of the apparent, or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next, varies for the reasons above given, and it happens that the longest apparent solar day is about December 22, and the shortest about September 22.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun, is on some chosen meridian. The time is called the Local Mean Time of any place through which that meridian passes. Usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time, arises (see Zone Standard Time, p. 139).

Apparent Solar Time.

The time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time, and is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform. It differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, with a precept for its use.

The Astronomical Day.

For purposes of Astronomy the day formerly began at noon, and the hours following noon were numbered successively from 0 to 23. A change was made in 1925, and the Astronomical Day now begins at midnight, the hours being numbered in this way as has been the practice in this Almanack since 1921. (See Note, p. 84.)

Rhythmic Time Signals.

For the purpose of comparing the time shown by a distant clock with that of the Greenwich standard, signals issuing primarily from Greenwich are broadcast from the Post Office Wireless Station at Rugby each day at 204. and 214. For accurate comparison a series of signals of the rhythmic, scientific, or Vernier type is sent. The zero signal is exactly synchronous with a beat of the standard clock, and those that follow are at intervals of 50/62 seconds. The comparison is made by noting the coincidence of a beat of the distant clock, beating seconds, with a signal. If a tick of the clock coincides with the zero signal, it is clear that the clocks differ by an integral number of seconds. If, however, coincidence does not come at the zero signal, but at the n th following, the difference of the clocks contains a fraction of a second involving $n/62$.

Sidereal Time.

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars and begins at any place when the First Point of Aries is on that meridian. In

observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation. The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian, and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star's R.A.) will give the error of the Sidereal clock, and from this the error of the Mean Solar clock can be found by comparison and computation as below.

The rule for finding the Mean Time of transit of any object from its Right Ascension, or, what is the same thing, of converting Sidereal into Mean Time may be stated thus:—*From the given Right Ascension or Sidereal Time subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of 10 secs. per hour, or by the Table on p. 137. If the R.A. should be smaller than the S.T. at noon, 24h. must be added. The final result will be the mean time reckoned from noon, to which 24h. must be added to convert into G.C.T. as now used.*

Ex.—At what time will Sirius cross the meridian on August 31?

R.A. of Sirius + 24h.	30 48 15
Sid. Time at Noon, Aug. 30 (subt.) ..	10 31 58
Interval of Sidereal T. from noon ..	20 16 17
Retardation from p. 137 (subt.) ...	3 18
Interval of Mean Time from noon ..	20 6 59
G.M.T. (U.T.) of Southing.....	8 6 59

For stars that transit after noon it would have been necessary to use the Sidereal Time at Noon for August 31.

Mean Time may be converted into Sidereal Time by reversing this process, or otherwise by taking out the G.M.T. of the zero of the Sidereal clock which precedes the Time to be converted, making use of col. 9 on page 2 of the month.

Ex.—To find the Sidereal Time corresponding to 8 h. 6 m. 59 s. G.M.T. on Aug. 31.

G.M.T. (U.T.) Aug. 31	8 6 59
From col. 9, p. 111	1 25 50
Interval of Mean T. from 0h. Sid. ..	6 41 9
Acceleration from p. 137 (add) ...	1 6
Corresponding Sidereal Time	6 42 15

Summer Time.

In 1926 an Act dated May 17 ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. An Act of 1925 (July 20), specified that the period should begin at 2 o'clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter-Day, the day following the second Saturday, and should end at 2 o'clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September. The Act, renewed in 1924 and 1925, was made permanent (August 7, 1925) and modified by substituting the first Saturday in October for third Saturday in September. The Act applies to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. A list of the periods in each year during which Summer Time has been used since its adoption will be found in this Almanack for 1926.

A Summer Time scheme has been tried in other countries with varying success. A list of the countries where it is now used is given on the opposite page.

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used. In a few cases the difference includes a half hour.

The Standard Time adopted in various countries is given below. In the United States and Canada five standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on either side of five central meridians. Brazil is divided into three zones in which the times 3, 4, and 5 hours slow on Greenwich are standard respectively. For the North coast of Siberia the hourly zones from 13 hours to 5 hours fast have been adopted.

East on Greenwich Time

12	hrs. F....	Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Is.
12½	"	K....New Zealand, Chatham I.
12	"	K....New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Caroline Is. (east), Santa Cruz, Marshall Is., Solomon Is., Nauru.
10	"	K....Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Guinea, Lord Howe Is., Caroline Is., west of 154° E., Mariana Is., Guam.
9½	"	K....South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, part of N.W.W.
9	"	K....Japan, Korea, Yap (Caroline Is.).
8	"	K....Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Formosa and Pescadores Is., British North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Thunor, West Australia.
7½	"	F....Sarawak.
7	"	F....French Indo-China, Hainan I. and Pakhoi, Niam, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements.
6½	"	F....Burma, Andaman and Nicobar Is.
5½	"	F....India (except Calcutta), Portuguese India, Ceylon, Laccadive Is.
5	"	F....Chagos Archipelago.
4	"	F....Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion.
3	"	F....French Somaliland, Madagascar, Italian Somaliland, Eritrea, Russia, Iraq, Tanganyika, Kenya, Zanzibar.
2½	"	F....Uganda.
2	"	F....Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, European Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Sudan.
1	hr. F....	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Tunis, Nigeria, Sardinia, Malta, Sicily, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa (Angola), Libya.
Greenwich	Time	Great Britain, Ireland, France, Channel Is., Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal, Faroe Is., Gibraltar, Algeria, Balearic Is.,

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained. (See pp. 24, 25 and 26.)

Corisca, St. Thomas and Principe Is., Fernando Po, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Morocco, Gold Coast (Jan.-Aug.), Togoland.

Slow on Greenwich Time.

1	hr. S....	Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ascension Is., Canary Is., Mauritania, Gambia.
2	hrs. S....	Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando and Trindad Is. (Brazil).
3	"	S....Eastern Brazil.
3½	"	S....Uruguay.
4	"	S....Canada East of 66° long., Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Is., Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is., Grenada, Guadeloupe, Tobago, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Pierre, Barbados, Central Brazil, Argentina, French Guiana, Falkland Is.
4½	"	S....Venezuela.
5	"	S....Canada from 66° to 94° meridian.
		Eastern States of U.S.A., Jamaica, Bahamas Is., Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Panama, Western Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic.
6	"	S....Central parts of Canada and U.S.A., Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico.
7	"	S....Canada west of the 103rd meridian.
		Mountain States of U.S.A., Mexico.
8	"	S....British Columbia, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.
9	"	S....Sitka.
10	"	S....Yukon, Alaska, Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is.
10½	"	S....Hawaiian or Sandwich Is.
11	"	S....Aleutian Is., Samoa (Eastern and Western).

In the Tonga or Friendly Islands the time 12h. 19m. 22s. fast on Greenwich is used; the longitude is about 174° 40m. W., but the Date line (see below) passes to the East of them. The time of Aden is 59m. 52s. fast on Greenwich standard in Aden and British Somaliland. The time of Calcutta is 5h. 57m. 20s. fast; Holland, 0h. 19m. 32s. fast; British Guiana, 3h. 45m. slow.

The time 4 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that 1 hour fast, Mid-European. The time 4 hours slow on Greenwich has been called Maritime, Inter-Colonial, or Atlantic Time. The names of the other zones of North America are as shown.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE.

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points:—

- (1) Lat. 60° S., long. 180° .
- (2) " 51° 2' S., long. 180° .
- (3) " 43° 2' S., long. 172° 14' W.
- (4) " 15° 2' S., long. 172° 14' W.
- (5) " 5° S., long. 180° .
- (6) " 48° N., long. 180° .
- (7) " 54° 2' N., long. 170° E.
- (8) " 65° N., long. 165° W.

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat. 70° N., long. 180° .

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

IN the view of science, any date for the "Creation of the World," such as the year 4004 B.C., as adopted by Archbishop Usher from scriptural chronology, is quite untenable. From the assumption that its heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk, Lord Kelvin deduced 20,000,000 years as the time that the Sun has existed, but this is too short to be accepted by geologists whose researches require a considerably longer time for the formation of terrestrial strata. The age of the Earth has been deduced astronomically from the eccentricity of Mercury's orbit, and from the tidal theory of the origin of the Moon. Geologically by various methods, and, since the discovery of radio-activity, from the ratio of the quantities of lead and of radioactive elements in rocks in the Earth's surface, which are held to result from the transmutation of uranium. All the evidence is more or less consistent with the conclusion that the Earth has existed as a planet for a period between 1,500 and 3,000 million years.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

- I. **AZOIC** ("Without Life"), containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.
- II. **EOZOIC** ("Dawn of Life"), characterized by the first appearance of animal life.
- III. **PALÆOZOIC** ("Old Life") or **PRIMARY**, containing traces of extinct animal life :—
 - i. *Cambrian*, exemplified in Wales (Cambria), Cumberland, &c. — the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.
 - ii. *Ordovician*, exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.
 - iii. *Silurian*, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S. E. Wales.
 - iv. *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone*, from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.
 - v. *Carboniferous*, including *Coal Measures*, *Millstone Grit* and *Mountain Limestone*.
 - vi. *Permian*, from the Russian province of *Pern*, where these strata are widespread.
- IV. **MESOZOIC** ("Middle Life") or **SECONDARY**, with intermediate forms of animal life :—
 - i. *Triassic*, from the three (tri-) divisions of the type formation in Germany.
 - ii. *Jurassic*, typically displayed in the *Jura Mountains*.
 - iii. *Cretaceous*, from the chalky nature of its representatives where first studied.
- V. **CAINOZOIC** ("New Life") or **TERTIARY**, containing forms of existing life :—
 - i. *Eocene*, the dawn or beginning of new forms of life, i.e., existing species.
 - ii. *Oligocene*, containing a few still existing species.
 - iii. *Miocene*, containing a minority of existing species—less than 50 per cent.
 - iv. *Pliocene*, the fossil remains show a majority of still existing species.
- VI. **QUATERNARY** ("Fourth in Order") or **POST-TERTIARY** :—
 - i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial*, the greatest number of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great Ice Age.
 - ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial*.

Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods, but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice-sheet (VI. i.). Traces of human life are first found in V. iv. (See also below.)

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Pithecanthropus erectus (Erect Ape-man).—Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil, Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pleistocene times (see Geological Period, col. i.), about midway between the Orangutan and Man in development.

Sinanthropus pekinensis (Peking Man).—A skull found at Choukoutien, 40 miles S.W. of Peking, China (Dec. 2, 1929), is ascribed to the same period as the Java type, but the brain development is greater than the Trinil skull and the brain case much thinner than that of the Piltdown skull.

Australopithecus Africanus (Erect Man-ape).—A skull was discovered in a limestone deposit at Taung (Western Cape Colony), in 1925, by Professors Dart and Young of Witwatersrand University. In connexion with this discovery, Sir A. Keith, F.R.S., has declared that traces of human life may yet be discovered in *Miocene* times (see col. i., V. iii.).

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man).—A lower jaw was discovered near Mauer, Heidelberg, in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the Pleistocene Period.

The Piltdown Skull (Eo anthropos, or Primitive Man).—Discovered in 1922 at Piltdown, Sussex, and ascribed to primitive man of early Paleolithic times.

Neanderthal Man.—Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1856 in the Neanderthal Ravine, near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, and others found at Spy, Belgium, in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era. In 1908 a similar skull was found near *Tubgha*, Palestine.

Homo Primigenius.—Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brux and Brunn, Moravia, and at Galley Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times, from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C.

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION.

The terms employed by ethnologists refer to periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. Races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century, A.D., while races in Oceania were still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages.

The Stone Age.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence, while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point. The earliest period is known as *Palæolithic* (or Dawn of the Stone Age), and this

period may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Weapons of a later period, known as *Paleolithic* (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments, from the chipped, leaf-shape forms, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine et Marne, France), and employed, perhaps, from 400,000 to 100,000 B.C., to later and more effective flint points, arrow heads and spear-heads, flat on one side, known as *Mousterian* (from Le Moustier, where many such implements and other remains were found). The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 10,000 B.C., when *Neolithic* (or New Stone Age) weapons, polished and less crudely fashioned, were brought into use for a further period of about 5,000 years. In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging, the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position.

Cultivation of the Soil.—Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B.C., and rendered possible the political (*polis* = city) organisation of mankind. There appears to have been a definite centre of Western civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Iraq) no later than 6,000 B.C., and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes), about 5,000 B.C. It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China, or elsewhere, during (or before) that of Iraq and Egypt.

The Bronze Age.—Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia. Implements and utensils of cast bronze superseded those of stone, wood, horn or bone. The designs and decorations suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia, and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B.C. The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constricted position.

The Iron Age.—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China, Chaldaea, Assyria and Egypt about 4000 B.C.; in South-Eastern Europe about 2000 B.C., spreading over the rest of Europe from 1000 B.C. to 100 A.D., by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Paleolithic Age. With the Iron Age was re-introduced interment of human remains, in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

Present Days of the Month	March, May, July, October have thirty-one days	January, August, December have thirty-one days	April, June, September, November have thirty days.	February has twenty-eight days, and in Leap Year twenty nine.
1	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2	VI.	IV. Ante	IV. Ante	IV. Ante
3	V. Ante	III. Nonas.	III. Nonas.	III. Nonas.
4	IV. Nonas.	Pridie Nonas	Pridie Nonas	Pridie Nonas.
5	III. Nonas.	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII.	VIII.	VIII.
7	Nonis.	VII.	VII.	VII.
8	VIII.	VI. Ante	VI. Ante	VI. Ante
9	VII.	V. Idus	V. Idus.	V. Idus.
10	VI. Ante	IV.	IV.	IV.
11	V. Idus.	III.	III.	III.
12	IV.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III.	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14	Pridie Idus	XIX.	XVIII.	XVI.
15	Idibus.	XVIII.	XVII.	XV.
16	XVII.	XVII.	XVI.	XIV.
17	XVI.	XVI.	XV.	XIII.
18	XV.	XV.	XIV.	XII.
19	XIV.	XIV.	XIII.	XI.
20	XIII.	XIII.	XII.	X.
21	XII.	XII.	XI.	IX.
22	XI.	XI.	X.	VIII.
23	X.	X.	IX.	VII.
24	IX.	IX.	VIII.	VI.
25	VIII.	VIII.	VII.	V.
26	VII.	VII.	VI.	IV.
27	VI.	VI.	V.	III.
28	V.	V.	IV.	Pridie Kaendas
29	IV.	IV.	III.	Martias.
30	III.	III.	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).		

EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the year in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Anno Urbis Condite*). The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with an additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered an intercalary month of 29 or 30 days in alternate years, making 90 days in eight years, to be inserted after February 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year B.C. 46 Julius Cæsar, who was then Pontifex Maximus, found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore asked the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes, which led to the construction and adoption (B.C. 45) of the Julian Calendar, and, by a slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use. The year B.C. 46 was made to consist of 445 days, and is called the *Year of Confusion*. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days, and an intervening day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming point, the first and last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends; (2) the Nones, and (3) the Ides. Their positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the Table on p. 160.

THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR.

In the Christian chronological system the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Anno Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 104th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, 3761 A.M. (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 826. The actual date of the birth of Christ is somewhat uncertain. December 25, B.C. 4, is supported by several lines of argument.

The Day, Week and Month.—Measurements of time are based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. From these, which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour

reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

For the *Astronomical Day*, see p. 157.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary.

The *Equinoctial* or *Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, 365.2422 mean solar days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (e.g. the years 1600 and 2000 had only 366 days).

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were leap years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years; or, in other words, the equinox fell on March 11 of the Calendar, whereas at the time of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that every fourth end-century year only should be a leap year (see above). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583; Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1927, by Yugoslavia and Rumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Rumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The difference between the Old and New Styles was 12 days after 1700, 13 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900. It should be added that the word *style* actually connotes the date of the beginning of the year. It happened that a change of the latter from March 25 to January 1 was made in England in 1752, the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and the words Old and New Style have been used in a sense which is not strictly correct, but nevertheless expressive.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on the 25th March, and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical, which already began on Jan. 1, began with "Lady Day" until 1752. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Dividends are, however, still paid by the Bank of England on the last day of Quarters according to a reckoning based on Old Style. The Income Tax year begins on April 6 in accordance

with Act of Parliament (30 Geo. III. 1798). New Year's Day in Scotland was changed from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1 in 1800. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1568, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1599, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1755, Tuscany 1751.

Golden Number.—In the year 432 A.D. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and hence, considering the mean motion only, after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the same days of the month. This discovery was held to be of so great importance that the dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in *figures of gold* on public monuments in Athens. The Cycle of nineteen years is called the *Metonic Lunar Cycle*, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the *Golden Number* of that Year.

Epact.—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582. The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B.C. 7980 is the product of the number of years in the Solar Cycle, the Metonic Cycle and the cycle of the

Roman Indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$). The Julian Day, as used in astronomy, begins at noon.

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted for fiscal purposes about A.D. 300.

The Dominical Letter is one of the letters A-G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1-Feb. 29, the second from March 1-Dec. 31.

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after the first day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the real Moon. (*Paschal Full Moon*.)

By the above ordinance Easter falls on one of 35 days. A proposed reform that would limit it to one of 7 days has received Parliamentary support, but there is no prospect of its adoption.

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS

FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000.

	1500-1599.	1600-1699.	1700-1799.	1800-1899.	1900-2000.	
d Mar. 22	1573	1638	1761	1818	1913	d Mar. 22
e " 23	1595-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1940	e " 23
f " 24		1611-22	1766-99		1951	f " 24
g " 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1788-33-44	1853-94	1962-78-99	g " 25
A " 26	1599-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-59-80	1815-26-37		A " 26
b Mar. 27	1508-13-24-27	1608-87-98	1785-96	1848-53-64	1910-21-32	b Mar. 27
c " 28	1589-35-40	1619-24-30	1793-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c " 28
d " 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41	1807-12-21	1959-64-70	d " 29
e " 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e " 30
f " 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-16-76-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-31	f " 31
g April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
A " 2	1553-64	1643-48	1787-38-50(NR)	1809-20-33-99	1961-72	A " 2
b " 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b " 3
c " 4	1507-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c " 4
d " 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d " 5
e April 6	1530-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f " 7	1567-77-88	1667-78	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-25-96	f " 7
g " 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-28	g " 8
A " 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32-52	1871-82	1939-44-50	A " 9
b " 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-27-98	1955-66-77	b " 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1628-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d " 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98	d " 12
e " 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1802-73-79-84	1941-52	e " 13
f " 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f " 14
g " 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-06-79-90	g " 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1921-22-33-95	A April 16
b " 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1907-38-49-60	b " 17
c " 18	1557-68	1643-58	1731-42-58	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c " 18
d " 19	1509-79-84-90	1603-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-97-98	d " 19
e " 20	1511-22-95	1607-77-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e " 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g " 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1906-73-84	g " 22
A " 23	1508	1671		1848	1905-16-2000	A " 23
b " 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1829		b " 24
c " 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1941	c " 25

THE JEWISH CALENDAR.

"AND let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days and for years." (Genesis i. 14): "He appointed the moon for seasons" (Psalm civ. 19). There is therefore Divine authority for the use of the Sun and Moon as a basis for our record of the sequence of events, or in other words, the calendar. The story that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month (Gen. vii. 11); that after the end of the hundred and fifty days the waters were abated, and that on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the ark rested on Ararat indicates a calendar of some kind, and that the writers recognised thirty days as the length of a lunation. There is other mention of months by their ordinal numbers, in the book of Genesis and in other of the early Scriptures, and in establishing the rite of the Passover, Moses speaks of Abib as the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt, which was to be the first month of the year (Exodus xiii. 4; xii. 2). In the book Kings I. three months are mentioned by name, Zif the second month, Ethanin the seventh, and Bul the eighth (Chaps. vi. 1, 37; viii. 2, vi. 38), but none of these are names now in use. After the captivity in Babylon the Hebrews apparently called the months by the names now in use; for Nisan which is called the first month, and therefore identical with Abib, and six others are mentioned in one or more of the books of Esther, Nehemiah, Zechariah and Maccabees. Five of these six are also distinguished by their ordinal number as well as by their modern names, but the remaining five months of the year are not referred to either in the Sacred books or in the Apocrypha.

The origin of these names is said by some to be Chaldean, but is more probably Syrian. The statement about certain officers of Solomon's household, twelve in number, each of whom acted for one month in a year (I. Kings iv. 7), show that the Jewish year consisted usually of twelve months, though others that refer to yearly harvests, and such events, imply that the year was solar as well as lunar. There is, however, no mention in the Bible of an intercalated month, or its equivalent.

The Passover was to begin on the fourteenth day of Abib, or the Abib as it is generally called, and other ceremonies were similarly ordained for certain days in other months; consequently it was necessary to determine the beginning of the month, or, the New Moon, which was done from the first, it is believed, by actual observation. There is no instruction in the Scriptures as to how this was to be done, but it is likely that the first day of the month was that on which the crescent became visible, which was proclaimed by the sound of silver trumpets (Numbers x. 10). There is good evidence that after the Captivity and in the later years of the Jewish kingdom much care was bestowed on the determination of the New Moon by observation. Men of good repute were chosen as watchers, who looked for the first appearance of the crescent from advantageous positions and reported to members of the Sanhedrin, who questioned them as to the shape of what they had seen, and thus determined a date of New Moon that was circulated by runners to places within a certain distance of Jerusalem. It is not known that any attempt was made by these elders to estimate the actual time of conjunction. It is possible, but there

is no evidence on the point, that they were charged with the duty of saying when a month should be intercalated.

The method of determining the days of New Moon above indicated was continued in Palestine, but after the Dispersion Jewish communities in other lands were left in some doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used today which, it is said by some, was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II., a descendant of Gamaliel—though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is luni-solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the tropical year as found by Hipparchus (Circa 120 B.C.), which differ little from those adopted at the present day (see p. 164). The years are divided into cycles of 19 because 235 of such lunations are almost precisely equivalent in length to 19 tropical years. The normal calendar year, called a Common Regular year, consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year, a thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year, or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical, the years when this happens being called Embolismic. Of the 19 years that form a cycle, 7 are embolismic; they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible. Tishri is the first month of the Civil year. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon, though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon, that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally a difference of a day or two, for reasons depending on circumstances such as those to be immediately stated. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Tishri must not fall on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also, if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri 1, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types:—

	Days
Common Deficient having	353
Common Regular having	354
Common Abundant having	355
Embolismic Deficient having	353
Embolismic Regular having	354
Embolismic Abundant having	355

In an Abundant year, whether Common or Embolismic, Marheshvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29; in Deficient years Kislew, the third month, has 29 instead of 30. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I., and precedes the

month called Adar in common years and Adar II., or Ve-Adar, in embolismic, always has 30 days, but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned, are allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve.

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent, because as a Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrion. Some minor but important points may be mentioned.

The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem, which is *2 h. 57 m.* in advance of Greenwich time.

The Jewish day begins at Sunset, but for computations of the Calendar it is assumed to begin at 6 p.m. by time of Jerusalem. When a Jewish day is said to "correspond" to the Christian day, reference is made to the last eighteen hours of the former and to the first eighteen hours of the latter. The first day of the Jewish week corresponds to the Christian Sunday, but it "coincides" with the 24 hours which elapse between 6 p.m. of Saturday and 6 p.m. of Sunday.

In a month that follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as the day of New Moon. The reason for this is not certain, but a suggestion is that since a civil month of 29 days is about 24 hours shorter than a lunation, and one of 30 days about 24 hours longer, half the last day of the latter actually belongs to the month that follows it, and must be considered as the day of the Full Moon of the second month equally with the day that follows. Or, it is said that it may be in some way connected with the fact of early history that messengers could not reach distant places in a one day's journey, but this is somewhat obscure.

In tables that give Tishri 1 in dates of the Christian Calendar arranged in cycles, it is seen that dates in parallel years in the cycles are approximately the same, but there are differences of a day or two. The occurrence of leap year in the Gregorian calendar is obviously one of the causes of this variation.

The Jews hold that the world was created at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year 3760 B.C. or year 954 of the Julian Period, and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to October 7 B.C. 3761. Thus the year 1933 A.D. is *Annus Mundi 5693-94* in the Jewish Calendar:—

(Part of A.M. 5694 and A.M. 5695.)

A.M. 5694.	A.D. 1934.
Shebat 1 New Moon	Jan. 17
Adar 1 New Moon	Feb. 16
" 13 Fast of Esther	" 28
" 14 Purim	Mar. 1
" 15 Shushan Purim	" 2
Nisan 1 New Moon	" 17
" 15 Festival of the Passover ..	" 31
" 16 " " and day ..	April 1
" 21 " " 7th day ..	" 6
" 22 " " 8th day ..	" 7
Iyar 1 New Moon	" 16
Sivan 1 New Moon	May 15
" 6 Pentecost. Feast of Weeks ..	" 20
" 7 " " and day ..	" 21
Tammuz 1 New Moon	June 14
" 28 Fast of Tammuz	July 1
Ab 1 New Moon	" 13
" 20 Fast of Ab	" 22
Elul 1 New Moon	Aug. 12

* The previous day is also observed as the day of the New Moon.

A.M. 5695.	A.D. 1934.
Tishri 1 Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept. 10
" 2 " " and day ..	" 11
" 3 Fast of Gedaliah	" 12
" 10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	" 19
" 15 Feast of Tabernacles	" 24
" 16 " " and day ..	" 25
" 21 Hoshana Rabba	" 30
" 22 Feast of Solemn Assembly	Oct. 1
" 23 Rejoicing of the Law	" 2
Marheshvan 1 New Moon ..	" 10
Kislev 1 New Moon	Nov. 8
" 25 Hanukah (Dedication of the Temple)	Dec. 2
Tebet 1 New Moon	" 7
" 10 Fast of Tebet	" 16
Shebat 1 New Moon	A.D. 1935.
Adar I. 1 New Moon	Jan. 5
Adar II. 1 New Moon	Feb. 4
" 13 Fast of Esther	Mar. 6
" 14 Purim	" 18
" 15 Shushan Purim	" 19
Nisan 1 New Moon	" 20
" 15 Festival of the Passover ..	Apr. 4
" 16 " " and day ..	" 18
" 21 " " 7th day ..	" 19
" 22 " " 8th day ..	" 24
Iyar 1 New Moon	" 25
Sivan 1 New Moon	May 4
" 6 Pentecost, Feast of Weeks ..	June 2
" 7 " " and day ..	" 7
Tammuz 1 New Moon	July 2
" 17 Fast of Tammuz	" 18
Ab 1 New Moon	" 31
" 9 Fast of Ab	Aug. 8
Elul 1 New Moon	" 30

Tishri 1 Rosh Hashanah (New Year) Sept. 28

* The previous day is also observed as the day of the New Moon

Note.—The day of the Jewish Calendar begins at sunset on the day previous to that of the dates.

THE MUHAMMADAN CALENDAR.

It appears to be certain that from very ancient times till shortly after the beginning of the fifth century of the Christian Era the pagan Arabians made use of a purely lunar year. The pilgrimage to Mecca which was a custom with them was always made in the twelfth month of the year, but inasmuch as the lunar year of twelve months is eleven days shorter than the solar year, the time of the pilgrimage ran through all the seasons, which was found to be inconvenient for reasons connected with the harvest, and to obviate the inconvenience the Arabians formed a luni-solar year by adding a thirteenth month from time to time. This scheme that they had learned from the Jews was adopted in A.D. 422, two hundred years before Islam, or when the Muslim religion was introduced by Muhammad.

Certain months were with the Arabians treated as sacred, and when the Prophet established his religion he pronounced that the luni-solar year which involved a transference of the sacred character from one month to another was an infidelity. Consequently return was made to the earlier practice, and the Muhammadan calendar was formed about A.D. 632, as it remains to-day, on a purely lunar basis and does not depend on the solar year. The year is made up of 12 months, alternately 30 and 29 days in

length, the first month of the year having 30 days. It was found necessary to increase the length of some of these years to ensure that the date of the first of the month, or the New Moon of the Muhammadan calendar, should agree, at least approximately with the date of the actual New Moon. This is done by adding a day to the last month, which therefore has 30 days, in each of 11 years. The years selected are those in the cycle numbered 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26, 29, and are called *Kabisah*.

The dates of New Moon thus determined approximate to, but do not always agree with those of the Jewish Calendar (see p. 164).

Some adherents of the Moslem faith still take the date of the evening of the first visibility of the crescent as that of the first of the month.

The Muhammadan Epoch is based on the Hégira or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the Era is not the actual day of the Flight but is 12th July, 622 A.D. The Muhammadan year begins earlier year by year, according to Gregorian dates: by 10, 11 or 12 days. The year 1934 is 1352-53 of the Hégira. Ramadan (the month of abstinence) is in progress when the year 1934 opens.

A. H. 1352.	A. D. 1934.	
Shawall.....	January	17
Dulkaada.....	February	15
Dulhégga.....	March	17
A. H. 1353.		
Muharram.....	April	16
Saphar.....	May	16
Rabîa I.....	June	14
Rabîa II.....	July	14
Jomada I.....	August	12
Jomada II.....	September	11
Rajab.....	October	10
Shaaban.....	November	9
Ramadan.....	December	8
	A. D. 1935.	
Shawall.....	January	7
Dulkaada.....	February	5
Dulhégga.....	March	7
A. H. 1354.		
Muharram.....	April	5

OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

Abyssinian.—The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, the numeration beginning again on the completion of a cycle. The first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D. (See also "Coptic," *post.*)

Armenian.—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians began a chronology with the era of the accession of the founder of their Empire, Nabonassar, 26th February, 747 B.C.

Biographical.—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century (1650) James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, published his *Annals Veteris Testamenti*, and Ussher's Notation was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorised Version of the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Chinese.—Until the year 1911 A.D. a Lunar Calendar was in force in China, but with the establishment of the Republic the Government

adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the new and old systems were used simultaneously by the people for several years. Since 1930 the publication and use of the old Calendar have been banned by the Government, and an official Chinese Calendar, corresponding with the European or Western system, is compiled by the Academia Sinica at Nanking. It is believed, however, that the old Lunar Calendar is still in use to some extent.

Coptic.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an intercalary or Leap-year, and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, August 29 (Julian date). A Coptic Calendar for the year 1930 and part of 1931 is appended:—

Year 1930.	A. D. 1934.	Year 1931.	A. D. 1934.
Tubah.....	Jan.	Bâlah.....	Oct.
Amshîr.....	Feb.	Hâsur.....	Nov.
Barmahât.....	March	Kîhak.....	Dec.
Barmûdah.....	April		A. D. 1935.
Bashuns.....	May	Tubah.....	Jan.
Bûnah.....	June	Amshîr.....	Feb.
Abîb.....	July	Barmahât.....	March
Maari.....	August	Barmûdah.....	April
Complement-ary days	Sept. 6-10	Bashuns.....	May
Year 1931.		Bûnah.....	June
		Abîb.....	July
Tût.....	Sept. 11	Maari.....	August

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are six eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kali-yuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1933 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1990 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1933 A.D. is 2061 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhist* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 485 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1933 is, therefore, 1300 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March.

Area and Population of the World by Continents.

CONTINENT.	Form of Government	Square Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital.
Europe.						
Albania	Kingdom	12,000	1,000,000	84	Tirana	31,000
Andorra	Republic	175	6,000	34	Andorra Vicella	600
Austria	Republic	32,180	6,600,000	205	Vienna	1,770,000
Belgium	Kingdom	11,400	8,215,000	703	Brussels	886,000
Bulgaria	Kingdom	40,000	6,000,000	150	Sofia	264,000
Czechoslovakia	Republic	55,000	14,730,000	267	Prague	850,000
Denmark	Kingdom	15,000	3,560,000	237	Copenhagen	771,000
Estonia	Republic	18,630	1,116,000	68	Tallinn (Reval)	132,000
Finland	Republic	150,000	3,640,000	24	Helsinki	231,000
France	Republic	213,000	41,000,000	193	Paris	2,871,000
Germany	Republic	182,300	63,000,000	348	Berlin	4,000,000
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Kingdom	95,030	44,500,000	468	London	8,000,000
Greece	Republic	50,000	6,200,000	124	Athens	453,000
Hungary	Independent State	36,180	8,700,000	240	Budapest	1,000,000
Iceland	Kingdom	41,000	100,000	2	Reykjavik	30,000
Irish Free State	Dominion	26,600	3,000,000	112	Dublin	317,000
Italy	Kingdom	120,000	43,000,000	358	Rome	1,000,000
Latvia	Republic	25,000	2,000,000	80	Riga	338,000
Liechtenstein	Principality	60	12,000	200	Vaduz	1,400
Lithuania	Republic	20,000	2,000,000	100	Kovno	110,000
Luxemburg	Grand Duchy	1,000	270,000	270	Luxemburg	46,000
Monaco	Principality	4	23,000	5,750	Monaco	2,250
Netherlands	Kingdom	12,760	8,000,000	627	The Hague	443,000
Norway	Kingdom	125,000	2,810,000	22	Oslo	250,000
Poland	Republic	150,000	32,000,000	213	Warsaw	1,110,000
Portugal	Republic	34,500	6,000,000	171	Lisbon	588,000
Rumania	Kingdom	123,000	18,000,000	145	Bucharest	631,000
San Marino	Republic	38	13,000	330	San Marino	2,000
Spain	Republic	196,700	21,763,000	110	Madrid	808,000
Sweden	Kingdom	173,000	6,150,000	35	Stockholm	502,000
Switzerland	Republic	16,000	4,100,000	256	Berne	112,000
Turkey in Europe	Republic	10,000	2,000,000	200	See Asia	...
U.S.S.R. (Europe)	Republic	1,498,000	108,100,000	61	Moscow	2,800,000
Vatican	State	109 ACRES	450	...	Vatican City	...
Yugoslavia	Kingdom	94,000	14,000,000	140	Belgrade	300,000

THE STATES OF GERMANY.

STATE AND CAPITAL.	Sq. Miles	Population.
Anhalt (Dessau)	900	338,000
Baden (Karlsruhe)	5,800	2,210,000
Bavaria (Munich)	29,500	7,150,000
Brunswick (Brunswick)	1,480	500,000
Hesse (Darmstadt)	3,000	1,300,000
Lippe (Detmold)	470	154,000
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Schwerin)	5,100	660,000
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Neustrelitz)	1,130	107,000
Oldenburg (Oldenburg)	2,500	520,000
Prussia (Berlin)	113,740	37,000,000
Saxony (Dresden)	5,900	4,700,000
Schaumburg-Lippe (Bückeburg)	130	47,000
Thuringia (Weimar)	4,500	1,500,000
Württemberg (Stuttgart)	7,500	2,520,000
Hanse Towns:—		
Hamburg	170	1,100,000
Bremen	99	338,000
Lübeck	115	121,000

U.S.S.R. (SOVIET UNION).

ALLIED REPUBLICS.	Sq. Miles.	Population (Dec. 1931.)
Soviet Russia (R.S.F.S.R.)	7,638,004	111,630,000
Ukraine	274,372	31,608,000
Transcaucasia	71,699	6,517,000
White Russia	49,041	5,990,000
Turkmenistan	188,609	1,156,000
Uzbekistan	63,640	4,754,000
Tajikistan	56,108	1,188,000
Total	8,241,673	168,143,000

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

DISTRICT.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Bohemia	20,230	7,106,766
Moravia and Silesia	27,634	3,503,137
Slovakia	1,787	3,330,885
Subcarpathian Russia	4,986	725,350
Total (1930)	54,677	14,726,158

Area and Population of the World by Continents. 167

Continents.	Form of Government.	Sq. Miles.	Population.	Per Sq. Mile	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Asia.						
Afghanistan	Kingdom	245,000	6,380,000	26	Kabul	80,000
Alexandretta	Republic	...	...	...	Alexandretta	15,000
Asir	Principality	...	...	...	Sabia	...
Bahrain	Emirate	...	115,000	...	Manama	25,000
Bhutan	Kingdom	30,000	250,000	12	Punakha	...
Ceylon	British	25,500	5,313,000	208	Colombo	290,000
China	Republic	3,870,000	480,000,000	108	Nanking	1,000,000
India	Empire	1,900,000	253,000,000	125	Delhi	447,000
Iraq	Kingdom	150,000	3,000,000	20	Baghdad	170,000
Japan	Empire	260,800	84,000,000	321	Tokyo	1,300,000
Kuwait	Principality	...	...	...	Kuwait	60,000
Malaya	British	51,000	4,390,000	86	Singapore	544,000
Manchuria	Republic	400,000	30,000,000	...	Changchun	120,000
Nepal	Kingdom	54,000	5,600,000	100	Kathmandu	80,000
Netherl'nds India	Netherlands	733,600	60,700,000	...	Batavia	...
Oman	Sultanate	88,000	550,000	6	Muscat	22,000
Palestine	Mandate	...	1,100,000	...	Jerusalem	91,000
Persia	Kingdom	630,000	10,000,000	16	Tehran	210,000
Saudi Arabia	Kingdom	800,000	1,500,000	2	Riyadh	20,000
Siam	Kingdom	195,000	11,500,000	59	Bangkok	550,000
Syria and Lebanon	Vandate	105,000	3,500,000	...	Beirut	150,000
Turkey in Asia	Republic	400,000	12,000,000	30	Ankara	80,000
Tibet	Republic	750,000	3,000,000	4	Lhasa	30,000
U.S.S.R. (Asia)	Republic	6,750,000	54,000,000	8	See Europe	...
Yemen	Imamate	74,000	3,500,000	48	Sana'a	40,000
Africa.						
Egypt	Kingdom	363,200	14,000,000	38	Cairo	1,060,000
Ethiopia	Kingdom	350,000	11,000,000	35	Addis Ababa	60,000
Liberia	Republic	43,000	2,000,000	46	Monrovia	10,000
Morocco	...	314,000	5,000,000	15	...	...
Southern Rhodesia	Dominion	150,300	1,100,000	6	Salisbury	...
Northern Rhodesia	British	288,000	1,400,000	4	Livingstone	29,000
Sudan	British	1,000,000	6,000,000	6	Khartoum	50,000
Union of South Africa	Dominion	800,000	8,000,000	10	Pretoria	83,000
Basutoland	British	11,750	500,000	42	Cape Town	225,000
Bechnansland	British	275,000	160,000	...	Maseru	2,400
Swaziland	British	6,700	113,000	16	Mbabane	...
North America.						
Canada	Dominion	3,700,000	10,400,000	3	Ottawa	127,000
Mexico	Republic	769,000	16,400,000	21	Mexico	970,000
Newfoundland	Dominion	166,750	282,000	2	St. John's	60,000
United States	Republic	3,738,000	137,000,000	36	Washington	487,000
Alaska	Territory	586,000	59,000	...	Juneau	...
Central America.						
British Honduras	Colony	8,600	52,000	5	Belize	17,000
British W. Indies	British	12,300	1,740,000	...	...	...
Costa Rica	Republic	23,000	516,000	22	San José	52,000
Cuba	Republic	44,180	3,700,000	80	Havana	330,000
Dominican Rep.	Republic	19,300	1,000,000	50	Santo Domingo	40,000
Guatemala	Republic	42,500	1,600,000	37	Guatemala	121,000
Haiti	Republic	10,200	2,300,000	229	Port-au-Prince	125,000
Honduras	Republic	44,275	775,000	19	Tegucigalpa	40,000
Nicaragua	Republic	51,660	750,000	14	Managua	40,000
Panama	Republic	31,800	448,000	13	Panama	83,000
Salvador	Republic	13,180	1,437,000	109	San Salvador	90,000
South America.						
Argentina	Republic	1,132,000	11,847,000	10	Buenos Aires	2,215,000
Bolivia	Republic	600,000	3,000,000	5	La Paz	147,000
Brazil	Republic	3,300,000	40,000,000	12	Rio de Janeiro	1,500,000
British Guiana	British	90,000	318,000	3	Georgetown	64,000
Chile	Republic	290,000	4,300,000	15	Santiago	700,000
Colombia	Republic	462,000	8,000,000	17	Bogotá	200,000
Ecuador	Republic	276,000	2,000,000	7	Quito	80,000
Paraguay	Republic	62,000	800,000	13	Asuncion	70,000
Peru	Republic	353,000	5,500,000	15	Lima	216,000
Uruguay	Republic	72,200	2,000,000	27	Monte Video	660,000
Venezuela	Republic	363,730	3,027,000	8	Caracas	135,250
Oceania.						
Australia	Commonwealth	3,000,000	6,600,000	2	Canberra	9,000
New Zealand	Dominion	105,000	1,536,000	13	Wellington	146,000

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by *Parallels of Latitude*, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population
Europe	3,750,000	475,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	1,013,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	143,000,000
North America ..	8,000,000	146,000,000
South America ..	6,800,000	64,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,500,000
Polar Regions ...	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,849,500,000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles); the Russian Union is second (9,250,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles; Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles, and China 3,000,000 sq. miles.

THE CONTINENTS.

Europe forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12' N., and Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23' N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Ural is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Ural, to include the mining regions: in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

Asia extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (76° 32' N.) and Cape Barro (60 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which

• The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern Hemisphere; the Ocean surface is the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*, of which the lower layers are the *Troposphere* and the upper the *Stratosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Cronography*, of the Races of Mankind *Ethnology*, of their location *Ethnogeography* of extinct organic life *Paleontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 320 miles an hour would take nearly 25 hours to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (54,028·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (194,000,000 miles in 365 days 6 hours, 9 minutes).

stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lies in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kel Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° E. at Cape Guardafui. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of Central America, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the West Indies is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

South America is a little more than 1½ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 82° W. and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division	Area.	Estimated Number
Mongolian	Asia	680,000,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	725,000,000
Negro	Africa	210,000,000
Semitic	North Africa ...	100,000,000
Malayan	Oceania, &c. ...	104,500,000
Red Indian, &c.	America	30,000,000
		1,849,500,000

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2200, at the present rate of increase.

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 38,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Oceans.		
Name.	Area of Basin (sq miles)	Greatest Depth (feet).
Pacific	63,966,000	Off Mindanao, 38,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 27,962
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
Malay	3,137,000	Kel Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	Pola Deep, 18,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	about 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	about 1,500
Japan	405,000	about 10,800
Andaman	305,000	about 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggorak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	about 1,800

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name.	Range	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,141
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	"	28,250
Kanchauganga I.	"	28,146
Nanga Parbat	"	28,629
Kamat	"	25,431
Illimpu (Sorata)	Andes	25,248
Illimani	"	24,633
Aconcagua	"	23,025
Sahama	"	21,480
Chimborazo	"	20,498
Lulliallaco	"	20,244
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro	Tanganyika	19,720
Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
Mount Elias	"	19,500
Elbrus	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	Persia	18,464
Tollma	Cordilleras	18,320
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Citlatpetel	"	17,360
Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Kenya	Kenya	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

† Highest in British Empire.

‡ Highest summit climbed by man.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Ocean	Area in Sq Miles
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	867,300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands)	"	284,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	285,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	186,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	Indian	162,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,745
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Célebes (Netherlands)	Indian	61,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,500
Newfoundland (British)	"	44,750
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Iceland (Independent)	Atlantic	40,500
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	"	36,500
Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,800
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	"	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Fjitzbergen (Norway)	"	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	"	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles
Missouri- Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	4,502
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	4,000
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	"	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambezi	Mozambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

† The most famous river falls are Niagara, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River, between Argentina, Paraguay and Brazil; and the series of falls in the Yosemite Valley in California.

THE WORLD'S LAKES.

Name.	Country.	Length (Miles).	Area (Sq. Miles).	Name.	Country.	Length (Miles).	Area (Sq. Miles).
Caspian Sea.....	Asia.....	680	170,000	Eyre	Australia.....	...	3,700
Superior	North America.....	412	31,200	Rudolf	Africa.....	185	3,500
Victoria Nyanza.....	Africa.....	200	26,200	Titicaca.....	South America.....	120	3,200
Aral	Trans Caspia.....	265	24,400	Nicaragua.....	Central America.....	100	3,000
Huron	North America.....	263	23,800	Gairdner.....	Australia.....	...	3,000
Michigan	North America.....	335	22,450	Athabasca.....	Canada.....	195	2,822
Chad	Africa.....	...	20,000	Van.....	Asia Minor.....	80	2,500
Nyasa.....	Africa.....	350	14,200	Reindeer.....	Canada.....	160	2,436
Tanganyika.....	Africa.....	420	22,700	Torrens.....	Australia.....	130	2,400
Baikal	Siberia.....	330	11,580	Koko-Nor.....	Tibet.....	68	2,300
Great Slave.....	Canada.....	325	10,719	Issyk-Kul.....	Turkestan.....	115	2,250
Great Bear.....	Canada.....	175	10,259	Vänern.....	Sweden.....	93	2,150
Erie	North America.....	240	9,960	Winnipegosis.....	Canada.....	122	2,085
Winnipeg.....	Canada.....	260	9,459	Bangweolo.....	Africa.....	150	2,000
Ontario.....	North America.....	190	7,240	Manitoba.....	Canada.....	119	1,817
Balkash.....	Siberia.....	323	7,050	Albert Nyanza.....	Africa.....	140	1,800
Ladoga.....	Russia.....	125	7,000	Urmia.....	Persia.....	80	1,750
Netilling.....	Baffin Land.....	120	5,000	Nipigon.....	Canada.....	70	1,730
Amadjuak.....	Baffin Land.....	75	4,000	Great Salt Lake.....	U.S.A.....	75	1,700
Onega.....	Russia.....	145	3,800	Leopold II.....	Africa.....	75	1,700

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

(With length, in metres, of waterway.)

Tay Bridge, Scotland.....	3,136
Forth Bridge, Scotland.....	2,530
Rio Salado, Argentina.....	2,043
Rio Dulce, Argentina.....	1,768
Hardinge, India.....	1,641
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal.....	1,623
Moerdijk, Netherlands.....	1,432
Harbour, Sydney, N.S.W.....	1,257
Harbour, Montreal.....	1,185
Queensborough, U.S.A.....	1,134
Brooklyn, U.S.A.....	1,052
Quebec Bridge, Quebec.....	979
Manhattan, U.S.A.....	890
Ohio, U.S.A.....	452
Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.....	1,248
Chrysler Building, N.Y., U.S.A.....	1,030
Eliff Tower, Paris.....	685
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.....	538
Woolworth's, New York, U.S.A.....	792
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt.....	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England.....	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England.....	365

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS.

Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.....	1,248
Chrysler Building, N.Y., U.S.A.....	1,030
Eliff Tower, Paris.....	685
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.....	538
Woolworth's, New York, U.S.A.....	792
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt.....	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England.....	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England.....	365

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

The Pyramids.
 The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
 The Tomb of Mausolus.
 The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
 The Colossus of Rhodes.
 The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
 The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

(Mother Tongues.)

Language.	People.
Chinese.....	400,000,000
English.....	300,000,000
Russian.....	140,000,000
Western Hindi.....	100,000,000
German.....	80,000,000
French.....	70,000,000
Spanish.....	70,000,000
Japanese.....	65,000,000
Portuguese.....	50,000,000
Italian.....	50,000,000
Bengali.....	50,000,000

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width, feet.	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherlands).....	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece).....	1893	4	26' 25"	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany).....	1900	41	10	72	1,170,000
Göta (Sweden)*.....	1832	115	10	47	770,000
Kiel (Germany)†.....	1895	61	43	150	19,000,000
Manchester (England).....	1894	35' 5"	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.).....	1914	50' 5"	45	300	75,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (U.S.A.).....	1855	1' 6"	22	100	2,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada).....	1895	1' 11"	20' 25"	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt).....	1869	100	30	147	29,725,000
Welland (Canada).....	1867	26' 75"	25	200	21,000,000

* Reconstructed 1912.

† Reconstructed 1924.

‡ Reconstructed 1929-30.

§ At the bottom.

THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD.

	Pop.		Pop.
LONDON (Greater), <i>see below</i>	8,202,818	Liverpool, England (1931)	855,539
New York, U.S.A. (1930)	6,930,446	Naples, Italy (1931)	853,380
TOKYO, Japan (1930)	5,312,000	PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1931)	850,000
BREILIN, Prussia (1925)	4,000,000	St. Louis, U.S.A. (1930)	841,960
Chicago, U.S.A. (1930)	3,376,428	Baltimore, U.S.A. (1930)	804,974
Shanghai, China (1931)	3,200,000	Marseilles, France (1931)	800,881
PARIS, France (1931)	2,871,039	Boston, U.S.A. (1930)	781,188
Moscow, Russia (1931)	2,800,000	Amsterdam, Netherlands (1930)	780,000
Osaka, Japan (1930)	2,600,000	COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1931)	770,000
Leningrad, Russia (1930)	2,783,600	Manchester, England (1931)	766,333
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1930)	2,215,000	Santiago, Chile (1930)	700,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1930)	1,950,961	Cologne, Prussia (1925)	698,000
VIENNA, Austria (1930)	1,886,000	Munich, Bavaria (1925)	681,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1930)	1,568,662	Kioto, Japan (1925)	680,000
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1930)	1,500,000	Leipzig, Saxony (1925)	680,000
Calcutta, India (1931)	1,486,000	Istanbul, Turkey (1927)	673,000
Canton, China (1920)	1,370,000	Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1930)	669,817
Peiping (Peking), China (1925)	1,300,000	MONTE VIDEO, Uruguay (1930)	660,000
NANKING, China (1925)	1,300,000	Toronto, Canada (1931)	653,000
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1931)	1,250,000	Madras, India (1931)	647,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1930)	1,238,048	Kobe, Japan (1925)	644,000
WARSAW, Poland (1931)	1,200,000	San Francisco, U.S.A. (1930)	634,394
Bombay, India (1931)	1,161,000	BUCHAREST, Rumania (1931)	631,000
Hamburg, Germany (1925)	1,130,000	Genoa, Italy (1931)	620,993
Glasgow, Scotland (1931)	1,088,000	DRESDEN, Saxony (1925)	619,000
CAIRO, Egypt (1927)	1,060,000	Turin, Italy (1931)	608,412
Montreal, Canada (1928)	1,100,000	Rotterdam, Netherlands (1931)	590,000
Barcelona, Spain (1930)	1,100,000	LISBON, Portugal (1930)	587,334
ROME, Italy (1931)	1,045,088	Milwaukee, U.S.A. (1930)	576,449
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1931)	1,028,000	Buffalo, U.S.A. (1930)	573,076
Milan, Italy (1931)	1,013,023	Lyons, France (1931)	571,000
Birmingham, England (1931)	1,008,413	Alexandria, Egypt (1925)	570,000
MADRID, Spain (1930)	1,000,000	Breslau, Prussia (1925)	555,000
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1931)	1,000,000	BANGKOK, Siam (1930)	550,000
MEXICO, Mexico (1930)	970,000	KHARKOV, Ukraine (1931)	530,600
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1930)	900,429	HAVANA, Cuba (1930)	530,000
BRUSSELS, Belgium (1931)	886,000	STOCKHOLM, Sweden (1931)	520,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil	880,000	Sheffield, England (1931)	511,742

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	POPULATION.	
		1921.	1931.
City of London	677	13,709	10,996
Administrative County of London	74,173	4,470,814	4,385,895
Central Criminal Court District	268,356	...	...
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	447,626	7,466,422	...
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	448,301	7,480,201	...
Greater London	443,455	7,480,201	8,202,818

Boundaries.—The *Administrative County of London* includes the whole of the *Metropolitan Parliamentary Division*. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs. The *Metropolitan Police District* extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles.

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN RANGES.

CONTINENT.	RANGE.	HIGHEST PEAK.	FEET.
Europe	Alps	Mont Blanc	15,782
England	Cumbrian	Scawfell	3,220
Wales	Carnarvon	Snowdon	3,571
Scotland	Grampian	Ben Nevis	4,466
Ireland	Macgillivuddy	Carrantuohill	3,414
Asia	Himalaya	Everest	29,241
Africa	Tanganyika	Killima Njaro	19,720
North America	Alaska	McKinley	20,300
South America	Andes	Illampu	25,248
Australia	Munlong	Koocluako	7,328
New Zealand	S. Alps	Cook	12,349
Oceania	N. Borneo	Kini Balu	13,455

LARGEST CITIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

	Pop.
London, England	8,202,818
Calcutta, India	1,485,582
Sydney, New South Wales	1,256,230
Bombay, India	1,161,383
Montreal, Canada	1,098,409
Glasgow, Scotland	1,088,417
Melbourne, Victoria	1,028,300
Birmingham, England	1,008,413
Liverpool, England	855,539
Manchester, England	766,333
Toronto, Ontario	653,000
Madras, India	647,230

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS.

GENERAL: The maximum temperature on record of the air in shade is 134° Fahr., observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1913.

The wettest station in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam, where the official annual average is 424 inches. In Aug. 1841, 264 inches was measured, when 30 inches or more fell on each of five successive days, while on June 24, 1876, a fall of 40.8 inches was measured.

BRITISH ISLANDS: The maximum temperature of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1882, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1911.

The lowest temperature of the air recorded

in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is -23° Fahr., or 35° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Dec. 4, 1879.

The greatest rainfall in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9.56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1917. This rainfall is equal to 95 tons of water per acre.

The total rainfall for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 55 years 1870 to 1924 ranged from 246.98 inches at Llyn Llydaw (Copper Mill), Carnarvon, and 247.30 inches at the Stye, Cumberland, in 1923, to 9.29 inches at Margate in 1921.

The maximum wind-velocity on record in the British Isles was recorded at Scilly on December 6, 1929, when a gust reached the rate of 111 miles per hour.

YEAR.	TEMPERATURE.				RAINFALL.				LONDON.		
	(as recorded at Greenwich Observatory).				BRITISH ISLES.			(Camden Square)			
	Shade Max. (Fahr.)		Shade Min. (Fahr.)		Max. in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m.				Total for the Year.	No. of Rain-days, over and up-wards.	Total Duration in Hours.
	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Am't.	Date.	Place.				
1909	86.5	Aug. 12	33.6	Mar. 5	Ins.	Feb. 2	Loch Quoich	Ins.	26.75	190	577
1910	88.5	June 20	30.3	Jan. 27	4.52	Aug. 26	Borrowdale	26.75	205	491	
1911	100.0	Aug. 9	22.6	Feb. 1	7.00	Oct. 29	Borrowdale	24.79	285	473	
1912	90.0	July 12	29.2	Feb. 3	7.31	Aug. 26	Brundall	07.88	208	525	
1913	87.2	June 27	24.2	Feb. 23	6.06	Sept. 17	Doncaster	22.41	263	483	
1914	87.1	July 1	20.9	Jan. 24	6.35	Aug. 8	Snowdon	26.72	268	524	
1915	87.2	June 8	22.3	Jan. 23	7.06	Sept. 25	Dalroosa	31.18	292	546	
1916	83.9	July 31	23.4	Dec. 19	8.20	Oct. 11	Kinlochquoich	31.01	309	568	
1917	93.8	June 27	27.2	Dec. 19	9.56	June 26	Bruton	30.96	275	476	
1918	89.8	Aug. 20	28.5	Jan. 9	4.98	Sept. 15	Douglas	26.09	262	490	
1919	87.5	Aug. 12	28.5	Feb. 9	4.80	April 10	Corran	26.21	275	521	
1920	86.5	May 26	28.7	Dec. 13	6.81	Feb. 7	Dungoon Ghyll	23.99	275	520	
1921	94.0	July 11	26.3	Nov. 13	6.10	Jan. 8	Dungoon Ghyll	24.10	275	529	
1922	94.0	May 24	24.4	Jan. 24	4.70	Aug. 7	Doncaster (Carr House Hos.)	25.66	277	503	
1923	92.8	July 21	22.7	Nov. 15	5.87	Nov. 21	Lochwood Carris	27.23	282	479	
1924	92.8	July 22	21.2	Feb. 15	9.49	Aug. 18	Canington Brymore	30.08	306	567	
1925	93.5	July 22	21.4	Dec. 5	4.13	Feb. 8	L. Llydaw C. pr. M.	24.21	272	520	
1926	98.2	Sept. 19	26.0	Jan. 27	6.05	July 28	Abergwesyn	27.95	290	481	
1927	94.9	June 26	28.5	Dec. 19	6.00	Aug. 27	Bl. Fet. (Lifchw. Q.)	33.84	326	598	
1928	92.0	July 22	23.9	Dec. 13	7.77	June 28	Bl. Fet. (Oakley Q.)	26.04	275	498	
1929	92.0	Aug. 31	22.0	Feb. 15	8.31	Nov. 21	Rhonda (Llanest)	28.35	294	444	
1930	92.0	Aug. 28 & 29	23.0	Nov. 17	5.70	July 22	Castleton	28.04	276	479	
1931	81.2	July 12	20.6	Dec. 31	7.95	Nov. 3	Trecastle (Blauau- hyfford)	26.30	265	469	
1932	98.9	Aug. 19	21.0	Jan. 1	5.33	July 21	Barnoldswick (Rainhill Rd.)	23.30	267	496	
1933	95.0	July 27		Mar. 13							

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY (BRITISH ISLES), 1932-1933.

THE results in the table below are for London (Kew and Westminster)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from October 1932 to September 1933 inclusive.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE		RAINFALL		PRESSURE (Mean Sea Level)		WIND. Prevalent Direction	SUNSHINE Percent- age.	
	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1882-1925.	Days	Amount.	Diff. from normal, 1882-1925.	Mean			Diff. from normal, 1882-1925.
	F.	F.		inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		
1932 October	50.7	0.5 below	22	5.34	2.83 above	30.72	0.22 above	SW	25
" November	46.3	1.3 above	16	1.15	0.56 below	30.09	0.14 above	SW	8
" December	44.1	2.6 "	7	0.43	1.71 "	30.10	0.16 "	S	13
" Year	51.5	1.0 "	169	22.95	0.59 above	30.01	0.03 "	SW	25
1933 January	38.5	1.1 below	14	1.09	0.33 below	30.15	0.20 "	SW	9
" February	41.7	1.0 above	14	1.37	0.11 above	30.09	0.02 below	SW	29
" March	47.7	4.6 "	14	2.34	0.71 "	30.05	0.02 above	SW	45
" April	51.0	5.8 "	8	0.72	0.65 below	30.12	0.17 "	SW	39
" May	57.1	3.0 "	14	1.43	0.18 "	30.08	0.02 below	W	33
" June	60.9	3.2 "	13	2.01	0.11 above	30.08	0.13 "	W	49
" July	67.3	4.3 "	14	1.70	0.29 below	30.06	0.07 above	SW	45
" August	68.0	5.5 "	6	0.57	1.70 "	30.06	0.09 "	SW	54
" September	62.9	4.7 "	12	3.24	1.29 above	30.05	0.02 "	NE	49

The League of Nations.

THE League of Nations came into being when the Treaty of Peace with Germany was ratified on January 10, 1920. Its Charter, containing 26 Articles, is known as the *Covenant*, which contains clauses on the prevention and settlement of disputes. These clauses bind nations who are members of the League not to employ force for the settlement of a dispute until they have first submitted it to the League of Nations (or to arbitrators or to judges). The right to resort to war was hitherto retained in case the League, or the arbitrators, failed to reach a unanimous decision, but even so, only after a delay of three months after such failure. And this right has been abandoned by all the 46 States who have signed the Kellogg Pact.

The *Membership* of the League comprises at present 45 nations, or three-quarters of the whole World, the British Empire and the Dominions (including the Irish Free State, together with India) being each an independent member, with separate voting power and representation. Japan and Germany withdrew from the League in 1933, the other great countries which hold aloof are America and Russia; and they, particularly America, are co-operating with the League in a number of beneficent activities.

ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE.

The *Assembly* meets annually at Geneva about September 20, and consists of 3 representatives from every Member State, each State having one vote.

The *Council* meets three times a year. Great Britain, France, and Italy are permanent members, and at present 10 other States are annually elected as temporary members. These are Poland, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Spain, Panama, China, Denmark, Argentina, Australia and Portugal.

The *Secretariat* is the permanent Civil Service of the League, at Geneva, and is composed of nationals of nearly all Member States.

Secretary-General, J. Avenol (*French*).

Deputy Secretaries-General, M. A. Azcarate (*Spanish*), M. Filotti (*Italian*).

Under Secretaries-General, F. Walters (*British*) (and a vacancies).

Information Section, Arthur Sweetzer (*American*), *Acting Director*.

The *Technical Organisations and Commissions*, which act as expert advisers to the Council and Assembly, are continually handling questions concerning International Communication and Transit, Economics and Finance, Health, Mandates, and the Reduction of Armaments. No week passes without these bodies discussing international questions of wide interest, or without some conference being held at Geneva and achieving or pointing the way to further constructive work in international co-operation.

The *Permanent Court of International Justice*, consisting of fifteen Judges and four Deputy Judges, chosen for their high legal and moral authority, sits at the Hague and deals by means of opinions and judgments with all disputes referred to it regarding International Law.

breaches of International obligations, and the interpretation of treaties. It has already dealt with 43 disputes, some of which might have led to an open breach between the States concerned. It has already won a great reputation both in the Foreign Offices and in the legal professions of the world. The Court now sits all the year round.

The *International Labour Office* is closely connected with the League, but has a parallel organisation of its own at Geneva, which was also set up by the Peace Treaty. The Governing body consists of twelve representatives of Governments, of which eight (including Great Britain, Canada and India) are chosen as being of chief industrial importance in the world, six employers' and six workers' representatives. They are assisted by an International Secretariat, which collects and disseminates information and organises conferences. The conferences, to which Governments, Employers and Workers' Organisations send delegates, pass Conventions or Recommendations which Governments ratify if they so desire. 33 Conventions have been adopted; ratifications number nearly 500. The main object in view is to bring up the standard of labour in the less advanced States to the level of the standard in countries where greater progress has been made, while losing no opportunity to raise even the best existing standards where practicable. The Director of the International Labour Office is H. B. Butler (*British*). There is a London Office at 22 Victoria Street, S.W.2.

Cost.—The cost of the League, 1933-4, will be about £1,385,000, of which Great Britain will contribute about £170,000.

WHAT THE LEAGUE HAS DONE.

The work of the League is many-sided, and is constantly growing. It includes the prevention of a number of wars, the creation of the Permanent Court at the Hague as an alternative for war, positive reconstruction as in the case of the financial restoration of Austria, Hungary, and Northern Greece, the outlining of an important new policy of "freer" trade, improvements in international traffic and health, progress in real control of the traffic in drugs and in women, and child welfare. After many years' continuous study of the problem of the Reduction of Armaments the League has enabled the First World Disarmament Conference to meet. By Sept. it had agreed on certain ways of reducing armaments, but the details and figures have yet to be settled early in 1933. The League has been faced with a serious dispute between China and Japan. Up to date, only a measure of success has been reached in handling this first-class problem. A Report on the whole position in Manchuria will be considered by a special Assembly.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.2.—*President*, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Prof. Gilbert Murray, LL.D.; *General Sec.*, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E., Sc.D.

* Any information about the League and its work can be obtained by application at this address.

Rulers of Foreign Countries.

COUNTRY	RULER	Born	Acceded
Afghanistan	Mohamed Zahir Shah, <i>King</i>	1914 Nov.	8, 1933
Albania	Log, I., <i>King of the Albanians</i>	1895 Sept.	1, 1926
Annam	Bao Dai, <i>Emperor</i>	1933 Nov.	6, 1925
Argentine Republic	Agostin P. Justo, <i>President</i>	Feb.	30, 1932
Austria	Wilhelm Miklas, <i>President</i>	Oct. 15, 1878	Dec. 6, 1926
Bahrain	Hamid bin Isa	Dec.	9, 1932
Belgium	Albert, <i>King of the Belgians</i>	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Bhutan	Jigyen Wangchuk, <i>Maharaja</i>		1910
Bolivia	Daniel Salamanca, <i>President</i>	July 8, 1869	Mar. 4, 1931
Brazil	Getulio Dornelles Vargas, <i>President</i>	Nov.	3, 1930
Bulgaria	Boris III, <i>Tsar</i>	Jan. 30, 1894	Oct. 3, 1918
Chile	Arturo Alessandri, <i>President</i>	Dec.	24, 1932
China	Lin Sen, <i>President</i>	Dec.	27, 1931
Colombia	Enrique Olaya Herrera, <i>President</i>	Nov. 12, 1882	Aug. 7, 1930
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jimenez Oreamuno, <i>President</i>	May	8, 1932
Cuba	Dr. Grau San Martin, <i>President</i>	Sept.	11, 1933
Czechoslovakia	Tomas G. Masaryk, <i>President</i>	Mar. 7, 1850	Nov. 14, 1918
Denmark	Christian X., <i>King</i>	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	Rafael Trujillo, <i>President</i>	Aug.	16, 1933
Ecuador	Abelardo Montalvo (acting), <i>President</i>	Mar. 26, 1868	Oct. 9, 1917
Egypt	Fuad I., <i>King</i>	Mar. 26, 1868	Oct. 9, 1917
Estonia	Konstantin Päts, <i>Head of the State</i>	July 24, 1891	April 2, 1932
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	Haile Sellassie I., <i>Emperor</i>	Dec. 15, 1861	Mar. 1, 1931
Finland	Pehr Evind Svinhufud, <i>President</i>	Aug. 29, 1871	May 10, 1932
France	Albert Lebrun, <i>President</i>	Oct. 5, 1847	May 14, 1925
Germany	Feld-Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, <i>President</i>	Oct. 26, 1852	Dec. 14, 1930
Greece	Alexander Zaimis, <i>President</i>	Nov. 10, 1876	Feb. 14, 1931
Guatemala	General Jorge Ubico, <i>President</i>	Nov. 10, 1876	Feb. 14, 1931
Haiti	Stenio Vincent, <i>President</i>	Nov.	18, 1930
Honduras	Tiburcio Carías, <i>President</i>	Feb.	1, 1933
Hungary	Nicholas Horthy de Nagybánya, <i>Regent</i>	June 18, 1868	Mar. 1, 1930
Iceland	Christian X., <i>King of Denmark & Iceland</i>	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Ghazi, <i>King</i>	Mar. 25, 1912	Sept. 1, 1933
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., <i>King</i>	Nov. 1, 1866	July 29, 1920
Japan	Hirohito, <i>Emperor</i>	April 29, 1901	Dec. 29, 1926
Latvia	Albert Kvisla, <i>President</i>	Apr. 1881	April 11, 1930
Liberia	Edwin Barclay, <i>President</i>	Jan. 6, 1882	Jan. 1, 1932
Liechtenstein	Franz I., <i>Prince</i>	Aug. 8, 1853	Feb. 1, 1929
Lithuania	Antanas Smetona, <i>President</i>	Aug. 10, 1874	Dec. 20, 1926
Luxemburg	Charlotte, <i>Grand Duchess</i>	Jan. 23, 1866	Jan. 9, 1919
Manchuria	Henry Pu, <i>Administrator</i>	Feb. 7, 1906	Mar. 9, 1932
Mexico	Abelardo Rodriguez, <i>President</i>	Sept.	4, 1932
Morocco	Louis, <i>Prince</i>	July 12, 1870	June 26, 1922
Morocco	Sidi Mohamed, <i>Sultan</i>	1911 Nov.	20, 1927
Nepal	Bir Bikram, <i>King</i>	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, <i>Queen</i>	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	José Maria Moncada, <i>President</i>	Jan.	1, 1929
Norway	Haakon VII., <i>King</i>	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Sa'id bin Taimur, <i>Sultan</i>	Aug. 13, 1910	Feb. 10, 1932
Panama	Harmodio Arias, <i>President</i>	July 3, 1887	Oct. 1, 1932
Papal State	Pius XI., <i>Pope</i>	Mar. 31, 1857	Feb. 6, 1922
Paraguay	Rubio Ayala, <i>President</i>		1932
Persia	Reza Pahlavi, <i>Shah</i>	Mar. 16, 1876	Oct. 31, 1925
Peru	Oscar Benavides, <i>President</i>	April	30, 1933
Poland	Ignacy Moscicki, <i>President</i>	Dec. 1, 1867	June 1, 1926
Portugal	Antonio de Fragoso Carmona, <i>President</i>	Nov. 24, 1869	Mar. 25, 1926
Rumania	Carol, <i>King</i>	Oct. 15, 1839	June 8, 1930
Salvador	Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, <i>President</i>	Dec.	3, 1931
Sarawak	I. H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G., <i>Raja</i>	Sept. 26, 1874	May 17, 1917
Saudi Arabia	Abdul Aziz al Faisal al Saud, <i>King</i>	8, 1890	Jan. 8, 1926
Siem	Prajadhipok, <i>King</i>	Nov. 8, 1893	Nov. 26, 1925
Spain	Niceto Alcalá Zamora, <i>President</i>	Dec.	13, 1931
Sweden	Gustaf V., <i>King</i>	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	M. Pilet-Golaz, <i>President</i>	Jan.	1, 1934
Syria	Shakh Tej-ed-din, <i>Chief of State</i>		1930
Transjordan	Abdullah, <i>Emir</i>	1882	April 19, 1921
Tunis	Sidi Ahmed II, <i>Bey</i>	1864	Feb. 12, 1929
Turkey	Gazi Mustafa Kemal, <i>President</i>	1881	Oct. 29, 1923
United States	Franklin Delano Roosevelt, <i>President</i>	Jan. 30, 1882	Mar. 4, 1933
Uruguay	Gabriel Terra, <i>President</i>	Mar.	1, 1931
U.S.S.R.	V. M. Molotov (Sertabine), <i>President</i>	1890	Dec. 20, 1930
(Soviet Russia)	J. V. Stalin, <i>Secretary of Communist Party</i>		
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, <i>President</i>	June	19, 1931
Yugoslavia	Alexander I., <i>King</i>	Dec. 17, 1888	Aug. 16, 1921

Colonial Possessions of Foreign Countries.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL EMPIRE.

COLONY AND CAPITAL.	Sq. MILES.	POPULATION.
Fr. India (Pondichéry)	300	273,000
Annam (Hué)	40,000	6,000,000
Cambodia (Phnom Penh)	68,000	2,500,000
Cochin China (Saigon)	26,500	4,000,000
Tongking (Hanoi)	41,000	7,000,000
Laos (Vientiane)	83,000	900,000
Kwang Chau Wan (Ma-tché)	200	200,000
Algeria (Algiers)	222,200	7,000,000
Fr. Morocco (Rabat)	210,000	6,000,000
Tunis (Tunis)	45,000	2,500,000
Senegal (St. Louis)	74,000	1,250,000
Mauritania (St. Louis)	350,000	300,000
Fr. Sudan (Bamako)	800,000	6,000,000
Fr. Guinea (Konakri)	93,000	2,250,000
Ivory Coast (Bingerville)	122,000	1,750,000
Dahomey (Porto Novo)	38,000	900,000
Upper Volta (Ouaga-dougou)	150,000	3,000,000
Fr. Niger (Zinder)	400,000	1,250,000
Fr. Congo (Brazzaville)	513,000	9,000,000
Fr. Somaliland (Djibouti)	46,000	200,000
Réunion (St. Denis)	1,000	200,000
Madagascar (Antananarivo)	226,000	4,000,000
Mayotte (Pamandzi)	800	100,000
St. Pierre & Miquelon (St. Pierre)	100	4,000
Guadaloupe (Basse Terre)	700	250,000
Martinique (Fort de France)	400	250,000
Fr. Guiana (Cayenne)	35,000	50,000
New Caledonia (Nouméa)	7,300	50,000
Tahiti, &c.	1,500	32,000
Syria and Lebanon (Beyrout)	105,000	3,600,000
Cameroon (Yaoundé)	267,000	3,000,000
Togoland (Lomé)	22,000	800,000

ITALIAN COLONIES.

Eritrea (Asmara)	64,000	520,000
It. Somaliland (Mogadisho)	220,000	900,000
Libia (Tripoli)	810,000	1,000,000
Tientsin (Tientsin)	20	10,000
Dodecanese	—	100,000

JAPANESE POSSESSIONS.

Korea (Seoul)	85,000	20,000,000
Formosa (Taihoku)	13,500	4,500,000
Saghalin	10,000	250,000
Kwantung (Dairen)	1,300	1,000,000
Pescadores	85	63,000
Pacific Islands	800	50,000

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated (1930) at 10,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1930) was 22,428.

By the *Anglo-Belgian Agreement* of July, 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E., were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. — Ruanda and Urundi formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000.

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

COLONY AND CAPITAL	Sq. MILES.	POPULATION.
Java and Madura (Batavia)	51,000	40,000,000
Sumatra (Padang)	162,000	6,500,000
Riouw - Lingga (Tanjong Pinang)	12,000	125,000
Banks and Billiton (Muntok)	6,350	160,000
West Borneo (Pontianak)	56,000	1,700,000
South and East Borneo (Banjermasin)	156,000	
Célèbes (Macassar)	72,000	3,000,000
Moluccas (Ternate)	44,000	700,000
Amboyna (Amboyna)	20,000	300,000
Neth. Timor (Kupang)	21,000	1,000,000
Bali and Lombok (Singaraja)	5,000	600,000
Western New Guinea (Ternate)	160,000	200,000
Suriuam (Paramaribo)	50,000	113,000
Curaçao (Willemstad)	440	22,000

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Port. India (Nova Goa)	1,500	605,000
Macao (Macao)	4	160,000
Port. Timor (Dilly)	7,500	400,000
Cape Verde Islds. (Praia)	1,500	150,000
Port. Guinea (Bissau)	14,500	810,000
Port. West Africa (St. Paul de Loanda)	426,000	3,000,000
Port. East Africa (Lourenco Marques)	300,000	3,600,000

SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

Balearic Islands (Palma)	2,000	350,000
Ceuta (Ceuta)	5	36,000
Canary Islands (Santa Cruz)	2,800	480,000
Fernando Po (Bastle)	800	24,000
Rio de Oro (Villa Cisneros)	100,000	...
Spanish Guinea (Santa Isabel)	11,000	200,000
Morocco	8,000	700,000

U.S.A. INSULAR JURISDICTION.

Philippine Islands (Manila)	114,500	12,100,000
Guam (Agaña)	206	19,000
Porto Rico (San Juan)	3,450	1,544,000
Virgin Islands (St. Thomas)	133	22,000
Tutuila (Pago Pago)	56	9,000
Panama Canal zone	550	40,000

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES.

FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.	ALLOTTED TO.
Togoland	France: Gt. Britain.
Cameroon	France: Gt. Britain.
S.W. Africa	Union of South Africa.
German E. Africa	Gt. Britain: Belgium.
German New Guinea	Commonwealth of Australia.
Nauru Island	New Zealand.
Caroline Islands, &c.	Japan.
Samoa Islands	New Zealand.
Kiao-Chao	Japan (restored to China).

FORMER TURKISH TERRITORY.

Palestine	Gt. Britain.
Syria and Lebanon	France.

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THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Name.	Party	Born.	Inaug.	Died.	Age
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, <i>Va.</i>	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	1799, Dec. 14	67
2. John Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	"	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3. Thomas Jefferson, <i>Va.</i>	Rep.	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4. James Madison, <i>Va.</i>	"	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836, June 28	85
5. James Monroe, <i>Va.</i>	"	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6. John Quincy Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	"	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7. Andrew Jackson, <i>Tenn.</i>	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June 8	78
8. Martin Van Buren, <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9. William Henry Harrison, <i>Ohio</i>	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10. John Tyler (a), <i>Va.</i>	"	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11. James Knox Polk, <i>Tenn.</i>	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	1849, June 15	53
12. Zachary Taylor, <i>La.</i>	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July 9	65
13. Millard Fillmore (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14. Franklin Pierce, <i>N.H.</i>	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. 8	64
15. James Buchanan, <i>Pa.</i>	"	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†, <i>Ill.</i>	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17. Andrew Johnson (a), <i>Tenn.</i>	"	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, Jan. 31	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant, <i>Ill.</i>	"	1822, April 27	1869	1885, July 23	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20. James Abram Garfield†, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22. Grover Cleveland, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1901, June 24	71
23. Benjamin Harrison, <i>Ind.</i>	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
24. Grover Cleveland, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1901, June 24	71
25. William McKinley†, <i>Ohio</i>	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
26. Theodore Roosevelt (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 6	60
27. William Howard Taft, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1857, Sept. 8	1909	1930, Mar. 8	72
28. Woodrow Wilson, <i>N.J.</i>	Dem.	1865, Dec. 28	1913	1924, Feb. 3	67
29. Warren G. Harding†, <i>Ohio</i>	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	1921	1923, Aug. 5	57
30. Calvin Coolidge (a), <i>Mass.</i>	"	1872, July 4	1923	1933, Jan. 5	60
31. Herbert C. Hoover, <i>Iowa</i>	"	1874, Aug. 10	1929	...	...
32. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	...	...

NOTES.—† Died in office. ‡ Assassinated. (a) Elected as Vice-President.

FRENCH DYNASTIES AND PRESIDENTS.

<i>The Capets.</i>		<i>The Capulets.</i>	
Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987	Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun 24 Dec	1799
Louis IX., "St. Louis"	1226	<i>The First Empire.</i>	
Philip, "The Hardy"	1270	Napoleon I. decreed Emperor	18 May, 1804
Philip, "The Fair"	1285	Napoleon II. (never reigned)	died 22 July, 1832
Louis X.	1314	<i>The Restoration.</i>	
John I.	1316	Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris	3 May, 1814
Philip, "The Long"	1316	Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836)	1824
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322	<i>The House of Orleans.</i>	
<i>The House of Valois.</i>		Louis Philippe, King of the French	1830
Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328	(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1890.)	
John II., "The Good"	1350	<i>The Second Republic.</i>	
Charles V., "The Wise"	1364	Provisional Government formed	22 Feb. 1848
Charles VI., "The Beloved"	1380	Louis Napoleon elected President	19 Dec. 1848
Charles VII., "The Victorious"	1422	<i>The Second Empire.</i>	
Louis XI.	1461	Napoleon III. elected Emperor	22 Nov. 1852
Charles VIII.	1483	(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)	
Louis XII.	1498	<i>The Third Republic.</i>	
Francis I.	1515	Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
Henry II.	1547	Louis Adolphe Thiers	31 Aug. 1871
Francis II.	1559	Marshal MacMahon	24 May, 1873
Charles IX.	1560	Jules Grévy	30 Jan. 1879
Henry III., last of the race	1574	Marie François Sadi Carnot	3 Dec. 1887
<i>The House of Bourbon.</i>		Jean Casimir Perier	27 June, 1894
Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre	1589	François Félix Faure	17 Jan. 1895
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610	Emile Loubet	18 Feb. 1899
Louis XIV., "The Great," <i>Dieudonné</i>	1643	Armand Fallières	18 Jan. 1906
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715	Raymond Poincaré	17 Jan. 1913
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1792)	1774	Paul Deschanel	18 Feb. 1920
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793	Alexandre Millerand	20 Sept. 1920
<i>The First Republic.</i>		Gaston Doumergue	13 June, 1924
The National Convention first sat	1792	Paul Doumer (assass. : 7 May, 1932)	13 June, 1932
The Directory nominated	1 Nov. 1795	Albert Lebrun	10 May, 1932

THE UNITED STATES.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission	Gross Area. sq. ml.	Total Population 1930.	City.	Population	
					1920.	1930.
UNITED STATES		3,026,789	122,775,046	WASHINGTON, D.C.	437,571	486,869
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,098	2,646,248	New York, N.Y.	5,638,048	6,930,446
Arizona (Ariz.)	1912	113,056	431,573	Chicago, Ill.	2,701,708	3,376,438
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,854,482	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,822,779	1,990,051
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	5,677,251	Detroit, Mich.	923,678	1,558,662
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,048	1,035,751	Los Angeles, Cal.	766,673	1,238,048
Connecticut (Conn.) ..		4,965	1,606,903	Cleveland, Ohio	795,841	900,429
Delaware (Del.)		2,370	238,380	St. Louis, Mo.	772,897	821,960
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1793	70	486,869	Baltimore, Md.	733,846	804,874
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	1,468,211	Boston, Mass.	748,060	781,166
Georgia (Ga.)		59,265	2,908,506	Pittsburgh, Pa.	588,343	669,817
Idaho	1890	83,888	445,032	San Francisco, Cal.	506,676	624,394
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	7,630,654	Milwaukee, Wis.	457,147	578,249
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,254	3,238,503	Buffalo, N.Y.	506,775	573,076
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,470,939	Minneapolis, Minn.	380,582	464,356
Kansas (Kan.)	1861	82,158	1,880,099	New Orleans, La.	387,219	468,762
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,614,589	Cincinnati, Ohio	401,247	451,160
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	2,101,593	Newark, N.J.	414,584	443,337
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	797,423	Kansas City, Mo.	324,410	399,746
Maryland (Md.)		12,327	1,631,526	Seattle, Wash.	115,312	135,583
Massachusetts (Mass.) ..		8,866	4,249,614	Indianapolis, Ind.	124,104	164,101
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	4,842,325	Rochester, N.Y.	995,780	128,132
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	2,563,953	Jersey City, N.J.	298,103	316,715
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,865	2,009,821	Louisville, Ky.	194,891	297,745
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,629,367	Portland, Ore.	198,288	291,815
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,997	537,606	Houston, Texas.	138,276	202,382
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,377,963	Toledo, Ohio	243,164	290,718
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	91,038	Columbus, Ohio	337,031	290,554
New Hampshire (N.H.) ..		9,341	465,293	Denver, Col.	256,491	287,861
New Jersey (N.J.)		8,224	4,041,334	Oakland, Cal.	116,261	184,063
New Mexico (N. Mex.) ..	1912	122,634	428,317	St. Paul, Minn.	234,698	271,606
New York (N.Y.)		49,204	12,588,066	Atlanta, Ga.	200,616	290,366
North Carolina (N.C.) ..		52,422	3,170,276	Dallas, Texas.	158,976	260,475
North Dakota (N. Dak.) ..	1889	70,837	680,845	Birmingham, Ala.	178,806	299,678
Ohio	1803	41,040	6,646,697	Akron, Ohio	108,435	155,040
Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,057	2,396,040	Memphis, Tenn.	162,351	253,143
Oregon (Oreg.)	1859	96,699	953,786	Providence, R.I.	137,595	152,981
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		45,126	9,631,350	San Antonio, Texas	261,379	231,542
Rhode Island (R.I.)		1,248	687,497	Omaha, Neb.	191,601	214,006
South Carolina (S.C.) ..		30,989	1,738,765	Syracuse, N.Y.	171,717	209,326
South Dakota (S. Dak.) ..	1889	77,615	692,849	Dayton, Ohio	152,559	200,682
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,616,556	Worcester, Mass.	179,754	195,311
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	5,824,715	Oklahoma City, Okla.	91,295	186,399
Utah	1896	84,990	507,847	Richmond, Va.	171,667	182,929
Vermont (Vt.)	1793	9,564	359,611	Youngstown, Ohio	132,632	170,008
Virginia (Va.)		42,627	2,421,851	Grand Rapids, Mich.	137,634	168,502
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,563,396	Hartford, Conn.	136,036	164,072
West Virginia (W. Va.) ..	1863	24,170	1,729,205	Fort Worth, Texas.	106,422	163,447
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	2,939,006	New Haven, Conn.	162,537	166,625
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	225,565	Flint, Mich.	91,599	126,422
Continental U.S.		3,026,789	122,775,046	Nashville, Tenn.	118,342	153,866
OUTLYING TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS.				Springfield, Mass.	129,614	140,900
Alaska	1867	586,400	59,278	San Diego, Cal.	74,361	147,095
Hawaii	1899	6,407	368,336	Bridgeport, Conn.	143,555	146,716
Puerto Rico	1899	3,435	1,543,913	Scranton, Pa.	137,783	143,433
Philippines	1899	114,400	12,082,366	Des Moines, Iowa	126,468	142,569
Guam	1899	206	18,509	Long Beach, Cal.	55,593	142,032
Panama Canal Zone	1904	549	39,467	Tulsa, Okla.	72,075	141,258
Samoa	1900	76	10,055	Salt Lake City, Utah.	118,110	140,267
Virgin Islands	1917	133	22,012	Paterson, N.J.	128,975	138,513
Military and Naval	1930	...	89,453	Yonkers, N.Y.	100,176	134,648
Total		3,732,395	137,008,435	Norfolk, Va.	115,777	129,710
				Jacksonville, Fla.	91,558	129,549
				Albany, N.Y.	113,344	127,412
				Trenton, N.J.	119,289	123,336
				Kansas City, Kansas ..	101,177	121,857
				Chattanooga, Tenn.	57,925	119,798
				Camden, N.J.	116,309	118,700
				Erie, Pa.	93,372	115,067
				Spokane, Wash.	104,437	115,514

† Figures for 1920, estimated.
‡ The 13 original States.

Finance and Trade of Foreign Countries.

(Converted to Sterling at the rates shown on pp. 529-531.)

Country.	Revenue	Debt	Imports.		Exports.	
			Total	From U.K.	Total	To U.K.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Afghanistan	1,500,000	...	1,750,000	70,000	2,250,000	16,000
Albania	1,800,000	3,000,000	1,800,000	35,000	380,000	1,000
Argentina	70,000,000	322,000,000	75,000,000	11,000,000	130,000,000	51,000,000
Austria	44,000,000	...	40,000,000	...	22,000,000	...
Belgium	54,700,000	289,000,000	93,000,000	13,000,000	85,000,000	16,000,000
Bolivia	3,000,000	15,000,000	3,000,000	...	6,000,000	2,000,000
Brazil	35,000,000	140,000,000	37,000,000	5,000,000	48,000,000	4,000,000
Bulgaria	10,000,000	...	7,000,000	...	7,000,000	100,000
Chile	21,000,000	50,000,000	18,000,000	800,000	20,000,000	4,000,000
China	40,000,000	215,000,000	100,000,000	8,000,000	50,000,000	6,000,000
Colombia	10,500,000	6,000,000	9,000,000	1,500,000	20,000,000	340,000
Congo Free State	1,100,000	4,000,000	8,000,000	380,000	9,000,000	50,000
Costa Rica	1,400,000	4,000,000	1,250,000	150,000	2,000,000	1,350,000
Cuba	16,800,000	18,000,000	16,000,000	750,000	24,000,000	5,500,000
Czechoslovakia	60,000,000	220,000,000	45,400,000	1,200,000	44,700,000	3,000,000
Denmark	18,400,000	60,000,000	63,000,000	10,400,000	60,000,000	41,000,000
Dominican Rep.	2,600,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	100,000	2,600,000	1,000,000
Ecuador	1,500,000	4,676,000	1,000,000	200,000	2,000,000	130,000
Egypt	30,000,000	90,000,000	28,000,000	7,000,000	27,000,000	10,500,000
Estonia	4,716,000	5,500,000	2,000,000	1,260,000	3,000,000	400,000
Ethiopia .....	...	...	750,000	20,000	1,000,000	140,000
Finland	20,000,000	14,500,000	17,000,000	2,500,000	23,000,000	12,000,000
France	300,000,000	3,804,000,000	240,000,000	27,000,000	159,000,000	19,000,000
Germany	555,000,000	...	228,000,000	25,000,000	281,000,000	30,500,000
Greece	27,254,000	117,858,000	14,000,000	2,250,000	7,500,000	2,400,000
Guatemala	2,000,000	3,957,000	2,600,000	120,000	3,200,000	215,000
Haiti	2,000,000	4,750,000	2,000,000	200,000	1,700,000	260,000
Honduras	900,000	2,900,000	2,000,000	100,000	2,691,000	900,000
Hungary	25,000,000	10,000,000	17,000,000	400,000	16,500,000	1,200,000
Iceland	500,000	1,000,000	3,250,000	470,000	3,000,000	240,000
Iraq	4,000,000	...	8,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000	450,000
Italy	148,244,000	751,291,400	89,000,000	11,000,000	74,000,000	9,500,000
Japan	170,000,000	518,000,000	146,000,000	6,000,000	140,000,000	7,000,000
Latvia	6,300,000	3,500,000	4,500,000	600,000	5,000,000	3,000,000
Liberia	100,000	280,000	200,000	80,000	160,000	15,000
Lithuania	5,000,000	1,500,000	9,000,000	420,000	8,750,000	2,000,000
Luxemburg	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	6,000	...	684,000
Mexico	30,000,000	100,000,000	18,000,000	1,100,000	30,000,000	2,500,000
Morocco .....	...	...	4,000,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	300,000
Netherlands	51,000,000	252,000,000	107,000,000	22,000,000	70,000,000	14,500,000
Nicaragua	800,000	2,400,000	1,200,000	90,000	1,300,000	152,000
Norway	21,500,000	87,500,000	30,000,000	6,000,000	31,000,000	8,000,000
Panama	2,640,000	...	2,500,000	300,000	2,200,000	80,000
Paraguay	1,067,000	2,400,000	2,000,000	90,000	2,600,000	13,000
Peru	6,000,000	2,400,000	13,000,000	1,000,000	24,000,000	7,000,000
Poland	10,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	800,000	15,000,000	4,400,000
Portugal	44,200,000	70,000,000	30,000,000	2,600,000	40,000,000	6,200,000
Romania	13,150,000	76,000,000	17,000,000	2,600,000	8,000,000	2,600,000
Rumania	41,750,000	25,400,000	25,000,000	2,000,000	30,000,000	3,500,000
Salvador	2,278,000	4,000,000	1,750,000	160,000	2,400,000	10,000
Saudi Arabia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	9,200,000	12,120,000	10,000,000	1,200,000	12,500,000	50,000
Spain	104,445,000	553,000,000	42,000,000	6,800,000	30,000,000	13,000,000
Sweden	30,484,000	100,925,000	63,000,000	13,000,000	52,000,000	7,500,000
Switzerland	13,180,000	89,500,000	68,000,000	4,500,000	30,000,000	5,200,000
Turkey	189,000,000	...	86,000,000	2,000,000	102,000,000	2,200,000
U.S. of America	800,000,000	4,000,000,000	272,000,000	84,000,000	324,000,000	21,000,000
U.S.S.R.	200,000,000	...	100,000,000	10,400,000	84,000,000	20,000,000
Uruguay	10,400,000	44,300,000	17,500,000	1,750,000	16,000,000	3,000,000
Venezuela	6,816,000	3,660,000	12,000,000	1,000,000	26,000,000	400,000
Yugoslavia	41,737,000	121,000,000	14,000,000	1,250,000	15,000,000	500,000

Area and Population of British Dominions.

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Dominions by Continents	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Europe.						
Isle of Man	Purchase	1827	230	60,000	Douglas	20,000
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy	1066	70	90,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	120	225,000	Valletta	22,500
Gibraltar	"	1713	2	22,000	—	—
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	1,900,000	352,000,000	Delhi	440,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	5,313,000	Columbo	290,000
Straits Settlements	"	1795-1909	1,660	—	Singapore	445,000
Federated Malay States	Protectorate	1874-1888	27,700	3,974,000	Kuala Lumpur	105,000
Other Malay States	"	1909	24,800	—	—	—
Hong Kong	Treaty Cession	1842-1906	390	875,000	Victoria	465,000
Welshwal	"	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,200	260,000	Sandakan	—
Brunei	Protectorate	1888	2,500	30,000	Brunei	10,000
Sarawak	"	1888	50,000	600,000	Kuching	30,000
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3,400	311,000	Nicosia	10,000
Palestine	Conquest & Mandate	1914-1918	9,000	800,000	Jerusalem	63,000
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000	—	Cape Town	220,000
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,300	—	Pietermaritzburg	37,000
Transvaal	"	1900	120,400	7,000,000	Pretoria	75,000
Orange Free State	"	1900	50,000	—	Bloemfontein	46,000
South West Protectorate	Conquest	1914	322,200	228,000	Windhoek	8,000
Bechuanaland	"	—	11,800	500,000	Maseru	2,300
Bechuanaland	"	1895	275,000	253,000	Mafeking (Cape)	—
Swaziland	"	—	6,700	12,000	Mbabane	—
Southern Rhodesia	"	1880	149,000	900,000	Salisbury	7,500
Northern Rhodesia	Treaty Cession	1880	288,000	1,270,000	Livingstone	—
Gambia	"	1807	4,000	210,000	Rathurst	10,000
Gold Coast	"	1872	79,000	2,030,000	Accra	40,000
Sierra Leone	"	1787	34,000	1,541,000	Freetown	45,000
Nigeria and Cameroons	"	1891	336,000	19,000,000	Lagos	—
Somaland	"	1884	68,000	300,000	Berbera	—
Kenya	Cession and Conquest	1888-1918	200,000	2,530,000	Nairobi	24,000
Uganda	Treaty Cession	1894	223,500	3,145,500	Kintabbe	—
Tanganyika	Conquest	1914-1918	365,000	4,122,000	Dar-es-Salaam	25,000
Zanzibar	Treaty Cession	1890	1,000	800,000	Zanzibar	—
Nyasaland	Conquest	1891	36,000	1,800,000	Zomba	—
Sudan	"	1891	1,015,000	6,000,000	Khartoum	36,000
Mauritius	" and Cession	1810-1814	750	25,000	Port Louis	50,000
Reunion	Treaty Cession	1810-1814	750	25,000	Victoria	—
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,800	Jamestown	1,500
Ascension	Occupation	1815	38	150	—	—
Americas.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,260	2,934,000	Toronto	622,000
Quebec	"	1759-1763	594,400	2,000,000	Quebec	121,000
Nova Scotia	"	1607-1713	21,500	524,000	Halifax	60,000
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,000	388,000	Fredericton	8,000
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,000	89,000	Charlottetown	12,000
British Columbia	Settlement	1870	365,900	225,000	Victoria	42,000
Manitoba	"	1813	251,000	610,000	Winnipeg	200,000
Alberta	"	1870	255,300	588,000	Edmonton	66,000
Saskatchewan	"	1870	251,700	758,000	Regina	67,000
North-West Territories	"	1870	1,250,000	8,000	—	—
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1783	162,750	263,000	St. John's	40,000
Janina	Conquest	1855	85,000	—	Kingston	53,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1690	4,400	50,000	Nassau	—
Leeward Islands	"	1683-1690	750	140,000	St. John's	7,000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	152,000	St. George's	—
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	156,000	Bridgetown	14,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,800	360,000	Port of Spain	64,000
British Guiana	" and Cession	1803-1814	90,000	301,000	Georgetown	50,000
British Honduras	"	1798	8,600	46,000	Belize	18,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	80	24,000	Hamilton	8,500
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	4,618	3,000	Port Stanley	900
South Georgia, &c.	Occupation	1771	3,000,000	—	—	—
Oceania.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,000	2,265,000	Sydney	1,240,000
Victoria	"	1832	88,000	1,667,000	Melbourne	1,020,000
South Australia	"	1836	380,070	495,000	Adelaide	325,000
Queensland	"	1824	670,500	842,000	Brisbane	320,000
Tasmania	"	1803	26,400	114,000	Hobart	58,000
Western Australia	"	1826	900,000	366,000	Perth	80,000
Northern Territory	"	—	593,600	4,000	Darwin	—
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	Port Moresby	—
New Zealand	Settlement & Conquest	1845	105,000	1,434,000	Wellington	143,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	157,000	Suva	13,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1893-1914	12,900	200,000	Suva (Fiji)	—

British Overseas Governors.

Europe—

Northern Ireland, The Duke of Abercorn, K.C., K.P., Governor-General	£3,000
Irish Free State, Dunal Buckley, Governor-General	£20,000
Isle of Man, Sir Montagu Butler, K.C., C.B.E., C.B., C.E., Lieutenant-Governor	£5,000
Jersey, Mrs. Gen. Edward Henry Willis, C.B., C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor	£1,700
Guernsey, Maj.-Gen. Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieutenant-Governor	£1,700
Malta, Gen. Sir David Campbell, K.C.B., Governor	£5,000
Gibraltar, Gen. Sir C. Harrington, C.B., C.M.F., D.S.O., Governor	£5,500

Asia—

INDIAN EMPIRE, Earl Willington, P.C., G.M.S.T., G.M.I.E., C.M.G., G.B.E., Viceroy	per mensem	Rs. 20,000
Madras, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir G. F. Stanley, G.C.I.E., C.M.G., Governor	do.	Rs. 20,000
Bombay, The Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C., Governor	do.	Rs. 20,000
Bengal, Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Governor	do.	Rs. 20,000
United Provinces, Sir William M. Bailey, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., Governor	do.	Rs. 20,000
Punjab, Sir H. W. Emerson, K.C.B., C.B.E., Governor	do.	Rs. 8,333
Burma, Sir Hugh Landown Stephenson, K.C.B., C.B.E., Governor	do.	Rs. 8,333
Bihar and Orissa, Sir James David Hutton, K.C.B., C.B.E., Governor	do.	Rs. 8,333
Central Provinces, Sir H. C. Gowan, G.C.B., C.B.E., Governor	do.	Rs. 6,000
Assam, Sir Michael Keane, K.C.B., Governor	do.	Rs. 5,500
N.W. Frontier Province, Lt.-Col. Sir R. E. Hotchkiss Griffith, K.C.B., C.B.E., Governor	do.	Rs. 5,500
Ajmer Merwara, Sir L. W. Reynolds, K.C.B., C.B.I., M.C., Chief Commissioner	do.	Rs. 4,000
Cooch, Lt.-Col. R. J. C. Burke, Chief Commissioner	do.	Rs. 4,000
Baluchistan, Sir N. L. Oester, C.B.E., Chief Commissioner	do.	Rs. 4,000
Dakota, J. N. G. Johnson, C.B.E., Chief Commissioner	do.	Rs. 3,000
Andamans and Nicobars, Lt.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.B.I., C.B.E., G.B.E., Chief Commissioner	do.	Rs. 3,000
Aden, Lt.-Col. B. R. Reilly, C.B., G.B.E., Resident	do.	Rs. 3,000
Cyprus, Sir Herbert Frederick Palmer, K.C.M.G., Governor	do.	£3,600
Palestine and Transjordan, Lt.-Col. Sir G. Wauchop, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., High Commissioner	do.	£4,000
Ceylon, Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G., Governor	do.	£4,000
Straits Settlements, Sir Cecil Clementi, G.C.M.G., Governor	do.	£6,000
Hong Kong, Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Governor	do.	£6,000
North Borneo, A. F. Richards, C.M.G., Governor	do.	£17,125

Africa—

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, The Earl of Clarendon, G.C.M.G., Governor-General	£20,000
Beaufortland, J. C. R. Sturrock, C.M.G., Commissioner	£1,500
Bechuanaland Protectorate, Lt.-Col. C. F. Key, Resident Commissioner	£1,350
Swaziland Protectorate, T. Atinwuhu Dickson, C.M.G., M.C., Resident Commissioner	£4,000
Southern Rhodesia, Sir Cecil Rhodes, K.C.M.G., Governor	£4,000
Northern Rhodesia, Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G., G.B.E., Governor	£4,000
Gambia (vacant), Governor	£2,500
Gold Coast Colony and Togoland, Sir Thomas Rhenton W. Thomas, K.C.M.G., G.B.E., Governor	£4,500
Merra Leone, Sir A. W. Hodson, K.C.M.G., Governor	£3,000
Nigeria and Cameroons, Sir Donald C. Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., Governor	£6,000
Sudan, Lt.-Col. Sir G. S. Byrnes, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., Governor-General	£1,500
Somaland Protectorate (vacant), Governor	£1,500
Kenya, Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., Governor	£4,500
Uganda Protectorate, Sir Bernard H. Bourdillon, K.C.F., C.M.G., Governor	£3,000
Zanzibar Protectorate, Sir Richard S. D. Rankine, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Sultan	£2,000
Nyasaland Protectorate, M.O., Sir H. W. Young, C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor	£2,500
Tanganyika (vacant), Governor	£4,000
Mauritius, Sir Wilfred Edward Francis Jackson, K.C.M.G., Governor	Rs. 75,000
Seychelles, Gordon James Leithem, Governor	Rs. 25,000
St. Helena and Ascension, Sir Stuart Spencer Davis, C.M.G., Governor	£1,000

America—

DOMINION OF CANADA, The Earl of Beasborough, G.C.M.G., Governor-General	£20,000
NEWFOUNDLAND, Admiral Sir David M. Anderson, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor	£25,000
Bermuda, Lt.-Gen. Sir Al. Hunt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	£4,400
Jamaica, Sir Ramsford Slater, G.C.M.G., C.B., Captain-General	£4,000
Bahamas, Maj. Capt. Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hingh Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., Governor	£5,500
Leeward Isles, Lt.-Col. Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G., Governor	£2,500
Windward Isles, Sir Thomas Alexander Vans Best, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Governor	£2,500
Barbados, Mr. Atcher, C.B., Governor	£2,000
Trinidad and Tobago, Sir Alfred Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G., Governor	£2,000
British Guiana, Sir Edward Brandis Denham, K.B.E., C.M.G., Governor	£2,000
British Honduras, Sir Harold Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G., Governor	£2,700
Falkland Islands, Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G., Governor	£1,500

Oceania—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, Rt. Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, G.C.M.G., Governor-General	£20,000
New South Wales, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Game, K.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., Governor	£5,000
Victoria, Hon. Sir William H. Irvine, K.C.M.G., Acting Governor	£5,000
South Australia, Brig.-Gen. Hon. Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor	£5,000
Queensland, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor	£5,000
Tasmania, Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., C.B.E., Acting Governor	£2,700
Western Australia, Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor	£4,000
Northern Territory, Col. R. H. Weddell, Administrator	£1,500
Fiji, Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor	£2,500
Samoa or New Zealand, The Lord Bledisloe, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., Governor-General	£7,500
Niue, Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Governor	£2,500
Pacific Islands, Sir A. G. Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., G.B.E., High Commissioner	£2,500

THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Province and Capital.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1931.
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	731,605
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	694,863
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	700,139
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	408,219
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	512,846
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	3,431,683
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	1,284	88,038
Quebec (Quebec)	594,434	2,874,255
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	921,785
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	4,230
North - West Territories (Ottawa)	1,309,682	9,723
Total	3,547,230	10,376,786

THE STATES OF AUSTRALIA.

State and Capital.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1931.
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,432	2,526,345
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,284	1,804,564
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	956,934
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	586,466
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	421,352
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	221,584
North Australia (Darwin)	287,227	4,550
Cent. Australia (Alice Springs)	236,393	
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	9,245
Total	2,974,581	6,539,270

THE PROVINCES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Province and Capital.	Sq. miles.	European Pop. 1931.
Cape (Cape Town)	276,956	749,231
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,284	177,449
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,450	696,120
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	49,647	205,375
South-West Protectorate	322,200	24,112
Total	794,547	1,828,175
(Whites, 1926, 1,700,775)		

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Counties and Capital.	Acreage.	Pop. 1926.
Antrim (Belfast)	702,851	191,643
Belfast County Borough	14,797	415,151
Armagh (Armagh)	312,767	110,070
Down (Downpatrick)	608,861	209,228
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	477,912	57,884
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,494	94,534
Londonderry County Borough	2,199	45,199
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	132,792
Total, Northern Ireland	3,335,444	1,256,561

THE PROVINCES OF INDIA.

Province and Capital.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1931.
Ajmer-Merwara (Ajmer)	2,711	360,292
Andamans and Nicobars (Port Blair)	3,143	29,463
Assam (Shillong)	53,025	8,622,251
Baluchistan (Quetta)	54,228	463,508
Bengal (Calcutta)	76,843	50,122,350
Bihar and Orissa (Patna)	83,161	37,590,356
Bombay (Bombay)	123,621	22,259,977
Bombay	77,935	18,323,860
Sind	46,506	3,885,308
Aden	80	50,809
Burma (Rangoon)	233,707	14,665,618
Central Provinces and Berar (Nagpur)	99,876	15,472,628
Coorg (Merkara)	1,582	163,089
Delhi (Delhi)	557	636,246
Madras (Madras)	142,260	46,728,614
North-West Frontier Province (Peshawar)	13,419	2,425,076
Punjab (Lahore)	99,822	23,580,851
United Provinces (Allahabad)	106,295	42,408,763
Total Provinces	1,094,300	271,749,312
States and Agencies.		
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	625,606
Baluchistan States	80,410	405,109
Baroda State	8,127	2,443,007
Bengal States	5,432	973,316
Bihar and Orissa States	28,642	4,623,466
Bombay States	62,453	4,469,081
Western India States	51,531	3,997,452
Central India Agency	31,176	6,612,120
Central Provinces States	22,357	2,478,519
Gwalior State	22,357	3,523,070
Hyderabad State	82,698	14,392,491
Kashmir State	84,228	3,645,329
Madras States	10,696	6,724,399
Mysore State	29,475	6,537,871
North-West Frontier Agencies and Tribal Areas	25,500	2,259,288
Punjab States	37,959	4,910,005
Rajputana Agency	128,267	11,225,712
Sikkim	2,818	109,651
United Provinces States	5,942	1,206,070
Total, States and Agencies	711,032	81,227,564
TOTAL, INDIA	1,805,332	352,986,876

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Islands.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1926.
North Island and Islets	44,131	831,212
South Island and Islets	58,120	511,941
Stewart Island and Islets	662	446
Chatham Islands	372	268
Auckland Islands	225	...
Campbell Island	44	...
Antipodes Islands	13	...
Bounty Islands	1	...
Snare Islands	1	...
Kermadec Islands	13	...
Cook Islands	150	...
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130	13,977
Tokelau Islands	4	1,233
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,143	40,229
Maori Population .....	...	63,678
Total	105,005	1,462,278

182 *Representatives of British Dominions—Trade Commissioners.*

LONDON REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

NOTE.—High Commissioners in London take precedence, on ceremonial occasions, immediately after British or Dominion Ministers, when the latter are present; and when no members of British or Dominion Cabinets are present, the High Commissioners take precedence immediately after that accorded by the Table of Precedence to Secretaries of State.

<i>Dominion.</i>	<i>High Commissioner, &c.</i>	<i>Address in London.</i>
Dominion of Canada	Hon. G. H. Ferguson, K.C., LL.D., H.C.	Canada House, S.W. 1.
Alberta	(Vacant)	
British Columbia	F. P. Burden, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Ontario	William C. Noxon, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	163 Strand, W.C. 2.
Quebec	Hon. L. J. Lemieux, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	5 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Australian Commonwealth	Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, M.C., <i>High Commissioner.</i>	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales	(Vacant)	Wellington House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland	(Vacant)	409 Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia	Hon. Lionel H. Hill, A.G.	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tasmania	H. W. Ely, L.S.O., J.P., <i>Acting Agent-Gen.</i>	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Victoria	Richard Lintou, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia	Sir Hal Colebatch, C.M.G., <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New Zealand	Sir T. M. Wilford, K.C.M.G., K.C., H.C.	415 Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa	Hon. C. T. de Water, <i>High Commr.</i>	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.
Newfoundland	Hon. Sir Edgar Bowring, <i>High Commr.</i>	58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
British India	Sir B. N. Mitra, <i>High Commissioner.</i>	India House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Irish Free State	J. W. Dulaney, C.B., C.B.E., <i>High Commr.</i>	York House, Regent St., S.W. 1.
Southern Rhodesia	Hon. J. W. Downie, C.M.G., H.C.	Crown House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Malta	Dr. C. J. Columbus, <i>Acting Agent-Gen.</i>	Malta House, 10 Regent St., S.W. 1.
British North Borneo	The Secretary, Court of Directors	17 St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.
Malay States	Malay States Agency	57 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt. Agency	Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.
Trinidad and Tobago	The West India Committee	14 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
East African Dependencies	Trade and Information Office	Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.
Colonies & Protectorates	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, INDIA, &c.

CANADA. —Montreal, F. W. Field, C.M.G. (<i>Trade Commr. Grade I.</i>);		1,111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.
H. F. Gurney (<i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i>).		
Toronto, A. M. Wiseman, M.C. (<i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i>).		61-67 Yonge St., Toronto.
Vancouver, J. L. Wilson (Goode) (<i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i>).		850 Hastings St., W., Vancouver.
Winnipeg (Branch Office), W. D. Lambie (<i>Officer-in-charge</i>).		703 Royal Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.
NEWFOUNDLAND. —F. W. Field; H. F. Gurney (<i>see</i> Montreal).		
AUSTRALIA. —Sydney, R. W. Dalton, C.M.G. (<i>Trade Commr. Grade I.</i>); F. W. Colman (<i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i>).		Herald Bldg., 66 Pitt St., Sydney.
Melbourne, H. L. Setchell (<i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i>).		Henty House, Melbourne, C. 1.
NEW ZEALAND. —Wellington, L. A. Paish, O.B.E. (T.C., Grade I.).		Grey Street, Wellington.
SOUTH AFRICA. —Cape Town, N. Elmelle (<i>Trade Commr. Grade I.</i>).		St. George's Street, Cape Town.
Durban, S. R. Jordan (<i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i>).		Smith Street, Durban.
Johannesburg, J. W. Bridgen (<i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i>).		88 Fox Street, Johannesburg.
IRISH FREE STATE. Dublin.—W. Peters, C.M.G. (<i>Trade Commr. Grade I.</i>).		69 Merrion Square, Dublin, C. 27.
INDIA AND Ceylon. —Calcutta, Sir T. M. Ainscough, O.B.E. (<i>Trade Commr. Grade I.</i>); R. B. Willmot (T.C., Grade II.).		(P.O. Box 663) Fairlie House, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
Bombay, W. D. Montgomery Clarke (<i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i>).		3 Witlet Road, Bombay.
EAST AFRICA. —U. Kemp (<i>Trade Commr. Grade III.</i>).		Memorial Hall, Sixth Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya.
WEST INDIES. —Trinidad, A. E. Pollard (T.C., G. II.).		Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Jamaica (Branch Office), H. Massie-Blomfield, T.D. (<i>Officer-in-charge</i>).		Kingston, Jamaica.
MALAYA. —Singapore, R. Boulter, C.M.G. (<i>Trade Commr. Grade II.</i>).		Fullerton Building, Singapore.

NOTE.—The Salaries of H.M. Trade Commissioners *Grade I.* are £1,200 to £1,500 per annum (except Calcutta and Montreal, £1,700 fixed); *Grade II.*, £800 to £1,000; *Grade III.*, £600 to £800. There are, in addition, Imperial Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, and in most Colonies and Protectorates.

Embassies:	Ambassadors.	Address of Embassy.
Argentina.....	Sir H. G. Chilton, K.C.M.G. (1933).....	324 Reconquista, Buenos Aires 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.
Belgium.....	Rt. Hon. Sir George R. Clerk, G.C.M.G. (1933).....	75, Rue Real Grandesse, Rio de Janeiro.
Brazil.....	Sir William Seeds, K.C.M.G. (1930).....	Avenida Vicuña Mackenna No. 125, Santiago.
Chile.....	Sir R. C. Michell, K.C.M.G. (1933).....	39, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, VIII.
France.....	Rt. Hon. Lord Tyrrell, G.C.M.G. (1908).....	70, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.
Germany.....	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Phipps, K.C.M.G. (1933).....	British Embassy, Baghdad.
Iraq.....	Sir Francis Humphrys, G.C.M.G. (1932).....	82, Via Venti Settembre, Rome.
Italy.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G. (1933).....	No. 1, Goban-cho Kojima- 28, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.
Japan.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Lindley, G.C.M.G. (1931).....	63, Rua Francisco de Borja, Lisbon.
Poland.....	Rt. Hon. Sir W. A. F. Erskine, G.C.M.G. (1909).....	Boleslava Naberezhnaya 14, 16, Calle Fernando el Santo, Angora.
Portugal.....	Sir Claud Russell, K.C.M.G. (1931).....	3305 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Washington, D.C.
Russia.....	Viscount Chilton, K.C.M.G. (1933).....	Kabul (via Peshawar).
Spain.....	Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, G.C.M.G. (1908).....	Rruga Tomorica, Durazzo.
Turkey.....	Rt. Hon. Sir P. Lorraine, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1933).....	(III.) Metternichgasse, 6, Vienna, 722, Avenida Arce, La Paz.
United States.....	Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Lindsay, G.C.M.G. (1930).....	Bvd. Ferdinand 73, Sofia.
	<i>Legations:</i> <i>M.-E., Envoy-Extraordinary; M.-F., Minister-Plenipotentiary; Ck. d'Aff., Chargé d'Affaires; C.-G., Consul-General</i>	
Afghanistan.....	Sir R. R. Maconachie, K.B.E., C.I.E. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1909).....	Peking.
Albania.....	Sir R. M. L. Hodgson, K.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.) (1908).....	Apartado de Correo No. 17, See Panama.
Austria.....	Sir W. H. M. Selby, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1933).....	San Pedro No. 4, Havana.
Bolivia.....	R. L. Nosworthy (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.) (1931).....	Thunovská 12, Prague, III.
Bulgaria.....	C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1933).....	Bredgade 26, Copenhagen.
China.....	Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan, C.B. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1933).....	Apartado No. 595, Santo See Peru.
Colombia.....	Spencer S. Dickson (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1930).....	Ros. Kar el Doubara, Cairo.
Costa Rica.....	Sir J. Crosby, K.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.) (1931).....	Lai Tanavay, Tallinn (Reval).
Cuba.....	H. A. Grant Watson, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.) (1933).....	Addis Ababa.
Czechoslovakia.....	Sir Joseph Addison, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.) (1930).....	Norrs Kälen, 4, Helsingfors.
Denmark.....	Hugh Gurney, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1933).....	8, Odos Dragatsaniou, Athens.
Dominican R.....	H. E. Slaymaker (Chargé d'Affaires, 1932).....	8A, Calle Fontenla, No. 35, Guatemala.
Ecuador.....	V. C. W. Forbes (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1933).....	Place Geffrard, Port au See Guatemala.
Egypt.....	Sir M. W. Lampson, K.C.M.G. (High Commissioner, 1933).....	Verboczy Utca 1, Buda- pest 1.
Estonia.....	H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1930).....	5, Jura Alunasa iela, Riga.
Ethiopia.....	Sir Sidney Barton, K.C.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.) (1909).....	Monrovia.
Finland.....	R. A. C. Sperling, C.B. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1930).....	Keistuchigatve, 19, Kaunas See Belgium.
Greece.....	S. P. F. Waterlow, C.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1933).....	
Guatemala.....	J. H. S. Birch (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.) (1933).....	
Haiti.....	F. M. Shepherd, M.A.E. (Chargé d'Affaires, 1932).....	
Honduras.....	J. H. S. Birch (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.) (1933).....	
Hungary.....	Hon. Sir P. W. M. Ramsay, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.) (1933).....	
Latvia.....	H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1930).....	
Liberia.....	C. Graham (Chargé d'Affaires, 1932).....	
Lithuania.....	H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1930).....	
Luxemburg.....	Rt. Hon. Sir George R. Clerk, G.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1933).....	
Mexico.....	E. St. J. J. Monson (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1909).....	Mexico City.
Netherlands.....	Sir H. Montgomery, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1933).....	12, Hooge Westeinde, The See Guatemala.
Nicaragua.....	J. H. S. Birch (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.) (1933).....	(Hague.)
Norway.....	Sir Chas. J. Fitz R. Wingfield, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1909).....	Drammensveien, 79, Oslo.
Panama.....	Sir J. Crosby, K.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.) (1931).....	Panama.
Paraguay.....	See Argentina.	
Peru.....	Sir E. H. Hoare, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1931).....	Tehran.
Rumania.....	V. C. W. Forbes (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1933).....	Liniarska [Bucharest, 3, 24 Strada Jules Michelet, See Guatemala.
Salvador.....	C. M. Falaret, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1909).....	Jeddah.
Saudi Arabia.....	J. H. S. Birch (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.) (1933).....	Bangkok.
Siam.....	Sir A. Ryan, K.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.) (1930).....	Laboratoriegatan, 3, Stock- holm, Thunstrasse, Bern.
Sweden.....	C. F. J. Dormer, M.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1909).....	Frageur, Battle V. Ordoñez 1921, Monte Video.
Switzerland.....	A. J. K. Clark Kerr (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1931).....	Via San Nicola de Tolentino, 67, Rome, 5.
Uruguay.....	Sir Howard Kennard, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1931).....	Quinta Prospero El Paraiso, Cardoso.
Vatican.....	E. Millington Drake (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.) (1933).....	Zrinskoga ulica 44, Belgrade.
Venezuela.....	Sir R. H. Clive, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1933).....	
Yugoslavia.....	E. A. Keeling (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1932).....	
	Sir N. M. Henderson, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P.) (1909).....	

184 Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London.

Embassies :	Ambassadors and Embassies.	Consulates-General.
American	Robert Worth Bingham, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.	18, Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Argentine	Señor Dr. Don Manuel Malbran, 11, Lowndes Sq.	7, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Belgian	Baron E. de Cartier de Marchienne, 103, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.	10, Belgrave Place, S.W. 1.
Brazilian	Señor Dr. Regis de Oliveira, 19, Up. Brook St., W. 1.	Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C. 1.
Chilean	Señor Don Juan E. Tocornal, 3, Hamilton Pl., W. 1.	1, Hamilton Place, W. 1.
French	Monsieur Charles Corbin, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. 1.	11, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
German	Herr von Hoesch, 9, Carlton House Terrace, Signor Dino Grandi, 4, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.	9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
Italian	Tsunao Matsudaira, G.C.V.O., 37, Portman Sq., W. 1.	68, Portland Place, W. 1.
Japanese	Monsieur Konstanty Skirmunt, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Polish	Señor Ulrich, 12, Gloucester Place, W. 1.	1, Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1.
Portuguese	I. M. Maiky, 13, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. 8.	40, Woburn Square, W.C. 1.
Russian	Señor Don Ramón Pérez de Ayala, 24, Belgrave	3, Rosary Gardens, S.W. 7.
Spanish	Mehmet Munir Bey, 69, Portland Place, W. 1. ... <i>Ministers, &c., and Legations.</i>	20, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
Turkish	Sardar Ali Muhammad Khan, 31, Princes Gate, S.W. 1.	10, Lower Sloane Street, S.W. 1.
Afghan	Legation, 36, Egerton Gardens, S.W. 3.	(None.)
Albanian	Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.	119, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.
Austrian	Señor Don Carlos Aramayo, 16, Grosvenor Place, Monsieur H. Micheli, 24, Queen's Gate Gdns., S.W. 7.	18, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Bolivian	Quo Tai-chi, 49, Portland Place, W. 1.	16, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Bulgarian	(Vacant)	(None.)
Chinese	(Vacant)	49, Portland Place, W. 1.
Colombian	(Vacant)	7, Sicilian Avenue, W.C. 1.
Costa Rican	Don Guillermo Patterson, 39, York Terrace, N.W. 1.	33-35, King William St., E.C. 4.
Cuban	M. Jan Masaryk, C.B.E., 6, Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1.	25, Linden Gardens, W. 2.
Czechoslovak	Count P. F. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, G.C.V.O., 29, Port Street, S.W.	8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Danish	Señor Don V. Trujillo, 67, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.	7, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Dominican	Charge d'Affaires	67, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.
Ecuadorian	Dr. Hafiz Afifi, Pasha, 75, South Audley St., W. 1.	23, College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Egyptian	Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	(None.)
Estonian	Bajirond Tekla Hawariat, 83, Elm Park Gardens, S.W. 10.	167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Ethiopian	M. Georg Gripenberg, 2, Moreton Gdns., S.W. 7.	(None.)
Finnish	Monsieur D. Caclamanos, 51, Up. Brook St., W. 1.	103, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Greek	(Vacant)	131, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Guatemalan	M. René Tancrède Auguste	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Haitian	(B. Hasillo de Telepnef, Cons. Gen.)	4, Denmark Street, W. 1.
Honduras	Count László Szechenyi, 35, Eaton Pl., S.W. 1.	15, Union Court, E.C. 2.
Hungarian	Ja'far Pasha al Askari, 28, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	75, Chester Square, S.W. 1.
Iraqi	M. Karlis Zarins, 87, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.	22, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Latvian	(Vacant)	87, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.
Liberian	M. Vaclovas Skizikauskas, 10, Palace Gate, W. 8.	10, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Lithuanian	(Vacant)	10, Palace Gate, W. 8.
Luxembourg	Señor Don A. Mascareñas, 48, Belgrave Sq., S.W. 1.	Moortfields House, E.C. 2.
Mexican	C. Nuthall Foreman, Cons. Gen.	8, Halkin Street, S.W. 1.
Monaco	Jonkheer Maitre R. de Maere van Swinderen, 21, Portman Sq., W. 1.	37, Conduit Street, W. 1.
Netherlands	Señor Don E. Perez-Triana, 4, Moorgate, E.C. 2.	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Nicaraguan	M. P. B. Vogt, 21-24, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.	15, Union Court, E.C. 2.
Norwegian	Señor Don I. de J. Valdes, Cons. Gen.	21-24, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Panama	(Vacant)	23, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.
Paraguayan	(Vacant)	15, Russell Sq., W.C. 1.
Persian	Señor Don O. R. Benavides, 65, Cadogan Sq., S.W. 1.	10, Princes Gate, S.W. 7.
Peruvian	(Vacant)	145, Sloane Street, S.W. 1.
Rumanian	(Vacant)	4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Salvadoran	(Grand Off. M. A. Jamieson, Cons. Gen.)	7, Union Court, E.C. 2.
San Marino	F. F. Boulton, Government Agent, Millbank House, S.W. 1.	42, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Sarawakian .....		.....
Saudi Arabian	Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, 42, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.	(None.)
Siamese	Phya Subarn Sompatti, 23, Ashburn Pl., S.W. 7.	23, Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.
Swedish	Baron E. K. Palmstierna, G.C.V.O., 27, Portland Place, W. 1.	229, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Swiss	Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 21, Bryanston Sq., S.W. 1.	21, Bryanston Square, S.W. 1.
Uruguayan	Señor Don Pedro Cosío, 53, Harrington Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W. 7.	53, Harrington Gardens, S.W. 7.
Venezuelan	Señor Dr. Don D. Escalante, 50, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	50, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Yugoslavian	M. Djordje Djuric, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

Name	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died	Age	Reign.
<i>Saxons and Danes.</i>					
EOGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWOLF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
(ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
(ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	30	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANER	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARIDCANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	44	0
<i>The House of Normandy.</i>					
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet.</i>					
HENRY II.	(Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.; his grand- mother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred and of Egbert.)	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1307	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1307	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edw. III. <i>The House of Lancaster.</i>	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
<i>The House of York.</i>					
EDWARD IV.	Grandson of Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and of Anne, great- grand-daughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
<i>The House of Tudor.</i>					
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great- granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
JANE	Granddaughter of Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII. (beheaded Feb. 12, 1554)	1553	1554	17	14 days
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Aragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

Scottish Kings and Queens, A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm Ceann-mór	Apr. 1057	Alexander III.	July 8, 1249	James IV.	June 12, 1488
Donald Ban	Nov. 1093	Margaret of Norway	Mar. 19, 1286	James V.	Sept. 9, 1513
Duncan	May, 1094	John Balliol	Nov. 17, 1292	Mary	Dec. 16, 1542
Donald Ban	rest. Nov. 1095	Robert I. (Bruce)	Mar. 27, 1306	Francis and Mary	Apr. 24, 1568
Edgar	Sept. 1097	David II.	June 7, 1329	Mary	Dec. 5, 1566
Alexander I.	Jan. 8, 1107	Robert II. (Stewart)	Feb. 22, 1371	Henry and Mary	July 29, 1565
David I.	April 27, 1124	Robert III.	April 12, 1390	Mary	Feb. 10, 1567
Malcolm (Maiden)	May 24, 1153	James I.	April 4, 1406	James VI.	July 29, 1567
William (The Lion)	Dec. 9, 1165	James II.	Feb. 20, 1437	(Ascended English throne as James I., March 24, 1603.)	
Alexander II.	Dec. 4, 1214	James III.	Aug. 3, 1460		

British Kings and Queens from 1603.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
<i>The House of Stuart.</i>					
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.) {	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, grandda. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII. }	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I. <i>Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.</i>	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
<i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-5. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.</i>					
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.) {	Second son of Charles I. (died Sept. 16, 1701) {	1685	Dep. 1688 {	68	3
WILLIAM III.	(Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689) {	1689	Dec. 1701 {	51	13
MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	33	6
ANNE	Eldest daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
<i>The House of Hanover.</i>					
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III. (Regent from February 5, 1811)	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg.</i>					
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
<i>The House of Windsor.</i>					
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (inter alios) Egbert, King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror; also from the Emperor Charlemagne (b. 742, d. 814), Rodrigo the Cid (b. 1030, d. 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (b. 1123, d. 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (b. 1215, d. 1270).

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 to 1292.

Rhodri the Great	844-878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri	878-916
Hywel Dda, the Good	916-950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf)	950-979
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad	979-985
Cadwallo, his brother	985, 986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda	986-999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf	999-1008
Llewellyn ap Ithyt	1008-1009
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig	1009-1030
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll	1030-1063
Blodddyn ap Cynfyn	1063-1075
Trahaearn ap Caradog	1075-1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago	1081-1137
Owain Gwynedd	1137-1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd	1170-1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great	1194-1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn	1240-1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn	1246-1292

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301.

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1601
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1768
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George (George V.)	1901
Edward	1910

THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

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QUEEN VICTORIA, the only child of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven, P.C., G.C.B. (m. and c.), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. (died Sept. 11, 1921); having issue:—

(a) Alice (*Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885;

(b) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (*Crown Princess of Sweden*), born July 13, 1885; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden.

(c) George, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Commander, late R.N. (*see p. 194*);

(d) Lord Louis Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., born June 25, 1900, Commander, R.N.; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette, daughter of Lord Mount Temple, and has issue two daughters, born 1924 and 1925.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864; died 1918.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866.

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868.

(v) Alix (*Tsarina of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, died July 16, 1918.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1898.

4. Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1900), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, G.B.E., born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869, died April 27, 1932.

(iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, C.I., V.A., G.B.E., born May 3, 1870.

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII.

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, born December 1, 1844 (died Nov. 20, 1925), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne January 22, 1901; crowned at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; died May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, *Duke of Clarence*, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUIS VICTORIA Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, Col.-in-Ch. 4th-7th D.G., born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, 1st *Duke of York* (died Jan. 29, 1912); died Jan. 4, 1932. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Princess Alexandra, *Duchess of Fife* (H.R.H. *Princess Arthur of Connaught*), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur (*see above*).

(ii) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1892; married Nov. 22, 1903, Lord Carnegie, K.C.V.O. (*see Earl of Southesk*, p. 199). Issue:—

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise Augusta, C.I., V.A., G.B.E., born Aug. 22, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 28, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 6th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

7. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (*see also p. 196*), born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louise of Prussia (died March 14, 1917). Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret (born Jan. 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920), married H.R.H. the *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., leaving issue.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V., born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 25, 1913, H.H. the *Duchess of Fife*, having issue *Earl of Macduff*, born Aug. 9, 1914.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 22, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G., P.C., K.T., &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*Earl of Athlone*), K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*see p. 188*).

(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*, born July 19, 1884.

9. H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1828, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue:—

(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison.

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., late KING OF SPAIN.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

Hon. James George Alexander Bannerman Carnegie (Master of Carnegie), born Sept. 23, 1899.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H.M. Queen of Norway*), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY. Issue:—

H.R.H. Olav, *Crown Prince of Norway*, born July 2, 1903, married March 21, 1925, H.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden.

H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild Alexandra, b. June 2, 1906.

H.R.H. Princess Maud Ingeborg, b. Feb. 23, 1912.

6. H.R.H. Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1891.

The House of Windsor.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth**, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, QUEEN MARY, born May 26, 1867; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

(1) The Prince of Wales.

1. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Vice-Admiral, Lieutenant-General, Air Marshal and Hon. Air Commodore-in-Chief Auxiliary Air Force, Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Col. Welsh Guards, and P.O.W. Volrs. (8. Lancs Regt.), Col.-in-Chief 15th Lancers, Middlesex Regt., D.C.L.I., Seaforth Highrs., R. Scots. Fus., 8. Wales Borderers, Leinster Regt., Royal Wilt. Yeomanry, and Cadet Corps of U.K., Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, born June 23, 1894.

(2) The Duke of York.

2. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK (ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., Col. Scots Guards, Col.-in-Chief 15th Hussars, Somerset L.I., East Yorks Regt. and R.A.O.C., Hon. Col. 4th Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Rear Admiral R.N., a Major-Gen. in Army and Air Vice-Marshal R.A.F., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, born Dec. 14, 1895, married April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York, G.B.E., born Aug. 4, 1900), Col.-in-Chief K.O.Y.L.I., and has issue:—

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra, Mary, b. April 21, 1926.

H.M.H. Princess Margaret Rose, b. August 21, 1930.

(3) The Princess Royal.

3. H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY), Countess of Harewood, G.B.E., D.C.L., Col.-in-Chief Royal Scots, born April 25, 1897, married Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, now 6th Earl of Harewood, K.G., D.S.O., and has issue:—

(a) George Henry Hubert, Viscount Lascelles, b. Feb. 7, 1927.

(b) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, b. Aug. 27, 1924.

(4) The Duke of Gloucester.

4. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (Henry William Frederick Albert), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., LL.D., has Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Capt. 10th Hussars, born March 23, 1900.

(5) The Prince George.

5. H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE (George Edward Alexander Edmund), K.G., G.C.V.O., Lieut., R.N., Personal Naval A.D.C. to H.M., born Dec. 20, 1902.

(6) The Prince John.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, born July 22, 1905, died Jan. 18, 1919.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE.

The sons of the Sovereign are in the order of succession to the throne, and after the youngest son the daughters, in the order of their own seniority. Thus after the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York would come the Princess Elizabeth and the Princess Margaret, daughters of the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester and the Prince George; then the Princess Royal and her children; then, as His Majesty has no brother, his sisters, with the children of the eldest in preference to the second sister; then the second daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (his eldest daughter, Queen Marie of Rumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne). After traversing the Saxe-Coburg branch, we treat similarly those of Connaught and Albany. Having thus exhausted the families of all Queen Victoria's sons we turn to her daughters, beginning with the house of the late Empress Frederick; but as this line, with the ex-German Emperor at its head, is wholly out of practical bounds, it would be profitless to pursue the investigation any further.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 24, 1910, reported on July 7, and made recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons. These recommendations, as modified by subsequent events, are also subject to the voluntary deductions announced by H.M. the King.

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£120,000	Duke of York	£25,000
Salaries of Household	125,800	Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	5,000
Expenses of Household	123,000	Duke of Connaught	25,000
Works	20,000	Princess Beatrice	5,000
Royal Bounty	12,300	King Edward VII.'s Daughters	28,000
Unappropriated	5,000	His Majesty's Younger Children	26,000
£470,000			£106,000

The King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
The Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
The Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.
The Treasurer of the Household, Sir Frederick C. Thomson, Bt., K.C., M.P.
The Comptroller of the Household, Sir George Penny, Bt., M.P.
The Vice-Chamberlain, Sir Victor Warrender, Bt., M.C., M.P.

Gold Stick, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Do., Major-General Hon. Sir Cecil Bingham, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Do., Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Montague E. Browning, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, Admiral Sir Reginald Young Tyrwhitt, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O.
Aides-de-Camp General, General Sir Chas. H. Harington, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir David Campbell, K.C.B.; General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; General Sir Cyril N. Macmullen, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Kenneth Wigram, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Percy Radcliffe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Principal Air Aide-de-Camp, Air-Chief-Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Privy Purse Office.

Secretary of the Privy Purse, Paym.-Com. Ernest Dudley Gordon Colles, O.B.E., R.N.

Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse, Clifford Longden, M.V.O.

Clerks, Alfred V. Marten, M.V.O.; A. W. Stone.
H.M. Commissioner, Balmoral, Major D. W. A. D. Mackenzie, D.S.O.

Land Steward, Windsor, Alexander Ritchie.
Agent, Sandringham, Arthur C. Beck, M.V.O.
Consulting Engineer, E. W. Monkhouse, M.V.O., M.A., M.Inst.C.E.

Treasurer's Office.

Deputy Treasurer to the King, Sir Ralph E. Harwood, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.

Comptroller of Supply, J. M. C. Barlerin, M.V.O.
Chief Accountant and Paymaster, G. D. Field, M.V.O.

Accountant, Master of the Household's Dept. and Lord Chamberlain's Office, H. G. Pinnock.

Accountant, Royal Mews, Capt. R. Harwood, M.V.O.

Store Clerk, H. Mercer, M.V.O.
Establishment Clerk, Miss V. Stewart-Richardson, O.B.E.

Clerk to Deputy Treasurer, Miss C. King.

Royal Almonry,

Buckingham Palace, S.W. 1.

High Almoner, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Sub-Almoner, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, G.C.V.O., M.A.
Secretary, Lawrence E. Tanner, M.V.O., M.A., F.S.A.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Clive Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

Assistant Private Secretaries, Maj. Hon. Alexander Hardinge, C.V.O., M.C.; Frank Mitchell, C.B.E., M.V.O.

Equerries, Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Lt.-Col. R. H. Seymour, C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, C.V.O., M.C. (and Assistant Private Secretary); Capt. Lord Claud N. Hamilton, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, D.S.O.

Chief Clerk, Miss H. M. Milson, O.B.E.

Clerks, Miss M. L. Alcock, O.B.E., Miss C. Howland, O.B.E., Miss V. Whishaw, Miss H. C. Gardiner.

The King's Archives.

Keeper of the King's Archives, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Clive Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

Assistant Keeper, Owen Morshead, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.

Registrar, Miss M. Mackenzie, M.A.

Assistants, Miss L. Smith, B.A., LL.B.; Miss Ruth Jones.

Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Buckingham Palace.

Secretary, F. S. Osgood, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss J. Webster, O.B.E.

Lords in Waiting, The Lord Colebrooke, G.C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. The Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.; The Earl of Dunmore, V.C., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Col. Lord Templemore, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Viscount Gage; The Earl of Munster.

Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, G.C.V.O.; Maj. Sir P. Hunloke, K.C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. R. F. Moynaux, C.V.O.; Hon. Gerald H. C. Chichester, C.V.O.; Col. Sir Victor A. F. Mackenzie, Bt., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Adm. Sir Henry Buller, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Brig.-Gen. George C. B. Paynter, C.M.C., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Extra Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Montague E. Elliot, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sir Harry Verney, K.C.V.O.

Gentlemen at Arms: Captain, Brig.-Gen. the Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B.; Lieutenant, Col. Sir St. John Corbet Gore, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Standard Bearer, Col. Wilford N. Lloyd, C.B.

C.V.O. Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant, Brig.-Gen. A. F. Home, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.; *Harbinger*, Brig.-Gen. Sir E. F. O. Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Maj.-Gen.*, B. E. Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Lt. A. Price-Davies*, F.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Brig.-Gen.*, B. T. Buckley, C.B., C.M.G.; *R. H. Kearsley*, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Lt. L. Wheatley*, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *E. B. Worgan*, C.S.I., C.V.O., D.S.O.; *W. D. Wright*, F.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Colonels*, Kenyon Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C.; *Quentin Agnew*, D.S.O., M.V.O.; *W. S. Fergusson*, C.M.G.; *Ulric Thynne*, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.; *Stanley Leonard Barry*, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.; *C. de W. Crookshank*; *Alan T. Paley*, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Hon. Maurice A. Wingfield*, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Eric Fitzgerald Dillon*, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *G. J. Edwards*, D.S.O., M.C.; *R. E. M. Russell*, C.V.O., C.B.E., F.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Lieut.-Colonels*, C. Mansel-Jones, F.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *J. MacRae-Gilstrap*; *Chas. H. Villiers*; *Raymond Webber*; *A. G. Maxwell*, O.B.E.; *S. H. Pollen*, C.M.G.; *G. H. J. Skeffington-Smyth*, D.S.O.; *R. Granville*, D.S.O.; *Lord Herbert Scott*, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Hon. O. E. Vesey*, C.B.E.; *H. M. Pryce-Jones*, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.; *G. H. Barnett*, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *V. Vivian*, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; *M. E. Mackill-Crichton-Maitland*, D.S.O.; *Sir C. F. Carne Rasch*, Bt.; *E. P. Le Breton*; *C. O. V. Gray*, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *F. H. Lister*, D.S.O.; *Majors*, *Harry W. Ricardo*; *Ughtred E. C. Carnegie*, D.S.O., M.C.; *Captain*, *Sir E. B. Towse*, F.C., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Yeomen of the Guard: Captain, The Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, *Lieut.*, Maj. Collin William MacRae, C.V.O., C.B.E. *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig.-Gen. J. C. Wray, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O. *Ensign*, Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles, O.B.E.; *Escons*, Brig.-Gen. R. C. A. McCalmont, D.S.O.; *Lt.-Col. E. B. Frederick*; *Lt.-Col. William Gibbs*; *Brig.-Gen. Lord Roundway*, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G. *Assistant Marshals of the Diplomatic Corps*, J. E. Monck, C.V.O.; *Sir John Lindsay Dashedown*, Bt.

Cyrtabale & Govr. of Windsor Castle, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Ashlone, K.C., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Deputy do., Bt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., G.C.I.K., C.B.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Gen. Sir Lewis S. T. Halliday, F.C., K.C.B.

Groom of the Robes, Hon. Montague C. Elliot, C.V.O., O.B.E.

Surveyor of the King's Pictures, C. H. Collins Baker.

Surveyor of The King's Works of Art, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, G.V.O.

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Owen Frederick Morhead, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., M.A.

Master of the King's Music, Sir Edward Elgar, Bt., O.M., G.C.V.O., Mus.Doc.

Post Laureate, John Edward Masefield, D.Litt.

Ecclesiastical Household.

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Oxford.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. Preb. L. J.

Perceval, C.V.O., M.A.

Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. Sir F. A. S. Folke, Bt., M.V.O.,

M.A.; Rev. H. H. Wood, D.D.; Rev. Canon P. Green, M.A.; Rev. Canon S. Bickersteth, D.D.; Rev. Canon A. E. Brooke, D.D.; Rev. Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, C.M.G., M.A.; Rev. Canon G. E. Newsom, M.A.; Rev. Canon B. E. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.A.; Rev. Canon H. W. Blackburne, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. K. Talbot, M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. M. Walker, LL.D.; Rev. Canon C. E. Raven, D.D.; Very Rev. F. H. Masters, C.B.E., M.A. (Provost of Portsmouth); Rev. C. J. Shebbeare, M.A.; Rev. Canon T. W. Fyfe, D.S.O., M.A.; Very Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, C.M.G., M.A., D.D. (Provost of Sheffield); Rev. C. H. Hamilton, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. R. H. Grant, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Canon W. H. Elliott, M.A.; Ven. Archd. J. W. Hunkin, O.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Rev. F. A. Tremonger, M.A.; Rev. Canon F. H. Dudden, D.D.; Rev. S. C. Carpenter, B.D.; Rev. Canon F. R. Barry, D.S.O., M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Rawlinson, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Macnutt, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. T. P. Williams, D.D.; Rev. H. Costley White, D.D.; Rev. Canon W. J. T. Phyltan-Adams, D.S.O., M.C.; Rev. Canon J. C. H. How; Rev. Canon O. C. Quick, D.D.; Rev. Canon A. S. W. Rose, M.A.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London. *Precentor of the Chapels Royal*, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, C.V.O., M.A.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. L. H. Nixon, M.A.; Rev. A. H. O. McCheane, M.A.; Rev. M. F. Foxell, M.A.

Deputy Priest, Rev. L. J. Collins, M.A.

Honorary Priests, Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.; Rev. W. P. Besley, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.V.O., M.A.

Organist & Composer, Edgar Stanley Roper, M.V.O., Mus.B.

Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev.

Preb. L. J. Percival, C.V.O., M.A.

Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplain, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, K.C.V.O., D.D. (Dean of Windsor)

Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. R. Fuller, M.A.

Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. W. K. Ffinginger, D.D.

Organist, do.—W. J. Phillips, Mus.Doc.

Medical Household.

Physicians in Ordinary, The Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Sir E. Farquhar Buzzard, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Humphry D. Rolleston, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Maurice A. Cassidy, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Physician to the Household, John Alfred Ryle, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Serjeant Surgeon, Wilfred Trotter, M.D., F.R.C.S. *Honorary Serjeant Surgeon*, Sir R. H. Charles, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Honorary Surgeons, Sir Hugh M. Rigby, Bt., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.; Sir Thomas Peel Dunhill, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.

Surgeon to the Household, Albert James Walton, M.S., F.R.C.S., M.B., B.Sc.

Surgeon Apothecary to his Majesty and Surgeon Apothecary to the Household, Sir F. S. Hewatt, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., M.D.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, Sir Henry L. Martyn, K.C.V.O., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, Sir Frederic Jeune Willans, K.C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir Richard R. Cruise, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Col. Sir W. Lister, K.C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Laryngologist to the Household, Sir Milsom Rees, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. Ed.

Surgeon Dentist, Guy Capper Birt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Dentist to the Household, Francis D. Donovan, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Coroner of the King's Household, A. W. Mills, M.V.O.

Master of the Household's Department.

Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.

Deputy Master of the Household, Brig.-Gen. Sir Hill Child, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.

Chief Clerk, Master of the Household's Department, Paymr.-Lieut. W. H. Samways, M.B.E., R.N.

Inspector, Buckingham Palace, T. D. Williams, M.V.O., D.C.M.

Inspector, Windsor Castle, W. March. Palace Steward, E. G. Smiseen.

Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. Moore. Do. *Windsor Castle*, Mrs. Amelia Rawlings.

Lord Chamberlain's Office.

St. James's Palace.

Comptroller, Col. Hon. Sir G. Crichton, G.C.V.O. *Assistant Comptroller*, Maj. Colin Lindsay Gordon, M.V.O.

Chief Clerk, Austin Hertalet, M.V.O.

Chief Clerk, G. A. Tiltman.

State Invitations Assistant, Sir G. Montague Critchett, Bt., M.V.O.

Clerks, Jocelyn Godefroi, M.V.O.; A. S. Buchanan, M.V.O.

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Clerk, A. C. Michlis.

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Assistant Private Secretary, Hon. Gerald H. C. Chichester, C.V.O.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire.

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Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Bradford; The Lady Lamington; The Countess of Shaftesbury.

Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Bertha Dawkins; The Lady Joan Verney; The Lady Cynthia Colville; The Lady Elizabeth Motion; The Lady Victoria Forester.

Extra Woman of the Bedchamber, The Lady Katharine Seymour.

Maid of Honour, Hon. Jean Bruce.

Clerk, Martin J. Richards, M.V.O.

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Hereditary Master of Household, The Duke of Argyll.

Hereditary Standard-Bearer, Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.

Hereditary Keepers—

Holyrood, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

Falkland, The Marquess of Bute, K.T.

Dunstaffnage, The Duke of Argyll.

Stirling, The Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.

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Very Rev. Prof. W. P. Paterson, D.D.; Very

Rev. J. White, D.D.; Rev. Prof. A. Main,

D.D.; Very Rev. N. MacLean, D.D.; Very Rev.

C. L. Warr, M.A. (*extra*); Very Rev. A. Martin,

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£284

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B.S.A., LL.D., £97

Sculptor, J. P. MacGillivray, R.S.A., LL.D.

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LL.D.; J. Cowan, M.D., D.Sc.; Sir A. W. Mackin-

tosh, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.R.D.

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C.M., M.B.; John Fraser, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.D.

Extra Surgeon, Sir Harold Stiles, K.B.E., LL.D.

Surgeon Apothecary, Balnarnock, George Proctor

Middleton, M.B., Ch.B.

Holyrood Do., N. S. Carmichael, M.B., Ch.B.,

F.R.C.P.E.

Honorary Surgeon Dentist, L. C. Broughton-

Head, M.B., Ch.B., LL.D.S.

Honorary Surgeon Oculist, A. H. Sinclair, M.D.,

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Extra Surgeon Oculist, Sir G. A. Berry, M.B.,

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The Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall,

Edinburgh.

Capt. General, Duke of Buccleuch and Queens-

berry, K.T.

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Lady in Waiting, Mrs. Holden

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Equerry, Capt. FitzRoy Hubert Piers.

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Laue, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett,

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Capt. Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.

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Surgeon in Ordinary, D. C. Rice Oxley, M.C., M.B.

§ The Peerage. THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

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The following table, specifying the present composition of the House of Lords, is taken from WHITAKER'S PEERAGE. Up to the date of our going to Press, the list stands as under:—

	Hereditary.	Term.	Life or a	Minors†	Total	Peereesses
Princes of the Blood Royal	4	...	...	...	4	...
Archbishops.....	2	...	...	...	2	...
Dukes.....	19	...	...	1	20	1
Marquesses.....	27	...	...	...	27	...
Earls.....	122	...	...	10	132	3
Viscounts.....	73	...	...	...	73	2
Bishops.....	24	...	...	...	24	...
Barons.....	421	8	12	...	441	12
Scottish Representative Peers.....	16	...	...	...	16	...
Irish ditto.....	18 (*)	...	...	...	18	...
	666	68	23			

* Exclusive of ten vacancies unfilled. † Minors attaining their majority during 1934 are not so shown.

ROYAL DUKES (4)—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1337 Cornwall, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337), Scottish Duke of Rothesay (1398), K.G., P.C., b. 1894, s. 1910.

1900 York, Albert, Duke of York, K.G., P.C., K.T., b. 1895, m.

1908 Gloucester, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., b. 1900.

1874 Connaught & Strathearn, Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., P.C., *Field Marshal*, b. 1850, m.



ARCHBISHOPS—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.



Trans.

1908 Canterbury, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., b. 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901; translated to York 1909.

1908 York, William Temple, P.C., D.D., b. 1881. *Consecrated Bishop of Manchester* 1901.



DUKES.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.



Created.

Title, Name, &c.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1868 I. *Abercorn, James Albert Edward Hamilton, K.G., K.P. (Brit.

Mary, and Scott Earl, both Abercorn), b. 1869, s. 1913, m.

1901 M. *Argyll, {Niall Darnmaid Campbell (U.K. Duke, Argyll), b. 1872, s. 1924* }

1903 S. *Atholl, John George Stewart-Murray, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (Brit. Earl, Strathgordon), b. 1871, s. 1917, m.

1882 Beaufort, Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, G.C.V.O., b. 1900, s. 1924, m.

1894 Bedford, Herbert Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., b. 1858, s. 1893, m.

1711 Brandon. See "Hamilton," Scott. Duke, below.

1863 B. *Buckingham & Queensberry (1906), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (Engl. Earl, Devonshire), b. 1864, s. 1914, m.

1894 Devonshire, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1868, s. 1908, m.

1875 Grafton, John Charles William FitzRoy, b. 1914, s. 1930, m.

1843 S. *Hamilton, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (Brit. Duke, Brandon), b. 1862, s. 1905, m.

1894 Leeds, John Francis Godolphin Osborne (Scott. Visct., Dunblane), b. 1901, s. 1907, m.

1766 I. *Leinster, Edward Fitzgerald (Brit. Visct., Leinster), b. 1892, s. 1922, m.

1875 S. *Lennox. See "Richmond and Gordon," Engl. Duke, below.

1719 Manchester, William Angus Drago Montagu, P.C., b. 1877, s. 1892, m.

1902 Marlborough, Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., T.D., b. 1871, s. 1892, m.

1907 S. *Mountray, James Graham, C.B., G.V.O. (Brit. Earl, Graham), b. 1878, s. 1925, m.

1758 Newcastle (under Lynne), Henry Francis Pelham-Clinton-Rope, b. 1866, s. 1928, m.

1483 Norfolk, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1908, s. 1917, m.

1766 Northumberland, Henry George Alan Percy, b. 1912, s. 1930, m.

1716 Portland, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1857, s. 1879, m.

1875 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1870, s. 1928, m.

1875 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1870, s. 1928, m.

1875 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1870, s. 1928, m.

1875 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1870, s. 1928, m.

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1875 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1870, s. 1928, m.

1875 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1870, s. 1928, m.

1875 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1870, s. 1928, m.



1875 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1870, s. 1928, m.


1875 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1870, s. 1928, m.

1875 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1870, s. 1928, m.

1875 Richmond & Gordon (1876), Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (Scott. Duke, Lennox), b. 1870, s. 1928, m.

§ For list of Contractions used, see p. 215.

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1707 S.	*Rozburgh, George Victor Robert John Innes-Ker (U.K. Earl, Innes), b. 1913, s. 1932.	Lt.-Col. Lord Alastair I.-K., D.S.O., b. 1880.
1703	Rutland, John Henry Montagu Manners, b. 1886, s. 1925, m. ...	Mary, of Granby, b. 1919
1864	St. Albans, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, b. 1870, s. '98	Lord Osborne B., b. 1874
1847	Somerset, Evelyn Francis Edward Seymour, D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1882, s. 1931, m.	Lord Seymour, b. 1920
1833	Sutherland, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower (Scott. Earl, Sutherland), K.T., b. 1888, s. 1913, m.	{ Fredk. N. S.-L.-G., b. 1874; for heir to Eldon, see Sutherland, Earl of
1814	Wellington, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (Irish Earl, Mornington), b. 1849, s. 1900, m.	Marquess Douro, b. 1876
1874	Westminster, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1879, s. 1899, m.	{ Capt. Robert A. G., M.C., b. 1895
	MARQUESSSES.—Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of —.	Addressed as, My
	Lord Marquess. In titles marked * the "of" is not used.	For the style of 
	Marquessses' sons, see under "DUKES", p. 193.	
1790	Abercorn. See "Abercorn", Irish Duke.	
1815	Aberdeen and Tennair, John Campbell Gordon, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Scott. Earl, Aberdeen), b. 1847, 1st Marquess, m.	Earl of Haddo, C.B.E., b. 1879
1876	Abergavenny, Henry Gilbert Ralph Nevill, b. 1854, s. 1927, m.	{ Maj. Guy T. M. Larnach-Nevill, b. 1883
1881	Ailesbury, George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., b. 1873, s. 1911, m.	Earl of Cardigan, b. 1904
1831	Ailes, Arch. Kennedy (Scott. Earl, Cassillis), b. 1847, s. 1870, m.	Earl of Cassillis, b. 1872
1815	Anglesey, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, G.C.V.O., b. 1885, s. 1905, m.	Earl of Uxbridge, b. 1922
1789	Bath, Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., P.C., C.B. b. 1862, s. 1896, w.	{ Viscount Weymouth, M.P., b. 1905
1826	Bristol, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., b. 1863, s. 1907, m.	Lord Walter H., b. 1865
1796	Bute, John Crichton-Stuart, K.T. (Scott. Earl, Dunfries), b. 1881, s. 1900, m.	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1907
1927	Cambridge, George Francis Hugh Cambridge, K.C.V.O., b. 1895, s. 1927, m.	{ Lord Frederic C. E. C., b. 1907
1812	Camden, John Charles Pratt, G.C.V.O., b. & s. 1872, m.	Earl of Brecknock, b. 1899
1917	Cartbrooke, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1886, 1st Marquess, m. (see p. 187)	(None)
1815	Cholmondeley, George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, (Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley), b. 1883, s. 1923, m.	Earl of Rocksavage, b. 1919
1816 I.	*Conyngham, Frederick William Burton Conyngham (U.K. Baron, Minister), b. 1890, s. 1918, m.	{ Earl of Mount Charles, b. 1924
1911	Crewe, Robt. Onley A. Crewe-Milnes, K.G., P.C., b. 1868, 1st Marquess, m.	(None)
1791 I.	*Donegall, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (Brit. Baron, Fishwick), b. 1903, s. 1904	Seynere E. S. Fitz. C., b. 1861
1789 I.	*Downshire, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (Brit. Earl, Hillyborough), b. 1894, s. 1918	{ Lord Arthur F. Hy. H., b. 1895
1888	Dufferin & Ava, Basil Sheridan Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, (Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye), b. 1909, s. 1930, m.	{ (None to Marquessate; see Dufferin & Claneboye)
1800 I.	*Ely, George Herbert Loftus (U.K. Baron, Loftus), b. 1854, s. 1925, w.	Viscount Loftus, b. 1903
1801	*Ezter, William T. Brownlow Cecil, C.M.G., b. 1876, s. 1898, m.	Lord Burghley, M.P., b. 1905
1800 I.	*Headfort, Geoffrey Thomas Taylor (U.K. Baron, Kentis), b. '78 s. 1894, m.	Earl of Bective, b. 1902
1793	Hertford, George Francis Alexander Seymour (Irish Baron, Comau), b. 1871, s. 1912	{ Brig.-Gen. Lord Henry S., D.S.O., b. 1878
1899 S.	*Huntly, Charles Gordon, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Meldrum), b. 1847, s. 1863, m.	Douglas C. L. G., b. 1908
1784	Lanadowne, Henry William Edmond Petty-Fitzmaurice, D.S.O., M.V.O. (Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne), b. 1872, s. 1927, m.	Earl of Kerry, b. 1917
1902	Linthgow, Victor Alexander John Hope, K.T., G.C.I.E., O.B.E., T.D. (Scott. Earl, Hopetoun), b. 1887, s. 1908, m.	Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1912
1816 I.	*Londonderry, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., M.V.O. (U.K. Earl, Vane), b. 1878, s. 1913, m.	{ Viscount Castlereagh, M.P., b. 1902
1701 S.	*Lothian, Philip Henry Kerr, C.H. (U.K. Baron, Kerr), b. '82, s. '30	Peter F. W. K., b. 1922
1917	*Milford Haven, George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., b. 1892, s. 1922, m. (see p. 187)	Earl of Medina, b. 1919
1838	Normandy, Oswald Constantine John Phipps (Irish Baron, Mulgrave), b. 1912, s. 1932	Vivian L. A. P., b. 1884
1812	Northampton, William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, D.S.O., b. 1885, s. 1913, m.	{ Edward Robt. Compton, b. 1891
1805 I.	*Ormonde, James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (U.K. Baron, Ormonde), b. 1849, s. 1919, m.	Earl of Ossory, b. 1890
1882 S.	Queenberry, Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, b. 1896, s. 1920, m.	{ Viscount Drumlanrig, b. '29
1906	Reading, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., b. 1860, 1st Marquess, m.	{ Viscount Eriagh, M.C., K.C., b. 1880

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1789	Salisbury, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., b. 1861, s. 1903, m.	Viscount Cranborne, M.P., b. 1893
1800 I.*	Styio, George Ulrick Browne (U.K. Baron, Montague), b. 1856, s. 1913, m.	Earl of Altamont, b. 1898 George Ferrars T., b. 1894
1787	Townshend, G. J. Patrick Dominic Townshend, b. 1916, s. 1921, M.	Lord Edward H., b. 1888
1894 S.*	Tweeddale, Wm. George Montagu Hay (U.K. Baron, Tweeddale), b. 1884, s. 1911, m.	Earl of Tyrone, b. 1933 Maj. Charles S. P., M.V.O., [b. 1873]
1789 I.*	Waterford, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (Brit. Baron, Tyrone), b. 1901, s. 1911, m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, b. 1908
1851	Winchester, Henry William Montagu Paulet, b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	—, Addressed as,
1892	Zetland, Lawrence John L. Dundas, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., b. 1876, s. 1909, m.	—, the daughters
<div>  </div> <p>EARLS.—Style (see footnote, p. 278). The Right Hon. the Earl of My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., e.g. the Hon. John Lady Elizabeth —. Where marked * the "of" is not used.</p>		
1866 S.*	Abercorn. See "Abercorn," Irish Duke	Hon. Arthur B., D.S.O., M.C., [b. 1886]
1862 S.*	Aberdeen. See "Aberdeen and Temair" (U.K. Marg.)	Lord Ogilvy, b. 1906
1868	Abingdon, Montagu Henry Edmund Cecil Bertie, b. 1887, s. 1928, m.	Viscount Bury, M.C., b. 1882
1899 S.*	Airlie, David Lyulph Gore Walseley Ogilvy, G.C.V.O., M.O.H., b. 93, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Humphrey A., b. 1903 Lord Willoughby de Eresby, b. 1907
1867	Albemarle, Arnold A. C. Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., b. 58, s. 94, m.	Viscount Glerawly, b. 1894
1886	Amherst, Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M.C., b. 1896, s. 1927	Hon. James A. (t. M.C.D.), [1917]
1892	Ancaster, Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., b. 1867, s. 1910, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1903
1789 I.*	Annesley, Walter Beresford Annesley, b. 1861, s. 1914, w.	(None)
1785 I.	Antrim, Randal John Somerled McDonnell, b. 1911, s. 1932	{Hon. C. D. Finch-Knight-ley, b. 1886
1762 I.*	Arran, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (U.K. Baron, Sudley), b. 1868, s. 1901, w.	Viscount Traipain, b. 1902
1917	Athlone, Alexander Augustus Frederick (George Cambridge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1874, 1st Earl, m.	Hon. Charles B. A. B., b. 1904
1714	Aylesford, Heneage Michael Charles Finch, b. 1908, s. 1924	{Lord Aspley, D.S.O., M.C., M.P., b. 1895
1902	Balfour, Gerald William Balfour, P.C., b. 1853, s. 1930, m.	Lieut. Viscount Borodale, R.N., M.P., b. 1905
1800 I.	Bandon, Percy R. G. Bernard, b. 1904, s. 1924, m.	Visct. Eimley, M.P., b. 1903
1772	Bathurst, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., b. 1864, s. 1892, m.	Hon. Cecil L.-C., b. 1873
1919	Beatty, David Beatty, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1871, 1st Earl, w.	(None)
1815	Beauchamp, William Lyon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1872, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Duncannon, b. 1913
1797 I.	Belmore, Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1870, s. 1913	(None)
1879	Berkeley, Randal Thos. Mowbray Berkeley, b. 1865, s. 1888, m.	Viscount Newport, b. 1911
1739 I.*	Bewborough, Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Brit. Baron, Ponsonby), b. 1880, s. 1920, m. (Gov.-Gen. of Canada)	Lord Glenorchy, b. 1919
1922	Birkenhead, Frederick Smith, b. 1907, s. 1930	Lord Cardross, b. 1878
1813	Bradford, Orlando Bridgeman, b. 1873, s. 1915, m.	Arthur E. H.-H., b. 1864
1877 S.*	Breadalbane and Holland, Charles William Campbell, M.C., b. 1905, s. 1923, m.	(None)
1746	Brooke. See "Warwick"	Hon. Edward C., C.B., b. 1880
1469 S.	Buchan, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, b. 1850, s. 1898, m.	Viscount Garmoyne, b. 1907
1746	Buckinghamshire, John Haupden Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, b. 1906, s. 1930	Rev. Hon. Chas. Sinclair, b. 65
1920	Buxton, Sydney Charles Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1853, 1st Earl, m.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand A., [D.S.O., M.C., b. 1888]
1800	Cadogan, William Gerald Charles Cadogan, b. 1914, s. 1933, M.	(None)
1878	Cairns, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., b. 1865, s. 1905, m.	Viscount Morpeth, b. 1923
1543 S.	Caithness, Norman Macleod Buchan, C.B.E., b. 1862, s. 1914, w.	Lord Porchester, b. 1924
1801 I.	Caledon, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, b. 1885, s. 1898	(None)
1831	Camperdown, George Alexander Phillips Haldane-Duncan, b. 1845, s. 1918, w.	Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1931
1861	Carlisle, George Joselyn L'Estrange Howard, b. 1895, s. 1912, m.	Viscount Stuart, b. 1921
1793	Carnarvon, Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, b. 1898, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Archibald H. C., b. 1873
1839 S.	Carnwath, Arthur Edward Dalzell, C.B., b. 1851, s. 1931, m.	Capt. Hon. Lionel L., D.S.O., R.N., b. 1873
1748 I.*	Carrick, Theobald Walter Somerset Henry Butler (U.K. Baron, Butler), b. 1903, s. 1931, m.	Viscount Emlyn, b. 1932
1509 S.*	Casimlie. See "Ailes," U.K. Marquess	Hon. Charles H. S.-S., b. 1864
1800 I.	Castle Stewart, Arthur Stuart, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Henry P., b. 1875
1814	Cathcart, Alan Cathcart (Scott. Baron, Cathcart), b. 1919, s. 1927, M.	
1647 I.*	Cavan, Field Marshal Frederick Rudolph Lambart, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., b. 1865, s. 1900, m.	
1827	Cawdor, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, b. 1900, s. 1914, m.	
1628	Chesterfield, Henry Athole Scudamore-Stanhope, b. 1855, s. 1933	
1801	Chichester, John Buxton Pelham, b. 1912, s. 1926	

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldes Son or Heir.</i>
1803 I.	*Clancarty, Richard Frederick John Donough Le-Poer-Trench (U.K. <i>Visc.</i> , <i>Clancarty</i>), b. 1801, s. 1809, m.	Hon. Roderic C. B. Le P.-T., M.C., b. 1895
1776 I.	*Clannwilliam, Arthur Vesey Meade (U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Clannwilliam</i>), M.C., b. 1873, s. 1907, m.	Lord Gillford, b. 1914
1776	Clarendon, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Gov.-Gen. of the Union of South Africa), b. 1877, s. 1914, m.	Lord Hyde, b. 1906
1793 I.	Clonmell, Dudley A. C. Scott, b. 1853, s. 1908, m.	(None)
1600 I.	*Cork & Orrery (1600), Robert John Lascelles Boyle (Brit. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Boyle</i>), b. 1864, s. 1905, m.	Vice-Adm. Sir W. H. D. B., C.B., b. 1873
1850	Cottenham, Mark Everard Pepys, b. 1903, s. 1922, m.	Hon. John P., b. 1907
1762 I.	*Courtois, James Richard Neville Stopford, O.B.E. (Brit. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Saltersford</i>), b. 1877, s. 1913, m.	Viscount Stopford, b. 1908
1897	Coventry, George William Reginald Victor Coventry, b. 1900, s. 1930, m.	Hon. John C., b. 1903
1857	*Cowley, Christian Arthur Wellesley, b. 1890, s. 1919, m.	Viscount Dangan, b. 1901
1892	Cranbrook, John David Gathorne-Hardy, b. 1900, s. 1915, m.	Lord Medway, b. 1913
1801	Craven, William Robert Bradley Craven, b. 1917, s. 1932, m.	{ Maj. Hon. Rupert C. C., b. 1870
1398 S.	*Crawford, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P.C., K.T. (U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Wigan</i>), b. 1871, s. 1913, m.	Lord Balmiel, M.P., b. 1900
1901	Croner, Rowland Thos. Baring, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., b. 1877, s. 1917, m.	Viscount Errington, b. 1918
1833 S.	*Dalhousie, John Gilbert Ramsay (U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Ramsay</i>), b. 1904, s. 1908	Hon. Simon R., b. 1914
1795 I.	Darney, Esme Ivo Bligh, b. 1886, s. 1907, m.	Lord Clifton, b. 1915
1711	Dartmouth, William Heneage Legge, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., V.D., b. 1851, s. 1891, w.	Viscount Lewisham, b. 1881
1761	*De La Warr, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, b. 1900, s. 1915, m.	Lord Buckhurst, b. 1901
1602	Denbigh, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, G.C.V.O. (Irish <i>Earl</i> , <i>Desmond</i>), b. 1859, s. 1890, m.	Viscount Feilding, C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1885
1485	Derby, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1865, s. 1908, m.	Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P., b. 1894
1793 I.	Desart, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, P.C., K.P., K.C.B. (U.K., <i>Baron</i> , <i>Desart</i>), b. 1848, s. 1898, w.	(None)
1602 I.	*Desmond. See "Denbigh, Eng. <i>Earl</i> " ("Denbigh and Desmond")	
1553	Devon, Rev. Henry Hugh Courtenay, b. 1871, s. 1907	Rev. Hon. Fredk. C., b. 1875
1663	Doncaster, "Buccleuch and Q.", <i>Scott. Duke</i>	
1800 I.	*Donoughmore, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., P.C. (U.K. <i>Visc.</i> , <i>Hutchinson</i>), b. 1875, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Suddale, b. 1908
1661 I.	*Drogheda, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, C.M.G., b. 1884, s. 1908, m.	Viscount Moore, b. 1910
1837	Ducie, Capel Henry Berkeley Moreton, b. 1875, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Algernon H. M., b. 1880
1860	Dudley, William Humble Eric Ward, M.C., b. 1894, s. 1912, w.	Viscount Ednam, b. 1900
1633 S.	*Dunfries & Bute (1903). See "Bute," <i>Brit. Marg.</i>	
1669 S.	Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., b. 1852, s. 1885, w.	Lord Cochrane, b. 1886
1886 S.	*Dunmore, Alexander Edward Murray, V.C., D.S.O., M.V.O. (U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Dunmore</i>), b. 1871, s. 1907, m.	Viscount Fincastle, b. 1908
1822 I.	Dunraven & Mount <i>Earl</i> , Windham Henry Wyndham-Quin, C.B., D.S.O., b. 1857, s. 1906, m.	Viscount Adare, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1887
1833	Durham, John Frederick Lambton, b. 1884, s. 1909, m.	Viscount Lambton, b. 1900
1843 S.	Dyarth, William John Manners Tollemache, b. 1859, s. 1878, m.	Mrs. Oswin Greaves, b. 1889
1837	Eglinton, Gordon Frederick Henry Charles Howard, b. 1873, s. 1907, m.	Lord Howard of Effingham, b. 1905
1908 S.	*Eglinton & Winton (1900), Archibald Seton Montgomerie (U.K. <i>Earl</i> , <i>Winton</i>), b. 1880, s. 1919, m.	Lord Montgomerie, b. 1914
1733 I.	*Egmont, Frederick George Moore Perceval (Brit. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Lovel & Holland</i>), b. 1914, s. 1932, m.	George E. S. P., b. 1874
1821	Eldon, John Scott, b. 1809, s. 1906	Hon. Michael S., b. 1900
1633 S.	*Elgin & Kincardine (1647), Edward James Bruce, K.T., C.M.G. (U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Elgin</i>), b. 1881, s. 1917, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1904
1846	Ellesmere, John Francis Grauville S. Egerton, M.V.O., b. 1872, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Brackley, b. 1915
1789 I.	*Enniskillen, John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Grinstead</i>), b. 1876, s. 1904, m.	Viscount Cole, b. 1901
1789 I.	*Erne, John Henry George Crichton (U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Fermanagh</i>), b. 1907, s. 1914, m.	Col. Hon. Sir George C., G.C.V.O., b. 1874
1453 S.	*Erroll, Joselyn Victor Hay (U.K. <i>Baron</i> , <i>Kilmarnock</i>), b. 1901, s. 1908, m.	Lady Diana H., b. 1906 (to Scott, Eldm.)
1661	Essex, Algernon George de Vere Capell, b. 1884, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Gilbert H., b. 1903 (to U.K. Bny)
1711	*Ferreze, Walter Knight Shirley, b. 1864, s. 1912, m.	Viscount Malden, b. 1906
		Viscount Tamworth, b. 1894

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldert Son or Heir.
1868	Feverham, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, b. 1906, s. 1916, m.	(None to Earldom: to Feverham Bny., Col. Charles W. E. D., C.B.E., b. 1862)
1658 1.*	Fingall, Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (U.K. Baron, Fingall), b. 1896, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Gerald P., b. 1899
1716 1.	Fitzwilliam, Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam	Viscount Milton, b. 1910
1746 5.	Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam), b. 1872, s. 1902, m.	
1789	Fortescue, Hugh William Fortescue, M.C., b. 1881, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Ebrington, b. 1920
1841	Gainsborough, Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, b. 1923, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Gerard E. N., b. 1926
1623 5.	Galloway, Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies), b. 1822, s. 1920, m.	Lord Garlies, b. 1928
1703 5.	Glasgow, Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Fairlie), b. 1874, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Kelburn, b. 1910
1806 1.*	Gosford, Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson, M.C. (U.K. Baron, Worthingham), b. 1877, s. 1922, m.	Viscount Acheson, b. 1911
1722	Graham, See "Montrose" Scott. Duke	
1684 1.*	Granard, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Granard), b. 1874, s. 1889, m.	Viscount Forbes, b. 1915
1833	Granville, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1872, s. 1891, m.	Rr.-Adm. Hon. W. L.-G., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1880
1806	Grey, Charles Robert Grey, b. 1879, s. 1917, m.	Francis Wm. G., b. 1860
1758	Guilford, Frederick George North, b. 1876, s. 1885, m.	Lord North, b. 1902
1619 5.	Haddington, George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., b. 1894, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Chas. Wm. B. H., b. 1900
1919	Haig, George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig, b. 1918, s. 1928, m.	(None)
1898	Halbury, Harding Goulburn Giffard, K.C., b. 1880, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Tiverton, b. 1908
1754	Hardwicke, Charles Alexander Yorke, b. 1869, s. 1909	Philip G. Y., b. 1906
1812	Harewood, Henry George Charles Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1882, s. 1920, m.	Viscount Lascelles, b. 1923
1724	Harrington, Wm. Henry Leicester Stanhope, b. 1922, s. 1929, m.	Aubrey S., b. 1857
1809	Harrowby, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, b. 1864, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Sandon, b. 1892
1772	Hillsborough, See "Downshire, Irish Marq."	
1605 5.	Horne, Chas. Cospatrik Archibald Douglas-Home, K.T. (U.K. Baron, Douglas), b. 1872, s. 1918, m.	Lord Dunglass, M.P., b. 1903
1703 5.	Hopetoun, See "Linlithgow, U.K. Marq."	
1821	Hove, Francis Richard H. P. Curzon, P.C., C.B.E., V.D., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Curzon, b. 1908
1529	Huntingdon, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1868, s. 1885, m.	Viscount Hastings, b. 1901
1885	Iddesleigh, Henry Stafford Northcote, b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1912
1756	Iichester, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, O.B.E., b. 74, s. '05, m.	Lord Stavordale, b. 1905
1929	Inchcape, Kenneth Mackay, b. 1897, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Glenapp, b. 1917
1837	Innes, See "Roxburghe" Scott. Duke	
1900	Inverness, See "York, Royal Duke	
1919	Iveagh, Rupert Edward Cecil Lee Guinness, C.B., C.M.G., b. 1874, s. 1927, m.	Viscount Elveden, b. 1912
1925	Jellicoe, John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., b. 1859, 1st Earl, Admiral of the Fleet, m.	Viscount Brocas, b. 1918
1697	Jerey, George Francis Child-Villiers (Irish Visct., Grandson), b. 1910, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Edward M. C.-F., b. 1913
1801 1.*	Kenmare, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Kenmare), b. 1860, s. 1905, m.	Viscount Castlerosse, b. 1891
1723 1.*	Kerry & Shelburne (1753). See "Lansdowne," Brit. Marq.	
1822 1.*	Kilmorey, Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	Maj. Hon. Francis Edward N., M.V.O., b. 1886
1666	Kimberley, John Wodehouse, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1883, s. 1932, m.	Lord Wodehouse, b. 1924
1768 1.*	Kingston, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, b. 1874, s. 1896, m.	Viscount Kingsborough, b. 1897
1633 5.*	Kinnoull, Geo. Harley Ray (Brit. Baron, Hay), b. 1902, s. 1916, m.	Col. Arthur W. H. Hay-Drummond, b. 1862
1677 5.*	Kintore, Arthur George Keith-Falconer, (U.K. Baron, Kintore), b. 1879, s. 1930.	Lady Stonehaven b. 1874, to Scott. Eldm. of Kintore; Adrian W. K.-F., b. 1888, to U.K. Bny. of K. and Scott. Bny. of Falconer
1914	Kitchener of Khartoum, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, b. 1846, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Broome, b. 1919
1756 1.	Lanesborough, Henry Cavendish Butler, b. 1868, s. 1929, m.	Lord Newtown Butler, b. 1918
1644 5.*	Lauderdale, Ian Colin Maitland, b. 1891, s. 1931, m.	Lord Thirlestane, b. 1915
1837	Leicester, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1848, s. 1909, m.	Viscount Coke, b. 1880
1795 1.*	Leitrim, Charles Clements (U.K. Baron, Clements), b. 1879, s. 1892	(None)

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1642 s.†	Leven & Melville (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, b. 1890, s. 1913, m.	Lord Balgonie, b. 1904
1831	Lichfield, Thomas Edward Anson, b. 1883, s. 1918, m.	Viscount Anson, b. 1913
1803 i.	Limerick, Edmund Colquhoun Pery, D.R.O. (U.K. Baron, Forfeited), b. 1888, s. 1909, m.	Viscount Glentworth, b. 1930
1633 s.†	Lindsay, Reginald Lindsay-Bethune, b. 1867, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Archibald B., b. 1878
1866	Lindsey, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, b. 1861, s. 1899, w.	Earl of Abingdon, b. 1887
1776 i.	Listerine, Ernest Edmnd H. Malet Vaughan, b. 1808, s. 1899, m.	Lord Vaughan, b. 1918
1838 i.	Listonville, William Francis Hare (U.K. Baron, Hare), b. 1806, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Richard G. H., b. 1907
1905	Liverpool, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.B., G.O.M.G., G.R.E., M.V.O., b. 1870, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Gerald F., D.S.O., b. 1878 (None to Earldom; to Bny., Capt. Ernest W. D., R.N., b. 1876)
1887	Londenborough, Hugo William Cecil Denison, b. 1894, s. 1900 ...	Hon. Francis A. P., b. 1905 (Hon. Lancelot L., O.B.E., b. 1867)
1785 i.	Longford, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (U.K. Baron, Silchester), b. 1902, s. 1915, m.	(None to Earldom; to King Bny., Col. Henry S. King, b. 1860)
1807	Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil Lowther, K.G., G.O.V.O., b. 1837, s. 1882, m.	Lord Bingham, M.C., b. 1898
1838	Lovelace, Peter Malcolm King, b. 1905, s. 1909	Viscount Knebworth, b. 1910
1795 i.†	Lutcan, George Charles Bingham, K.B.E., G.B., b. 1860, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Parker, b. 1914
1880	Lytton, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.R., b. 1876, s. 1891, m.	Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1907
1791	Macclesfield, George Lovetson Wm. Hy. Parker, b. 1888, s. 1896, m.	Lord Skene, M.P., b. 1900
1800	Malinebury, James Edward Harris, b. 1872, s. 1899, m.	Gervase K. P., M.G., b. 1881
1776 & 1792	Manfield, Alan David Murray (Scott. Vint., Stormont), b. 1864, s. 1906, w.	Lord Erskine, M.P., b. 1895
1806	Manners, Evelyn Robert Pierrepont, b. 1888, s. 1906 ...	Lord Naas, b. 1890
1405 s.	Mar, Lionel Walter Young, b. 1891, s. 1938 ...	Lord Ardee, b. 1910
1565 s.	Mar & Kellie (1819), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., b. 1865, s. 188, m.	Viscount Pollington, b. 1906
1785 i.	Mayo, Walter Lougley Bourke, b. 1850, s. 1897, m.	Viscount Dunford, M.C., b. 1888
1687 i.	Meath, Reginald Le Normand Brazazon, C.B., C.B.E. (U.K. Baron, Chaworth), b. 1860, s. 1909, m.	Viscount Meigund, b. 1928
1766 i.	Mezborough, John Henry Savile, b. 1868, s. 1916, m.	Hon. John S., b. 1894
1900	Middleton William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C., K.P., b. 1856, 1st Earl, m.	Hon. Montagu F., b. 1878
1911	Midlothian. See "Rosebery," below.	Lord Aberdour, b. 1907 i. 43
1813	Minto, Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, b. 1891, s. 1914, m.	Richd. John F. B., M.V.O., b. 1869
1562 s.	Moray, Francis Douglas Stuart, M.C. (Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart), b. 1892, s. 1930, m.	Edward C. FitzC., b. 1899
1815	Morley, Edmund Robert Parker, b. 1877, s. 1905	Hon. Edward N., b. 1860
1760 i.	Morwington. See "Wellington," U.K. Duke	Lady Maria Sofia G.-B., b. 1866
1458 s.†	Morton, Sholto George Watson Douglas, b. 1844, s. 1884, s. 1917, m.	Otway S. G.-T., b. 1886 i. 89
1789	Mount Edgcombe, Peter A. Hamilton Edgcombe, b. 1865, s. 1917, m.	Visc. Somerton, b. 1910
1831	Munster, Geoffrey W. R. H. FitzClarence, b. 1906, s. 1928, m.	Hon. Douglas C., b. 1870
1805	Nelson, Thomas Horatio Nelson, b. 1857, s. 1913	Viscount Cranley, b. 1913
1660 s.	Nesburgh, Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini, b. 1862, s. 1908, m.	Lady Mary Goring, b. 1903
1837 i.	Norbury, Wm. Bradburn Lindsey Graham-Toler, b. 1862, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Herbert A., b. 1880
1806 i.	Normanton, Sidney J. Agar (U.K. Baron, Somerton), b. 1865, s. 1913, m.	Viscount Clarendon, b. 1901
1647 s.	Norfolk, David L. G. H. Carnogile, b. 1901, s. 1921, m.	Lord Herbert, b. 1906
1801	Onslow, Richard William Alan Onslow, P.C., O.B.K., b. 1876, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Sir Eric D., K.C.M.G., b. 1876
1696 s.	Orkney, Edmund Walter FitzMaurice, b. 1867, s. 1889, m.	Viscount Windsor, b. 1923
1905	Oxford & Asquith, Julian Edward Geo. Asquith, b. 1916, s. 1928, M.	Viscount Carlow, b. 1907
1909	Peel, Wm. Robert Wellesley Peel, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., b. 1867, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Lynton, M.P., (None), b. 1898
1551	Penbrooke & Montgomery (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., b. 1880, s. 1913, m.	Viscount Clive, b. 1904
1605 s.	Perth, William Hugh Drummond, b. 1871, s. 1902, m.	Viscount Folkestone, b. 1927
1905	Phymouth, Ivor Miles Windsor-Clive (Eng. Baron, Windsor), P.C., b. 1889, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Edward P. U.K., b. 1914
1785 i.	Portarlington, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1883, s. 1902, m.	Viscount Jocelyn, b. 1909
1743	Portsmouth, Oliver Henry Wallop, b. 1861, s. 1905, m.	Michael H. M., b. 1922
1706	Poulett, George Anias Fitzwarrene Poulett, b. 1869, s. 1918 ...	Lord Primrose, b. 1909
1804	Poultz, George C. Herbert (Irish Baron, Chie), b. 1862, s. 1891, w.	
1765	Radnor, William Pleydell-Bouverie, b. 1855, s. 1920, m.	
1831 i.	Ranfurly, Thomas D. Knox (U.K. Baron, Ranfurly), b. 1913, s. 1931 ...	
1771 i.†	Rodney, Robert Soame Jocelyn, b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	
1801	Romney, Charles Marsham, b. 1802, s. 1923, m.	
1793 s.	Rosebery, Albert Edward H. M. A. Primrose, D.S.O., M.C. (U.K. Earl of Midlothian), b. 1882, s. 1909, m.	

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1806 I.	Rosse, Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, b. 1806, s. 1918	Hon. Desmond E. P., b. 18
1807	Roslyn, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1809, s. 1890, m. ...	Lord Loughborough, b. 1917
1458 S.†	Roths, Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie, b. 1908, s. 1927, m. ...	Lord Leslie, b. 1932
1801	*Russell, Bertrand Arthur William Russell, b. 1878, s. 1931, m. ...	Viscount Amberley, b. 1921
1915	St. Aldwyn, Michael John Hicks-Beach, b. 1912, s. 1916	(None)
1815	St. Germans, Granville John Elliot, b. 1867, s. 1922	Hon. Montague C. E., C.V.O., O.B.E., b. 1870
1860	Sandwich, George Charles Montagu, b. 1874, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Hinchingbrooke, [b. 1906]
1890	Scarbrough, Alfred Frederick Geo. Beresford Lumley, K.G., G.B.E., K.C.B. (Irish Visct., Lumley), b. 1857, s. 1884, w.	Roger L., M.P., b. 1866 Maj. Hon. Richard M., C.V.O., b. 1873
1771 I.*	Sefton, Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (U.K. Baron, Sefton), b. 1808, s. 1930	Viscount Wolmer, P.C., M.P., b. 1887
1882	Selborne, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1859, s. 1895, m.	Lord Ashley, b. 1900 Viscount Boyle, b. 1924
1872	Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., b. 1869, s. 1886, m.	Humphrey C.-T., b. 1883 Hon. Hy. Aug. Miles-Lade, [b. 1867]
1756 I.*	Shannon, Robt. Hy. Boyle (Brit. Bn., Carleton), b. 1900, s. 1917, m.	Lord Carnegie, K.C.V.O., b. '93
1448	Shrewsbury & Talbot (1784), John George C. H. A. Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (Irish Earl, Waterford), b. 1914, s. 1921, M.	Viscount Althorp, b. 1924
1880	*Sondes, Lewis Arthur Milles, b. 1866, s. 1907, m.	Viscount Dalrymple, b. 1906 (None)
1833 S.	*Southek, Charles Noel Carnegie (U.K. Baron, Dalninchard), b. 1854, s. 1905, m.	No heir to Eldm.; to the Viscty. the E. of Har- rington.
1765	*Spencer, Albert Edward John Spencer, b. 1892, s. 1922, m.	Viscount Dunwich, b. 1903
1703 S.	*Stair, John James Dalrymple, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Ozenfoord), b. 1879, s. 1914, m.	Hon. Ivo Francis E., b. 74
1628	Stamford, Roger Grey, b. 1896, s. 1910	Lord Glamis, b. 1884
1728	*Stanhope, Jas. Richd. Stanhope, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1880, s. 1905, m.	Hon. Cecil J. A. H., b. 1908 Elizabeth M. S.-L.-G., b. 1921
1821	Stradbroke, Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., b. 1862, s. 1886, m.	Lord Ossulston, b. 1921
1847	Stratford, Edmund Henry Byng, b. 1862, s. 1918, m.	Chandos G. T.-G.-L., b. 1909
1786	*Strange. See "Atholl," Scott. Duke	Lord Forrester of Corstor- phine, b. 1910
1777 S.*	*Strathmore & Kinghorne (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon, K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D. (U.K. Baron, Bowes), b. 1855, s. 1904, m. ...	Viscount Chewton, b. 1905
1603	Suffolk & Berkshire (1626), Charles Henry George Howard, b. 1906, s. 1917	Hon. Richard F. M. G., b. 1913
1830 S.*	*Sutherland. See "Sutherland," U.K. Duke	Lord Elcho, b. 1922
1714	Tankerville, Charles Augustus Ker Bennet, b. 1897, s. 1931	Hon. Gilbert C. N., b. 1880
1822	*Temple of Stove, Algernon W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1871, s. 1902, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. 1924
1823	*Tane. See "Londonderry," Irish Marg.	Maj. Gen. Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; b. 1857
1825	Verulam, James Walter Grimston (Irish Visct., Grimston; Scott. Baron, Forrester), b. 1880, s. 1924, m.	Lord Clonmore, b. 1902
1729	*Waldegrave, Rev. Henry Noel Waldegrave, b. 1854, s. 1933, m.	Viscount Ratendone, b. 1899
1759	Warwick & Brooke (1746), Charles Guy Fulke Greville, b. 1911, s. 1928, m.	Hon. Geo. Arthur F., b. 1898
1446 I.*	*Waterford. See "Shrewsbury and T.," Engl. Earl, above	Viscount Maidstone, b. 1911
1633 S.*	*Wemyss & March (1697), Hugo Richard Charteris (U.K. Baron, Wemyss), b. 1857, s. 1914, m.	Gerard A. T., b. 1878
1621 I.†	Westmeath, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., b. 1870, s. 1883	Lord Conyers, M.C., b. 1888
1624	Westmorland, Vere Anthony Francis Fane, b. 1893, s. 1922, m. ...	Viscount French, b. 1921
1876	Wharfedale, Archibald Ralph Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mac- kenzie, b. 1892, s. 1926, m.	
1793 I.†	Wicklow, Ralph Francis Forward-Howard, b. 1877, s. 1891, w. ...	
1931	Willington, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., b. 1866, 1st Earl, m. (Viceroy of India)	
1801	Wilton, Seymour Wm. Arthur John Egerton, b. 1921, s. 1927, M.	
1628	Winchilea & Nottingham (1621), Guy Montague George Finch- Hutton, O.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1885, s. 1927, m.	
1766 I.	*Winterton, Edward Turnour, P.C., M.P., b. 1883, s. 1907, m.	
1859	Winton. See "Eglington and W.," Scott. Earl, above	
1827	Yarborough, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., b. 1859, s. 1875, w.	
1792	Ypres, John Richard Lowndes French, b. 1881, s. 1925, m.	

VISCOUNTS.—Style (see footnote, p. 276). The Right Hon. the Viscount—
Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no
distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon.
Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1919 Allenby, Edmund Henry Hyman Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., } Capt. Fredk. Claude H. A.,
Field Marshal, b. 1861, 1st Viscount, m. } C.B.E., R.N., b. 1864

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1811	Allendale, Wentworth H. C. Beaumont, M.C., b. 1890, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Wentworth B., b. 1922
1843	Arbuthnot, John Ogilvy Arbuthnot, b. 1882, s. 1920, m.	'Capt. Robt. K. A., M.C., b. '97
1751	Ashbrook, Liowarch Robert Flower, b. 1870, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Desmond F., b. 1905
1827	Astor, Waldorf Astor, b. 1879, s. 1929, m.	Hon. W. Waldorf A., b. 1907
1781	I. [†] Barrington, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, O.B.E., b. 1888, s. 1911, m.	Hon. Edward W., b. 1905
1790	I. [†] Barrington, William Reginald Shute Barrington (U.K. Baron, Shute), b. 1873, s. 1933	Hon. Walter B., b. 1876
1845	Beardsted, Walter Horace Samuel, M.C., b. 1882, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Marcus R. S., b. 1909
1918	Bertie of Thame, Vere Frederick Bertie, b. 1878, s. 1919, m.	(None)
1712	Bolingbroke & St. John (1716), Vernon H. St. John, b. 1896, s. 1899	{ Geoffrey R. St. J., M.C., b. 1889
1717	I. [†] Boyne, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (U.K. Baron, Brancepeth), b. 1864, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Gustavus L. H.-R., b. 1907
1829	Brentford, Richard Cecil Joynson-Hicks, b. 1896, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Crispin W. J.-H., b. 1933
1829	Bridgeman, William Clive Bridgeman, P.C., b. 1864, 1st Visct., m.	Maj. Robert C. B., M.C., b. 1896
1868	Bridport, Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (Irish Baron, Bridport), b. 1911, s. 1924	Hon. Sir Alex. N.H., K.C.V.O., b. 1854
1932	Buckmaster, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1861, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Stanley O. B., b. 1890
1906	Byng of Vimy, Julian Hedworth George Byng, G.O.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Field-Marshal, b. 1862, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1835	Canterbury, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, b. 1872, s. 1918, m.	(None)
1924	Cecil of Chelwood, Edgar Algernon Robt. Gascoyne Cecil, P.C., K.C., b. 1864, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1916	Chaplin, Eric Chaplin, b. 1877, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Anthony, C., b. 1906
1863	I. [†] Charlemont, James Edward G. Caulfield, b. 1880, s. 1913, m.	Chas. Edw. St. G.C., b. 1887
1921	Chetwynd, Andrew Charles Gerald Thesiger, b. 1903, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Frederic T., b. 1931
1717	I. [†] Chetwynd, Godfrey John Royle Chetwynd, O.R., b. 1863, s. 1911, m.	Hon. Adam D. C., b. 1904
1911	Chilton, Aretas Akers-Douglas, K.C.M.G., b. 1876, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Aretas A.-D., b. 1905
1861	I. [†] Cholmondeley. See "Cholmondeley," U.K. Marg.	
1902	Churchill, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., b. 1864, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Victor S., b. 1890
1823	Clancarty. See "Clancarty," Irish Earl	
1781	I. [†] Clifden, Francis Gerald Agar-Robartes, M.V.O. (Brit. Baron, Mendips), b. 1883, s. 1930	Maj. Hon. Victor A.-R., M.C., b. 1887
1718	Cobham, John Cavendish Lyttelton (Irish Baron, Wentcote), T.D., b. 1881, s. 1922	Hon. Chas. J. L., b. 1909
1902	Colville of Culross, Charles Alexander Colville (Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross), b. 1882, s. 1928, m.	Master of Colville, b. 1933
1827	Combermere, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1867, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Michael S.-C., b. 1929
1917	Condray, Westman John Churchill Pearson, b. 1910, s. 1933	Hon. B. Clive P., b. 1897
1927	Craigavon, James Craig, P.C., b. 1871, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. James C., b. 1906
1886	Croze, Asaheton Henry Cross, b. 1900, s. 1932, M.	Hon. Richmond G. C., b. '22
1906	D'Abernon, Edgar Vincent, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 1857, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1767	I. [†] De Pezsi, Ivo Richard Vesey, b. 1881, s. 1903, m.	Hon. Osbert E. V., C.B.E., b. 1884
1917	Devonport, Hudson Ewbank Kearley, P.C., b. '56, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Gerald, K., b. 1890
1622	I. Dillon, Arthur Henry Dillon, b. 1875, s. 1933, m.	Col. Eric D., C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1881
1781	I. [†] Doneraile, Edward St. Leger, b. 1866, s. 1891	Hon. Hugh St. L., b. 1869
1880	I. [†] Dorrie, Richard Dawney (U.K. Baron, Dawnay), b. 1903, s. 1931	Hon. George W. F. D., b. '09
1873	I. [†] Dunblane. See "Leeds," Engl. Duke	
1906	Dunedin, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1849, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Ronald M., b. 1875
1911	Elbank, Charles Gideon Murray (Scott. Bn., Elbank), b. 1877, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Arthur C. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1879
1897	Esher, Oliver Sylvain Bailoi Brett, M.B.E., b. 1881, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Lionel B., b. 1913
1816	Famouth, Charles Ernest Fellow, b. 1863, s. 1923, m.	Edward I. P. P., O.B.E., b. 1868
1820	I. [†] Falkland, Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., b. 1880, s. 1922, m.	Master of Falkland, b. 1905
1720	Falmouth, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, b. 1887, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Evelyn F. V. B., b. 1926
1919	Finlay, William Finlay, K.B.E., b. 1875, s. 1929, m.	(None)
1921	FitzAlan of Derwent, Edmund Bernard Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1885, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Hy. E. F.-A., b. 1883
1918	Furness, Marmaduke Furness, b. 1883, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Christopher F., b. 1912
1720	I. [†] Gage, Henry Rainald Gage (Brit. Baron, Gage), b. 1895, s. 1912, m.	Hon. George J. St. C. G., b. 1932
1797	I. [†] Galaxy, George Vere Arundell Monckton-Arundell, D.S.O., O.B.E., (U.K. Baron, Monckton), b. 1882, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Simon G. R. M.-A., b. 1929
1478	I. [†] Gormanston, Jenico William Richard Preston, (U.K. Baron, Gormanston), b. 1914, s. 1928, M.	Hon. Robert F. H. P., b. 1915

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1816 I.	Gort, John Standish S. P. Vereker, <i>Visc.</i> , C.B.E., D.S.O. (s Bars), M.V.O., M.C., b. 1886, s. 1902	Hon. Charles S. V., b. 1918
1900	Goschen, George Joachim Goschen, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.O.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., b. 1866, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Sir W. H. G., K.B.E., b. 1870
1849	Gough, Hugh William Gough, M.C., b. 1829, s. 1919	Capt. Guy V. Hugh G., b. 187
1860 I.	"Grandison." See "Jersey," <i>Engl. Earl</i>	
1719 I.	"Grimston." See "Verulam," <i>U.K. Earl</i>	
1831 I.	Guillemotte, Richard O'Grady, b. 1867, s. 1930	Standish O'G., b. 1869
1929	Hailsham, Douglas McGarel Hogg, P.C., b. 1872, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Quintin H., b. 1907
1866	Halifax, Charles Lindley Wood, b. 1839, s. 1885, m.	Lord Irwin, K.G., P.C., b. 1881
1891	Hambleden, William Henry Smith, T.D., b. 1903, s. 1928, m.	Hon. Wm. Herbert S., b. 1900
1884	Hampden, Thomas Walter Brand, K.C.B., C.M.G., b. 1869, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Thomas H. P., b. 1900
1791 I.	Harborton, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, b. 1867, s. 1912, m.	Maj. Hon. Ralph P., O.B.E., b. 1869
1917	Harcourt, William Edward Harcourt, b. 1908, s. 1922, m.	(None)
1846	Hardinge, Caryl N. Charles Hardinge, b. 1905, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Henry N. H., b. 1929
1793 I.	Harewood, Eustace Wyndham Maude, b. 1877, s. 1914, m.	Hon. Robert L. E. M., b. 1926
1850	Hereford, Robert Charles Devereux, b. 1865, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Robert D., b. 1894
1844	Hill, Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, D.S.O., b. 1876, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Gerald C. H., b. 1904
1796	Hood, Samuel Hood, (<i>Ir. Baron, Hood</i>), b. 1910, s. 1933	Alex. L. H., b. 1914
1821	Hutchinson. See "Donoughmore," <i>Irish Earl</i>	
1911	Knollys, Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, M.B.E., D.F.C., b. 1895, s. 1924, m.	Hon. David F. K., b. 1931
1895	Knutsford, Arthur Henry Holland-Hibbert, b. 1855, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Thurston H.-H., b. 1888
1922	Lee of Fareham, Arthur Hamilton Lee, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., b. 1868, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1747	Leinster. See "Leinster," <i>Irish Duke</i>	
1922	Leverhulme, William Hulme Lever, b. 1888, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Philip L., b. 1915
1761 I.	Liford, Evelyn James Hewitt, D.S.O., b. 1880, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Wm. James H., b. 1856
1921	Long of Wexall, Francis David Long, b. 1911, s. 1924	Hon. R. Eric L., b. 1892
1628 I.	"Lumley." See "Scarborough," <i>Engl. Earl</i>	
1660 I.	"Mansereene & Ferrar (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (<i>U.K. Baron, Ortel</i>), b. 1873, s. 1905, m.	Hon. John S., b. 1914
1802	Melville, Henry Charles Clement Dundas, b. 1873, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Henry C. P. B. M., b. 1909
1916	Merray, Charles Clive Bigham, C.M.G., G.B.E., b. 1872, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Edward Clive B., b. 1906
1717 I.	"Mildeton." See "Mildeton," <i>English Earl</i>	
1716 I.	Molesworth, George Bagot Molesworth, b. 1867, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Charles R. M., b. 1869
1801 I.	"Monck, Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck (<i>U.K. Baron, Monck</i>), b. 1905, s. 1922	Brig.-Gen. Cecil S. O. M., b. 1863 (to Irish Vcty. only).
1550 I.	Mountgarret, Piers Henry Augustine Butler (<i>U.K. Baron</i> , <i>Mountgarret</i>), b. 1903, s. 1918, m.	Major Walter T. R., b. 1853 (to Irish Vcty. only).
1763 I.	Montmorres, Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, b. 1872, s. 1880, m.	Rev. Arthur de M., b. 1879
1920	Novar, Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., b. 1860, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1929	Plummer, Thomas Hall Rokeby Plummer, M.C., b. 1890, s. 1932, m.	(None)
1873	Portman, Edward Claud Berkeley Portman, b. 1898, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Seymour P., b. 1868
1744 I.	"Powerscourt, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O. (<i>U.K.</i> <i>Baron, Powerscourt</i>), b. 1880, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Mervyn W., b. 1905
1900	Ridley, Matthew White Ridley, b. 1902, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Matthew W. R., b. 1925
1919	Rothemore, Harold Sidney Harnsworth, P.C., b. 1868, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Esmond H., b. 1898
1918	St. Davids, John Wynford Phillips, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1860, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Jestyn R. A. P. J., b. 1905
1801	St. Vincent, Ronald Charles Jervis, b. 1859, s. 1908, m.	Hon. Ronald G. J., b. 1905
1922	Saukeby, John Saukeby, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1866, 1st Viscount (<i>Lord</i> <i>Hip</i>)	(None)
1921	Scarsdale, Richard Nathaniel Curzon, b. 1898, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Francis N. C., b. 1865
1905	Selby, Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, b. 1911, s. 1923, m.	(None)
1805	Southdown, Gerald William Addington, b. 1822, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Raymond A., b. 1887
1931	Snowden of Ickneshawe, Philip Snowden, P.C., b. 1864, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1776 I.	Southwell, Arthur Robert Piers J. M. Southwell, b. 1872, s. 1878, m.	Hon. Robert S., b. 1898
1628 S.	"Stormont." See "Mansfield," <i>Brit. Earl</i>	
1927	Sumner, John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1899, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1806 I.	Templeton, Henry Edward Montagu Dorington Clotworthy Upton, b. 1853, s. 1890, m.	Hon. Hy Aug. U., b. 1894
1721	Torrington, George Master Byng, b. 1886, s. 1889, m.	Lt.-Col. Arthur S. B., b. 1876
1926	Tredgar, Courtenay Charles Eval. Morgan, C.B.E., b. 1867, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Evan M., b. 1893
1921	Ullswater, James William Lowther, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1855, 1st Viscount, m.	Maj. Hon. Christopher L., b. 1887
1622 I.	"Valentia, Caryl Arthur James Annesley, C.V.O. (<i>U.K. Baron</i> , <i>Annesley</i>), b. 1883, s. 1927	Rev. Wm. M. A., b. 1875 (to Irish Vcty. only).
1918	Wimborne, Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., b. 1873, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Ivor G., b. 1903
1908	Wolverhampton, Henry Ernest Fowler, b. 1870, s. 1911, m.	(None)
1923	Younger of Lackie, James Younger, D.S.O., T.D., b. 1880, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Edward G. Y., b. 1906



BISHOPS (24).—Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —. Addressed as, My Lord.
[Those marked * always sit—s; others, except † and ‡, by date, those awaiting admission in order shown in parentheses.]



Appd.		Entd. Lords.
1921	<i>Bath & Wells</i> (21st), St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D., b. 1868, cons. 1921	1927
1924	<i>Birmingham</i> (31st), Ernest William Barnes, D.D., sc.D., F.R.S., b. 1874, cons. 1924	1928
1927	<i>Blackburn</i> (1st), Percy Mark Herbert, D.D., b. 1865, cons. 1928, trans. 1927	(1)
1931	<i>Bradford</i> (2nd), Alfred Walter Frank Blunt, D.D., b. 1879, cons. 1931	(12)
1933	<i>Bristol</i> (50th), Clifford Salisbury Woodward, M.C., M.A., b. 1881, cons. 1933	(16)
1920	<i>Carlisle</i> (61st), Henry Herbert Williams, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1920	1924
1926	<i>Chelmsford</i> (3rd), Henry Albert Wilson, D.D., b. 1876, cons. 1926	(9)
1932	<i>Chester</i> (35th), Geoffrey Francis Fisher, M.A., b. 1887, cons. 1932	(14)
1929	<i>Chichester</i> (97th), George Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D., b. 1883, cons. 1929	(10)
1931	<i>Coventry</i> (3rd), Mervyn George Haigh, D.D., b. 1887, cons. 1931	(11)
1927	<i>Derby</i> (1st), Edmund Courtenay Pearce, D.D., b. 1871, cons. 1927	(6)
1920	<i>Durham</i> (26th), Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., b. 1863, cons. 1918, trans. 1920	1920
1924	<i>Ely</i> (61st), Leonard Jauncey White-Thomson, D.D., b. 1863, cons. 1924	1928
1926	<i>Exeter</i> (63th), Lord William Cecil, D.D., b. 1863, cons. 1926	1921
1923	<i>Gloucester</i> (33rd), Arthur Cayley Headlam, C.H., D.D., b. 1862, cons. 1923	1929
1927	<i>Guildford</i> (21st), John Harold Greig, D.D., b. 1865, cons. 1921, trans. 1927	(3)
1930	<i>Hereford</i> (99th), Charles Lisle Carr, D.D., b. 1871, cons. 1928, trans. 1930	1928
1926	<i>Leicester</i> (1st), Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D.D., b. 1870, cons. 1923, trans. 1926	1931
1913	<i>Lichfield</i> (93rd), John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., b. 1864, cons. 1910, trans. 1913	1919
1923	<i>Lincoln</i> (1st), Frederick Cyril Nugent Hicks, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1927, trans. 1923	(15)
1927	<i>Liverpool</i> (3rd), Albert Augustus David, D.D., b. 1867, cons. 1927, trans. 1923	1926
1921	<i>London</i> (120th), Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D., b. 1858, cons. 1897, trans. 1921	1921
1928	<i>Manchester</i> (6th), Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1919, trans. 1928	1921
1927	<i>Newcastle</i> (6th), Harold Ernest Bilbrough, D.D., b. 1867, cons. 1915, trans. 1927	(5)
1920	<i>Norwich</i> (50th), Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D., b. 1863, cons. 1920	1926
1925	<i>Oxford</i> (36th), Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., b. 1861, cons. 1920, trans. 1925	1923
1927	<i>Peterborough</i> (31st), Claude Martin Blagden, D.D., b. 1874, cons. 1927	(2)
1927	<i>Portsmouth</i> (1st), Ernest Neville Lovett, C.B.E., D.D., b. 1869, cons. 1927	(4)
1926	<i>Ripon</i> (6th), Edward Arthur Burroughs, D.D., b. 1822, cons. 1926	1933
1930	<i>Rochester</i> (20nd), Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., b. 1868, cons. 1918, trans. 1930	1924
1920	<i>St. Albans</i> (4th), Michael Bolton Frise, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1909, trans. 1920	1923
1923	<i>St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich</i> (3rd), Walter Godfrey Whittingham, D.D., b. 1861, cons. 1923	1930
1921	<i>Salisbury</i> (95th), Rt. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., b. 1863, cons. 1904, trans. 1921	1928
1913	<i>Sheffield</i> (1st), Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., b. 1857, cons. 1909, trans. 1913	1919
1928	<i>Sodor & Man</i> (73rd), William Stantor Jones, D.D., b. 1866, cons. 1928	
1922	<i>Southwark</i> (4th), Richard Godfrey Parsons, b. 1822, cons. 1927, trans. 1922	(13)
1928	<i>Southwell</i> (4th), Henry Mosley, D.D., b. 1868, cons. 1919, trans. 1928	(7)
1923	<i>Truro</i> (7th), Walter Howard Frere, D.D., b. 1863, cons. 1923	1930
1928	<i>Wakefield</i> (3rd), James Buchanan Seaton, D.D., b. 1868, cons. 1928	(8)
1922	<i>Winchester</i> (50th), Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D., b. 1875, cons. 1919, trans. 1922	1922
1931	<i>Worcester</i> (20th), Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D., b. 1867, cons. 1920, trans. 1931	1923



BARONS.—Style (see footnote, p. 278), The Right Hon. Lord —. Addressed as, My Lord.



Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1911	<i>Aberconway</i> , Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., K.C., b. 1850, 1st B., w.	Hon. H. D. McL., C.B.E., b. 1879
1913	<i>Aberdare</i> , Clarence Napier Bruce, b. 1885, s. 1, 29, m.	Hon. Morys G. E., b. 1919
1835	<i>Abinger</i> , Hugh Richard Scarlett, D.S.O., b. 1878, s. 1927, m.	Hon. James R. S., b. 1914
1869	<i>Acton</i> , John E. H. Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, b. 1907, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Richd. L.-D.-A., b. 1909
1887	<i>Addington</i> , John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., b. 1883, s. 1925	Hon. Raymond H., b. 1884
1921	<i>Ailwyn</i> , Ronald Townshend Fellowes, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1886, s. 1924, m.	Com. Hon. Eric W. E. F., R.N., b. 1887
1907	<i>Airedale</i> , Albert Ernest Kitson, b. 1863, s. 1921, m.	Hon. James C. K., b. 1864
1896	<i>Aldenhams</i> , Alban George Henry Gibbs, b. 1846, s. 1907, w.	Hon. Gerald G. b. 1879
1876	<i>Atlington</i> , Napier George Henry Sturt, b. 1896, s. 1919, m.	(None)
1932	<i>Allen of Hurtwood</i> , Reginald Clifford Allen, b. 1889, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1902	<i>Allerton</i> , George William Lawes Jackson, b. 1903, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Edward L. J., b. 1902
1929	<i>Attingham</i> , Robert Daniel Thwaites Yerburgh, b. 1889, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Robert G. E. Y., b. 1926
1892	<i>Amherst of Hackney</i> , Wm. Alexander Evering Cecil, b. 1892, s. 1929.	Hon. Henry K. A. C., b. 1924
1881	<i>Amphill</i> , Oliver A. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b. 1869, s. 24, m.	Hon. J. Hugo R., b. 1896
1929	<i>Annulree</i> , William Warrender Mackenzie, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1860, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Basil W. S. M., b. 1900
1863	<i>Annaly</i> , Luke Henry White, M.C., b. 1885, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Luke R. W., b. 1927
1927	<i>Annesley</i> , See "Valentia," Irish Viscount.	(None to Baron)
1903	<i>Armstrong</i> , William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T.D., b. 1863, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Wm. J. M. W.-A., b. 1892
1924	<i>Arnold</i> , Sydney Arnold, b. 1878, 1st Baron	(None)

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1805	Arundell of Wardour, Gerald Arthur Arundell, b. 1861, s. 1921, m.	Hon. John F. A., b. 1907
1805	Ashbourne, William Gibson, b. 1868, s. 1913, m.	Lt. Edward G. R.N., b. 1901
1835	Ashburton, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, b. 1866, s. 1889, m.	Hon. Alexander E., b. 1898
1835	Ascombe, Henry Cullett, C.B., b. 1867, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Roland C. C., b. 1899
1930	Ashfield, Albert Henry Stanley, P.C., b. 1875, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1911	Ashton of Hyde, Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, b. 1901, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Thos. J. A., b. 1926
1800 I.	Ashtown, Frederick Oliver Trench, b. 1868, s. 1880, m.	Hon. Robert T., b. 1897
1919	Askwith, George Ranken Askwith, K.C.B., b. 1861, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1927	Atholston, Hugh Graham, b. 1848, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1918	Atkin, James Richard Atkin, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1867, m.	(Life Peerage)
1789 I.	Auckland, Frederick Colvin George Eden (Brit. Baron, Auckland), b. 1805, s. 1917	Geoffrey M. E., M.B.E., b. 1892
1793	Ackbury, John Lubbock, b. 1915, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Maurice P. L., b. 1900
1900	Aylmer, John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, b. 1880, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Kenneth A. A., b. 1883
1718 I.	Baden-Powell, Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., b. 1857, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Arthur R. P. B.-P., b. 1913
1929	Bagot, Gerald William Bagot, b. 1866, s. 1932	Caryl E. B., b. 1877
1780	Balfour of Burleigh, George John Gordon Bruce, b. 1883, s. 1921, m.	Master of Burleigh, b. 1927
1809	Balshard, See "Southesk," Scott. Earl	
1904	Banbury, Frederick George Banbury, P.C., b. 1850, 1st Baron, w.	Thos. Wm. B., b. 1915
1846	Barneid, Christopher William Vane, C.M.G., M.C., b. 1858, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Harry J. N. V., b. 1913
1923	Barby, Francis Vernon Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., b. 1884, s. 1929	(None)
1887	Baring, John Limbery Robert Selater-Booth, b. 1890, s. 1919, m.	George L. S.-B., b. 1903
1929	Bayford, Robert Arthur Sanders, P.C., b. 1867, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1447	Beauchamp, Barony claimed by Ulric Oliver Thyne.	
1917	Beaverbrook, William Maxwell Aitken, P.C., b. 1879, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. J.W. Maxwell A., b. 1910
1647 S.	Belhaven & Stenton, Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, C.I.K., b. 1871, s. 1920, m.	Master of Belhaven, b. 1903
1848 I.	Bellevue, George Leopold Bryan, b. 1857, s. 1911, m.	Edwd. Hy. Bellevue, M.B.E., b. 1889
1856	Belper, Algernon Henry Strutt, b. 1883, s. 1914, m.	Hon. Alexander S., b. 1912
1455	Berners, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, b. 1883, s. 1918	Hon. Clement T., b. 1897
1784	Berwick, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, b. 1877, s. 1897, m.	Chas. M. W. N.-H., b. 1897
1922	Bethell, John Henry Bethell, b. 1861, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John R. B., b. 1902
1903	Biddulph, John Michael Gordon Biddulph, b. 1869, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Michael B., b. 1898
1933	Bingley, George Richard Lane-Fox, P.C., b. 1870, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1923	Blanesburgh, Robert Younger P.C., G.B.E., b. 1861 (Lt. of Appeal)	(Life Peerage)
1918	Bledisloe, Charles Bathurst, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E. (Governor-General of New Zealand), b. 1867, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Benjamin I. B., b. 1909
1907	Blyth, Herbert William Blyth, b. 1868, s. 1925, m.	Ian A. J. B., b. 1905
1892	Blythwood, Barrington Sholto Douglas Campbell, b. 1877, s. 1929	Rev. Hon. Leopold Campbell-Douglas, b. 1881
1797	Bolton, William George Algar Orde-Powlett, b. 1869, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Nigel A. O.-P., b. 1900
1922	Borwick, Robert Hudson Borwick, b. 1845, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. George B., b. 1880
1761	Boston, George Morance Irby, b. 1860, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Cecil S. I., b. 1862
1887	Boves, See "Strathmore and K.," Scott. Earl	
1711	Boyle, See "Cork and Orrery," Irish Earl	
1880	Brabourne, Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, M.C., b. 1895, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Norton C. M. K., b. 1922
1925	Bradbury, John Swanwick Bradbury, G.C.B., b. 1872, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John B., b. 1914
1866	Brancepeth, See "Boyne," Irish Visct.	
1768	Braybrooke, Henry Neville, b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Richd. H. C. N., b. 1818
1829	Braye, Adrian Verney Verney-Cave, b. 1874, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Thos. A. V.-C., b. 1902
1794 I.	Bridport, See "Bridport," U.K. Visct.	
1923	Brocket, Charles Alexander Nall-Cain, b. 1866, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Arthur N.-C., M.P., b. 1904
1860	Brougham & Vaux, Victor Henry Peter Brougham, b. 1909, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Julian H. P. B., b. 1932
1776	Brownlow, Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, b. 1899, s. 1927, m.	Robert H. H. C., b. 1861
1829	Burgh, Alexander Leigh Henry Leth, b. 1906, s. 1926	Hon. John D. L., b. 1909
1903	Burnham, William Arnold Webster Levy-Lawson, D.S.O., b. 1864, s. 1933	Lt.-Col. Hon. Edward F. L., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., b. 1890
1912	Butler, See "Carrick," Irish Earl	
1643	Byron, Rev. Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, b. 1861, s. 1917, m.	(Capt. Augustus Wm. B., b. 1896)
1796	Calthorpe, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, b. 62, s. 1912, m.	Hon. Frederick G.-C., b. 1892
1833	Camoyes, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, b. 1884, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Ralph S., b. 1913
1929	Carnrose, William Ewert Berry, b. 1879, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John M. B., b. 1909
1715 I.	Carbery, John Evans-Freke, b. 1892, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Ralf E.-P., b. 1897
1834 I.	Carew, William Francis Carew (U.K. Baron, Carew), b. 1905, s. 1927, m.	
1838	Carleton, See "Shannon," Irish Earl	
1786	Carnock, Frederick Archibald Nicolson, M.C., b. 1883, s. 1922	Hon. Gavin G. C., b. 1906
1796 I.	Carrington, Rupert Victor John Carrington, b. 1891, s. 1929, m.	(Capt. Hon. Erskine A. N., D.S.O., R.N., b. 1884)
1797		Hon. Peter C., b. 1919

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1591	Carson, Edward Henry Carson, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1854, m.	(Life Peerage)
1811	Castlemaine, Albert Edward Handcock, b. 1863, s. 1893, m.	Hon. Robert H., b. 1864
1869	Castletown, Bern. E. B. Fitz Patrick, P.C., M.P., C.M.G., b. 1818, s. 183, w.	(None)
1460s.	Cathcart, See "Cathcart," U.K. Earl	
1918	Cawley, Frederick Cawley, P.C., b. 1860, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Robt. Hugh C., b. '77
1919	Chalmers, Robert Chalmers, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1828, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1911	Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, b. 1864, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John R. B., b. 1901
1831	Chavorth, See "Ment," Irish Earl	
1858	Chesham, John Compton Cavendish, M.C., b. 1854, s. 1907, m.	Hon. John Chas. C. C., b. 1916
1887	Cheykessmore, Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., b. 1832, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Herbert E., b. 1895
1858	Churston, Richd. Francis Roger Yarde-Buller, b. 1820, s. 1930, m.	Hon. John Y. B., b. 1915
1800 I.	Clanmorris, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, b. 1879, s. 1916, m.	Hon. John Michael B., b. 1908
1808	Clanwilliam, See "Clanwilliam," Irish Earl	
1800 I.	Clarina, Eyre Nathaniel Massey, b. 1880, s. 1922, m.	(None)
1831	Clements, See "Leitrim," Irish Earl	
1871	Clifford of Chudleigh, William Hugh Clifford, b. 1828, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Chas. O. Hugh C., b. '87
1899	Clinton, Chas. J. E. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, G.C.V.O., b. 1863, s. 1904, m.	Two co-heiresses
1762s.	Clive, See "Powis," U.K. Earl	
1919	Cloyd, John Herbert Roberts, b. 1863, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John Trevor R., b. 1900
1873	Cobham, claimed by Robert Disney Leith Alexander, b. 1885	(None)
1919	Cochrane of Cuth, Thos. Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, b. 1857, 1st Baron, m.	Maj. Hon. Thos. G. F. C., D.S.O., b. 1883
1906	Colebrooke, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1861, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1874	Coleridge, Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, b. 1870, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Richard D. C., b. 1905
1864s.	Colville of Culross, See "Colville," U.K. Visct.	
1917	Cokyn, Frederick Henry Smith, P.C., b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	Frederick J. V. S., b. 1914
1841	Congleton, William Jared Parnell, b. 1925, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Christopher P., b. 1930
1712 I.	Conway, See "Hertford," Brit. Marg.	
1931	Conway of Allington, William Martin Conway, b. 1865, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1909	Conyers, Backville George Pelham, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1926, m.	Two co-heiresses
1907	Cornwallis, Fienes Stanley Wykeham Cornwallis, C.B.E., T.D., b. 1864, 1st Baron, m.	Capt. Hon. Wykeham S. C., M.C., b. 1880
1874	Cottesloe, Thomas Francis Fremantle, C.B., b. 1862, s. 1918, m.	Hon. John W. H. F., b. '00
1914	Cozens-Hardy, Edward Herbert Cozens-Hardy, b. 1873, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Herbert A. C.-H., b. '07
1899	Craigmyle, Thomas Shaw, P.C., b. 1850, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Alex. S., b. 1883
1899	Cranworth, Bertram Francis Gurdon, M.C., b. 1877, s. 1902, m.	Hon. Robert G., b. 1904
1898	Craushaw, Gerald Beach Brooks, b. 1884, s. 1922, m.	Hon. William M. C. B., b. 1933
1797 I.	Crofton, Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, b. 1866, s. 1912, w.	Hon. Edwd. Chas. C., b. 1896
1490	Cromwell, Robert Godfrey Wolsey Bewicke-Copley, M.C., b. 1893, s. 1923, m.	Hon. David Godfrey B.-C., b. 1922
1900	Cullen of Ashbourne, Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, b. 1912, s. 1932	Hon. Edmund W. M. G., b. 1916
1914	Cunliffe, Rolf Cunliffe, b. 1890, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Roger C., b. 1932
1907	Cusackendun, Ronald John McNeill, P.C., b. 1861, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1921	Dalziel of Kirkcaldy, James Henry Dalziel, P.C., b. 1868, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1904	Danesfort, John George Butcher, K.C., b. 1853, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
133s.	Darcy de Knayth, Mervyn Horatio Herbert (Viscount Clive—see Powis, Earl of), b. 1904, s. 1929	Duchess Della Grazia, b. 1900
1907	Darresbury, Gilbert Greenall, G.V.O., b. 1867, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Edward G., b. 1902
1904	Darling, Charles John Darling, P.C., b. 1849, 1st Baron, w.	Robert C. H. D., b. 1919
1923	Darlington, Herbert Pike Pease, P.C., b. 1867, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Jocelyn A. P., b. 1905
1933	Davies, David Davies, b. 1880, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. David D., b. 1915
1897	Daymay, See "Downe," Irish Visct.	
1900	Dawson of Penn, Bertrand Edward Dawson, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., P.R.C.P., b. 1865, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1811 I.	Decies, John Graham Hope de la Poer Beresford, P.C., D.S.O., b. 1866, s. 1910, w.	Hon. Arthur M. H.-B., b. 1915
1909	De Clifford, Edward Southwell Russell, b. 1907, s. 1909, m.	Hon. John R., b. 1908
1851	De Freyne, Francis Charles French, b. 1824, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Francis A. J. F., b. '27
1801	Delamere, Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, b. 1900, s. 1931, m.	Brig.-Gen. Hugh C., b. 1852
1835	De L'Isle & Dudley, Algernon Sidney, b. 1854, s. 1922	Hon. William S., b. 1899
1838	De Mauley, Rev. Maurice John George Pousonby, b. 1846, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Hubert Wm. P., b. 1878
1834	Denman, Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. '74, s. '94, m.	Hon. Thomas D., b. 1904
1885	Deramore, Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, b. '65, s. '93, m.	Hon. George de-Y.-B., b. '70
1887	De Ramsey, Allwyn Edward Fellowes, b. 1910, s. 1925	John D. C. F., b. 1915
1881	Derwent, George Harcourt V. Bempde-Johnstone, b. '99, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Patrick V.-B.-J., b. '02
1909	Desart, See "Desart," Irish Earl	
1831	De Saumarez, James St. Vincent Saumarez, b. 1843, s. 1891, w.	Hon. James B. S., b. 1889
1905	Desborough, Wm. Henry Grenfell, K.G., G.C.V.O., b. '55, 1st Bn., m.	(None)
1920	De Villiers, Charles Percy De Villiers, b. 1871, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Arthur P. De V., b. 1921

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1530	Dickinson, Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1859.	Hon. Richard S. W. D., D.S.O., b. 1897
1600 I.	Digby, {Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C. (Brit. Baron, Digby), b. 1894, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Edward H. K. D., b. 1904
1765	Dorchester, Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O.B.E., b. 1765, s. 1925, m.	(None)
1809	Dormer, Charles Walter James Dormer, b. 1903, s. 1925	Hon. Joseph D., b. 1914
1815	Douglas. See "Home," Scott. Earl	
1875	Doverdale, Oswald Partington, b. 1872, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Edward A. P., b. 1904
1917	Dudley, Ferdinand Dudley William Lea-Smith, b. 1872, claim established 1916, m.	Hon. Ferdinando D. H. L.-S., b. 1910
1439	Dufferin and Claneboye. See "Dufferin and A.," U.K. Marg.	Rbrt. Montague Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, b. 1881
1800 I.	Dulberton, Gilbert Alan Hamilton Wills, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1880.	Hon. Frederick W., b. 1915
1929	Dunally, Henry Cornelius O'Callaghan Prittle, D.S.O., b. 1877, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Henry D. G. P., b. 1915
1841 I.	Dunboyne, Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler, b. 1874, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Patrick E., b. 1917
1825	Dunleath, Charles Henry George Mulholland, O.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1886, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Charles E. H. J. M., b. 1933
1831	Dunmore. See "Dunmore," Scott. Earl	
1809	Dunning. See "Rollo," Scott. Baron, below	
1661 I.	Dunneavy, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, b. 1878, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Randal P., b. 1906
1933	Duveen, Joseph Duveen, b. 1869, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1780	Dynevor, Walter FitzUryan Rhys, b. 1873, s. 1911, m.	Hon. Charles R., M.C., M.P., b. 1899
1928	Edinburgh, George Rowland Blades, G.B.E., b. 1868, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Rowland E., b. 1912
1857	Elbury, Robert Grosvenor, b. 1914, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Hugh R. G., b. 1919
1859	Egerton of Tatton, Maurice Egerton, b. 1874, s. 1920	(None)
1849	Elgin. See "Elgin and K.," Scott. Earl	
1643 S.	Elphinstone, See "Elphinstone," U.K. Viscount	
1808	Ellenborough, Henry Astell Law, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1921, m.	Richard E. C. L., b. 1926
1910 S.	Elphinstone, {Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (U.K. Baron, Elphinstone), K.T., b. 1869, s. 1893, m.	Master of Elphinstone, b. 1914
1885	Ernie, Rowland Edmund Prothero, P.C., M.V.O., b. 1852, 1st Bn., w.	(None) 1899
1919	Erskine, Montagu Erskine, b. 1865, s. 1913, m.	Capt. Hon. Donald F., b. 1903
1806	Esmond, Frederick Wm. Lewis, b. 1870, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Brian L., b. 1903
1932	Ettrick. See "Napier," Scott. Baron, below	
1878	Fairfax, Albert Kirby Fairfax, b. 1870, s. 1900, m.	Master of Fairfax, b. 1920
1627 S.	Fairfax, Urban Huttleston Rogers Broughton, b. 1896.	(None)
1929	1st Baron	
1897	Fairlie. See "Glasgow" Scott. Earl	
1916	Faringdon, Alexander Henderson, C.H., b. 1850, 1st Baron, m.	Alex. Gavin, H., b. 1902
1795 I.	Farnham, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., b. 1879, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Somerset, M., b. 1905
1893	Farrer, Thomas Cecil Farrer, b. 1859, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Cecil, F., O.B.E., b. 1893
1876	Fermanagh. See "Ernie," Irish Earl	
1845 I.	Fernoy, Edmund Maurice Roche, M.P., b. 1825, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Fras. G. R., b. 1885
1798 I.	French, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. French, b. 1868, s. 93, m.	Hon. John F., b. 1872
1831	Fingall. See "Fingall," Irish Earl	
1909	Fisher, Cecil Vavasour Fisher, b. 1868, s. 1920, m.	Hon. John V.-F., b. 1921
1790	Fisherwick. See "Donegal," Irish Marg.	
1906	Fitzmaurice, Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., b. 1846, 1st Baron	(None)
1925	Fitz Walter, (in abeyance since 1932)	
1776	Foley, Adrian Gerald Foley, b. 1923, s. 1927, M.	
1445 S.	Forbes, Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, b. 1822, s. 1916, m.	Lt.-Col. Cyril P. F., b. 1868
1821	Forester, Cecil George Wilfred Weld-Forester, b. 1899, s. 1922, m.	Master of Forbes, b. 1918
1922	Forster, Stephen Kenneth Guthrie Williamson, b. 1888, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Charles C. W.-F., b. 1869
1833 S.	Forrester. See "Verulam," Engl. Earl	Hon. John A. H. W., b. 1922
1920	Forster, Henry William Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1866, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1917	Forteviot, John Dewar, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1885, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Henry D., b. 1906
1815	Foxford. See "Limerick," Irish Earl	
1790	Gage. See "Gage," Irish Visct.	
1917	Gainford, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., b. 1860, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Joseph P., b. 1889
1800 I.	Gardner (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1806	Garnagh, Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, b. 1878, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Leopold C., b. 1920
1876	Gerard, Frederic John Gerard, M.C., b. 1883, s. 1902, m.	Hon. Robt. Wm. G. b. 1918
1824	Gifford, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, b. 1857, s. 1911, m.	Charles G., b. 1899
1917	Glaborough, Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, b. 1856, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Thos. W.P.L.C., b. 1889
1932	Gladstone of Hawarden, Henry Neville Gladstone, b. 1852, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1918	Glanely, William James Tatam, b. 1868, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1899	Glanusk, Wilfrid Russell Batley, D.S.O., b. 1892, s. 1928, m.	Hon. William B., b. 1867

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1918	<i>Glenarthur</i> , (James) Cecil Arthur, b. 1883, s. 1908, m.	Hon. Matthew A., b. 1909
1921	<i>Glenavy</i> , Charles Henry Gordon Campbell, b. 1885, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Patrick G. C., b. 1913
1911	<i>Glenconner</i> , Christopher Grey Tennant, b. 1899, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Colin C. I. T., b. 1906
1924	<i>Glenkyne</i> , John Nilsson, b. 1878, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Robert N., b. 1906 (None)
1916	<i>Glenanar</i> , Thomas Costa, b. 1894, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Timothy J. R. B., b. 1907
1909	<i>Gorell</i> , Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., K.C., b. 1884, s. 1917, m.	
1868	<i>Gormanston</i> . See "Gormanston," Irish Vicet.	
1866	<i>Granard</i> . See "Granard," Irish Earl	
1878	<i>Granley</i> , John Richard Brinsley Norton, b. 1855, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Richard N., b. 1892
1794 I.	<i>Graves</i> , Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, b. 1871, s. 1914, m.	Henry A. C. G., b. 1877
1907	<i>Greenway</i> , Charles Greenway, b. 1857, 1st Baron, m.	'Capt. Hon. C. K. G., b. 1888
1909	<i>Greenwood</i> , Hamar (Greenwood, P.O.), b. 1870, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. David G., b. 1914
1902	<i>Grenfell</i> , Pascoe Christian Victor Francis (Grenfell, b. '05, s. '25, m.	Hon. Arthur E. J. G., b. 1908
1865	<i>Grenville</i> , Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, O.B.E., b. 1871, s. 1909, m.	Hon. Ronald G., b. 1912 (No heirs)
1734	<i>Greville de Ruthyn</i> , Cecil Talbot Clifton, b. 1862, s. 1912	
1866	<i>Grinthorpe</i> , Ralph Wm. Ernest Beckett, T.D., b. 1891, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Christopher B., b. 1915
1815	<i>Grinstead</i> . See "Emulskillen," Irish Earl	
1886	<i>Haldon</i> , Lawrence Edward Broomfield Palk, b. 1866, s. 1933	
1886	<i>Hamilton of Dalzell</i> , Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., b. 1875, s. 1900, m.	John H., b. 1911
1874	<i>Hampton</i> , Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., b. 1883, s. 1906	Hon. Humphrey P., b. 1888
1906	<i>Hamworth</i> , Ernest Murray Pollock, P.C., K.B.E. (Master of the Rolls), b. 1861, 1st Baron, m.	David Bertram, P. b. 1916
1910	<i>Harding of Penshurst</i> , Charles Hardinge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.R., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., b. 1858, 1st Baron, m.	Maj. Hon. Alexander H. L. H., C.V.O., M.C., b. 1894
1869	<i>Hare</i> . See "Listowel," Irish Earl	
1876	<i>Harlech</i> , Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, C.B., T.D., b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Rt. Hon. Wm. G. A. O.-G., P.C., M.P., b. 1885
1815	<i>Harris</i> , George St. Vincent Harris, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Geo. R. H., b. 1920
1866	<i>Hartmannere</i> . See "Henniker," Irish Baron, below	
1895	<i>Hastings</i> , Albert Edward Delaval Astley, b. 1882, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Edward A., b. 1912
1876	<i>Hatherston</i> , Edward C. R. Littleton, b. 1868, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Edward L., b. 1900
1711	<i>Hawke</i> , Martin Bladen Hawke, b. 1860, s. 1887, m.	Adm. Hon. Stanhope H., b. 1863
1907	<i>Hay</i> . See "Kinnoull," Scott. Earl	
1907	<i>Hayter</i> , George Hayter (Hubb), b. 1848, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Charles A. C., b. 1891
1797 I.	<i>Headley</i> , Rowland George Allanson Winn, b. 1855, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Rowland W., b. 1897
1906	<i>Hemphill</i> , Martyn Charles Andrew Hemphill, b. 1901, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Peter P. M. H., b. 1908
1896	<i>Heneage</i> , George Edward Heneage, O.B.E., b. 1865, s. 1922	Hon. Hy. G. H., D.S.O., b. 1868
1799 I.	<i>Hentzi</i> , Francis Robert Eden (U.K. Baron, Northington), b. 1877, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Michael Francis R., b. 1914
1800 I.	<i>Henniker</i> , Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (U.K. Baron, Hartmannere), b. 1872, s. 1902	Hon. Gerald H.-M., b. 1872 (None)
1886	<i>Herschell</i> , Roguvald Richard Farrer Herschell, b. 1923, s. 1929, M.	
1922	<i>Hewart</i> , Gordon Hewart, P.C. (Lord Chief Justice of England), b. 1870, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Hugh V. H., b. 1896
1828	<i>Heytesbury</i> , Leonard Holmes & Court, b. 1863, s. 1903, m.	Hon. William H.-A. C., b. '06
1886	<i>Hillingdon</i> , Arthur Robert Mills, b. 1891, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Charles H. M., b. 1922
1886	<i>Hindby</i> , Charles Samuel Victor Allsopp, b. 1906, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Henry R. A., b. 1912
1908	<i>Holden</i> , Ernest Illingworth Holden, b. 1867, s. 1912, m.	Hon. Angus H., b. 1898
1912	<i>Hollenden</i> , Geoffrey Hope Hope-Morley, b. 1885, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Claude H. H.-M., b. '87
1897	<i>Holm Patrick</i> , Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1886, s. 1898, m.	Hon. James Hans H., b. 1928
1782 I.	<i>Hood</i> . See "Hood," Brit. Vicet.	
1933	<i>Horder</i> , Thomas Jeeves Horder, K.C.V.O., M.D., b. 1871, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Thomas M. H., b. 1911
1927 I.	<i>Hotham</i> , Henry Frederick Hotham, b. 1899, s. 1923	Hon. Peter H., b. 1904
1881	<i>Hothfield</i> , John Sackville Richard Tufton, D.S.O., b. 1873, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Hy. H. M. T., b. 1897
1897	<i>Howard de Walden</i> , Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, b. 1880, s. 1899, m.	Hon. John S.-E., b. 1912
1869	<i>Howard of Glossop</i> , Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., b. 1885, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Miles F.-H., b. 1915
1930	<i>Howard of Penrith</i> , Esme Wm. Howard, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., b. 1863, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Francis P. R. H., b. 1905
1923	<i>Hunsdon</i> , Herbert Cokayne Gibbs, b. 1854, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Walter D. G., b. 1888
1796 I.	<i>Huntingfield</i> , Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne F., b. 1915
1932	<i>Hutchinson of Munroise</i> , Robert Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1874, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1866	<i>Hylton</i> , Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	Hon. William J., b. 1898
1931	<i>Hymley</i> , John Scott Hindley, b. 1883, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1933	<i>Iliffe</i> , Edward Mauger Iliffe, C.B.E., b. 1877, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Edward L. I., b. 1908
1920	<i>Ilkerton</i> , Balhazar Stephen Sargent Foster, b. 1867, s. 1913, m.	(None)
1921	<i>Illingworth</i> , Albert Holden Illingworth, P.C., b. 1865, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1543 I.	<i>Inchiquin</i> , Donough Edward Foster O'Brien, b. 1897, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Padrig O.B., b. 1900

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldes Son or Heir.
1897	Inverclyde, John Alan Burns <i>b. 1897, s. 1919, m.</i>	(None)
1897	Inverforth, Andrew Weir, P.C., <i>b. 1866, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Andrew W., <i>b. 1897</i>
1901	Invernairn, William Beardmore, <i>b. 1856, 1st Baron, m.</i>	(None)
1905	Irwin, Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., <i>b. 1861, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Charles I. W., <i>b. 1912</i>
1910	Islington, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O., <i>b. 1866, 1st Baron, m.</i>	(None)
1904	Jessel, Herbert Merton Jessel, C.B., C.M.G., T.D., <i>b. 1866, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Edward H. J., <i>b. 1904</i>
1906	Joicey, James Joicey, <i>b. 1846, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Arthur J., <i>b. 1880</i>
1831	Kenik. See "Headfort," <i>Irish Marq.</i>	
1856	Kenmare. See "Kenmare," <i>Irish Earl.</i>	
1776 I.	Kensington, (Hugh Edwardes, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., (U.K. Baron, Kensington), <i>b. 1873, s. 1900, m.</i>	Hon. William E., <i>b. 1904</i>
1868	Kenyon, Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, <i>b. 1917, s. 1927, m.</i>	Gordon L. T. E., <i>b. 1873</i>
1821	Ker. See "Lothian," <i>Scott. Marq.</i>	
1909	Kilbracken, Hugh John Godley, C.B., <i>b. 1877, s. 1932, m.</i>	Hon. John R. G., <i>b. 1900</i>
1900	Killanin, Michael Morris, <i>b. 1914, s. 1927, m.</i>	(None)
1789 I.	Kilmaine, John Edward Deane Browne, <i>b. 1878, s. 1907, m.</i>	Hon. John F. A. B., <i>b. 1900</i>
1831	Kilmarnock. See "Erroll," <i>Scott. Earl.</i>	
1171 I.	Kingsale, Michael William Robert de Courcy, D.S.O., <i>b. 1882, s. 1931, m.</i>	Hon. Michael J. R. de C., Lieut. R.N., <i>b. 1907</i>
1688 S.	Kinnaird, (Kenneth Fitzgerald Kinnaird (U.K. Baron, Kinnaird), <i>b. 1880, s. 1903, m.</i>	Master of Kinnaird, <i>b. 1912</i>
1860*	Kinross, Patrick Balfour, <i>b. 1870, s. 1905, m.</i>	Hon. John B., <i>b. 1904</i>
1900	Kintore. See "Kintore," <i>Scott. Marq.</i>	
1838	Kirkley, William Joseph Noble, <i>b. 1863, 1st Baron, m.</i>	(None)
1930	Kyleast, Owen Cosby Phillips, G.C.M.G., <i>b. 1863, 1st Baron, m.</i>	(None)
1903	Kyleast, Owen Cosby Phillips, G.C.M.G., <i>b. 1863, 1st Baron, m.</i>	(None)
1880	Lamington, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., <i>b. 1860, s. 1900, m.</i>	Hon. Victor C.-B., M.C., <i>b. 1896</i>
1800 I.	Langford, Clotworthy Wellington Thomas Edward Rowley, <i>b. 1885, s. 1931, m.</i>	Hercules D. E. R., <i>b. 1859</i>
1431	Lathmer, Hugh Burdett Money-Coutts, <i>b. 1876, s. 1903, m.</i>	Hon. Thos. B. M.-C., <i>b. 1901</i>
1869	Lawrence, Alexander Graham Lawrence, <i>b. 1878, s. 1917, m.</i>	Hon. John L., <i>b. 1908</i>
1869	Leconfield, Charles Henry Wyndham, <i>b. 1872, s. 1901, m.</i>	Hon. Hugh A. W., <i>b. 1877</i>
1839	Leigh, Francis Dudley Leigh, <i>b. 1855, s. 1905, m.</i>	Rupert W. D. L., <i>b. 1908</i>
1797	Lilford, John Powys, <i>b. 1863, s. 1896, m.</i>	Hon. Stephen P., <i>b. 1869</i>
1758 I.	Lisle, John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, <i>b. 1903, s. 1919, m.</i>	Hon. Horace L., <i>b. 1908</i>
1905	Lloyd, George Ambrose Lloyd, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., <i>b. 1879, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Alex. L., <i>b. 1912</i>
1895	Loch, Edward Douglas Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., <i>b. 1873, s. 1900, m.</i>	Hon. Geo. Hy. C. L., <i>b. 1916</i>
1801	Loftus. See "Ely," <i>Irish Marq.</i>	
1541 I.	Louth, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, <i>b. 1868, s. 1883, m.</i>	Hon. Otway P., <i>b. 1892</i>
1864 S.	Lorat, Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser (U.K. Baron, Lorat), <i>b. 1911, s. 1933</i>	Hon. Hugh C. P. J. F., <i>b. 1918</i>
1764	Lovel & Holland. See "Egmont," <i>Irish Earl.</i>	
1908	Lugard, Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., <i>b. 1858, 1st Baron, m.</i>	(None)
1909	Luke, George Lawson-Johnston, K.B.E., <i>b. 1873, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Ian L.-J., <i>b. 1905</i>
1830	Lurgan, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., <i>b. 1858, s. 1882, m.</i>	Hon. William B., <i>b. 1902</i>
1914	Lyell, Charles Antony Lyell, <i>b. 1913, s. 1926</i>	(None)
1859	Lyveden, Robert FitzPatrick Courtenay Vernon, <i>b. 1892, s. 1906, m.</i>	Cecil S. A. V., <i>b. 1862</i>
1776 I.	Macdonald, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, <i>b. 1853, s. 1874, m.</i>	Alex. Godfrey M., <i>b. 1909</i>
1902	Macley, James Paton Macley, P.C., <i>b. 1857, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Joseph P. M., M.P., <i>b. 1899</i>
1930	Macmillan, Hugh Pattinson Macmillan, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), <i>b. 1873, m.</i>	(Life Peerage)
1887	Magheranorrie, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, <i>b. 1863, s. 1903</i>	Hon. Ronald McG.-H., <i>b. 1865</i>
1931	Manhead of Ezetis, Robert Hunt Stapylton Audley Newman, <i>b. 1871, 1st Baron, m.</i>	(None)
1807	Manners, Francis Henry Manners, M.C., <i>b. 1897, s. 1927, m.</i>	Hon. John R. C. M., <i>b. 1903</i>
1902	Manton, George Miles Watson, <i>b. 1899, s. 1922, m.</i>	Hon. Joseph W., <i>b. 1904</i>
1908	Marchantley, William Tattersall Whiteley, <i>b. 1886, s. 1905, m.</i>	Hon. John W. T. W., <i>b. 1902</i>
1909	Marks, George Croydon Marks, C.B.E., <i>b. 1858, 1st Baron, m.</i>	(None)
1930	Marley, Dudley Leigh Aman, D.S.O., <i>b. 1884, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Godfrey, P. L. A., <i>b. 1913</i>
1901	Marshall of Chipstead, Horace Brooks Marshall P.C., K.C.V.O., <i>b. 1866, 1st Baron, m.</i>	(None)
1776 I.	Massy, Hugh Hamon Charles George Massy, <i>b. 1894, s. 1906, m.</i>	Hon. Hugh Hamon J. S. M., <i>b. 1901</i>
1908	Melchett, Henry Ludwig Mond, <i>b. 1898, s. 1929, m.</i>	Hon. Derek J. H. M., <i>b. 1922</i>
1815	Meldrum. See "Huntly," <i>Scott. Marq.</i>	
1794	Mendip. See "Clifden," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	
1906	Mereworth. See "Oranmore & Browne," <i>Irish Baron.</i>	<i>b. 1880</i>
1905	Merviole, Henry Edward Duke, P.C., <i>b. 1855, 1st Baron, m.</i>	Hon. Edward D., C.B.E.,
1911	Merthyr, William Brereton Couchman Lewis, <i>b. 1901, s. 1932, m.</i>	(None)

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1299	Meston, James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., b. 1865, 1st Baron, m...	Hon. Dougall M., b. 1894
1898	Methuen, Paul Ayshford Methuen, b. 1886, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Anthony P.M., b. 1891
1905	Michelham, Herman Alfred Stern, b. 1899, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Jacques H. S., b. 1903
1712	Middleton, Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, M.C., b. 1887, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Digby M. G. J. W., [b. 1921]
1922	Mildmay of Flete, Francis Bingham Mildmay, P.C., b. 1861, 1st Baron, m	Hon. Anthony B.M., b. 1909
1933	Milne, George Francis Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Field-Marshal</i> , b. 1866, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. George D. M., b. 1909
1821	Minster. See "Conyngnam," <i>Irish Marg.</i>	
1866	Monck. See "Monck," <i>Irish Vict.</i>	
1887	Monckton. See "Galway," <i>Irish Vict.</i>	
1874	Moncreiff, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, b. 1872, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Harry E.W.M., b. 1925 (None)
1884	Monk Bretton, John Charles Dodson, b. 1924, s. 1933, M.	Hon. Robt. D. C., b. 1926
1885	Monkswell, Robert Alfred Harcastle Collier, b. 1875, s. 1909, m.	Hon. John M., b. 1907
1728	Monson, Augustus Delonnoire John Monson, b. 1868, s. 1900, m.	
1885	Montagu of Beaulieu, Edward John Harrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, b. 1926, s. 1929, M.	(None)
1806	Monteagle. See "Aligo," <i>Irish Marg.</i>	[b. 1852]
1839	Monteagle, Thomas Aubrey Elce, C.M.G., M.V.O., b. 1883, s. 1926	Com. Hon. Francis R. K.N., Hon. Michael W.M., b. 1903
1918	Morris, Edward Patrick Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1859, 1st Bn., m.	Hon. Roger L.L.-M., b. 1920
1831	Moslyn, Edward Clewelyn E. Lloyd-Moslyn, b. 1885, s. 1929, m.	
1933	Mottistune, John Edward Bernard Seely, P.C., G.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1868, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Henry J. A. S., b. 1899
1911	*Mountgarret. See "Mountgarret," <i>Irish Viscount</i>	(None)
1922	Mourat Temple, Wilfrid William Ashley, P.C., b. 1867, 1st Baron, m.	Capt. Hon. William S., M.C., b. 1895
1283	Munbray, Seygrace (1283), & Sturton (1448), Charles Botolph	Hon. Bryan W. G., b. 1905
1932	Moyne, Walter Edward Guinness, P.C., D.S.O., b. 1880, 1st Baron, m.	
1929	Moylhan, Berkeley George Andrew Moylhan, K.C.M.G., C.K., M.D., b. 1865, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Patrick B. M., b. 1906 [1875]
1767	*Mulgrave. See "Normanby," <i>U.K. Marg.</i>	
1781	1. Muskerry, Robert M. FitzM. Deane-Morgan, b. 1874, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Matthew D.-M., b.
1881	2. Nairne. See "Lansdowne," <i>Brit. Marg.</i>	
1866	Napier of Magdala, James Pearse Napier, b. 1849, s. 1921, w.	Hon. Edward N., b. 1861
1867	8. Napier (of Merchiston), Francis Edward Basil Napier (U.K. Baron, <i>Ettrick</i>), b. 1876, s. 1913, m.	Master of Napier, b. 1900 Robt. Vaughan W., b. 1877
1776	1. Nechburgh, Thomas John Wynn, b. 1878, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Richard L., b. 1888
1892	Newton, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P.C., b. 1857, s. 1898, m.	
1930	Noel Buxton, Noel Edward Noel-Buxton, P.C., b. 1869, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Noel A. N.-B., b. 1917 Hon. Dudley W. J. S., M.C., b. 1891
1554	North, William Frederick John North, b. 1860, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Christopher (I. W.), b. 1906
1884	Northbourne, Walter Ernest (Christopher) James, b. 1896, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Francis J. B., b. 1915
1866	Northbrook, Francis Arthur Baring, b. 1882, s. 1929, w.	
1885	Northington. See "Henley," <i>Irish Baron</i> , above	
1878	Norton, Ronald Wolstan Fleetwood Adderley, b. 1885, s. 1933..	Hon. Henry A. A., b. 1854
1906	Nyuburnholme, Charles John Wilson, b. 1904, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Ben Charles W., b. 1926
1870	O'Hagan, Maurice (Hk. T. Towneley-O'Hagan), b. 1882, s. 1900, w.	Hon. Thos. A. E. T.-O.H., b. 17 (None) [b. 1933]
1924	Okner, Sydney Olivier, P.C., K.C.M.G., G.B., b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Raymond A. C. O.N., Hon. Dominick (I. T. B.), b. 1929
1868	O'Neill, Shane Edward Robert O'Neill, b. 1907, s. 1928, m.	
1836	1. Oranmore & Browne, Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (U.K. Baron <i>Mevenorth</i>), b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	
1821	Oriel. See "Massorene & Fox," <i>Irish Vict.</i>	
1868	Ormathwaite, Arthur Henry John Walsh, G.C.V.O., b. 1859, s. 1920, w.	Hon. William W., M.V.O., b. 1863
1821	Ormonde. See "Ormonde," <i>Irish Marg.</i>	
1841	Ozborne. See "Stair," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	
1933	Palmer, Samuel Ernest Palmer, b. 1868, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Ernest C.N. P., b. 1882
1914	Parnock, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. '22, 1st Baron, m	Hon. A.H. Seddon C., b. 1882 (None)
1929	Pasefield, Sidney James Webb, P.C., b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	Lt. Col. Frank D.-P., b. 1865 (None)
1866	Pennycuik, Hugh Napier Douglas-Pennant, b. 1894, s. 1927, m.	
1909	Pentlands, Henry John Sinclair, b. 1907, s. 1925, M.	Maj. Edward H. P., b. 1881
1803	Petre, Joseph William Lionel Petre, b. 1912, s. 1915, M.	Hon. Anthony F. P., b. '07 (None)
1918	Phillimore, Godfrey Walter Phillimore, M.C., b. 1899, s. 1929, m.	
1892	Playfair, George James Playfair, G.V.O., b. 1849, s. 1898, m.	(None)
1831	Plender, William Plender, G.B., b. 1861, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1887	Plunket, Tarence Conyngnam Plunket, b. 1899, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Patrick T. P., b. 1922
1831	Polwarth, George Wentworth Warwick Baupfytte, b. '22, s. '12, m.	Hon. Coplestone W. B., b. '14
1690	8. Polwarth, Walter G. Hepburn-Scott, C.B.E., V.D., b. '64, s. 1920, w.	Master of Polwarth, b. 1890
1749	Ponsonby. See "Bessborough," <i>Irish Earl</i>	
1930	Ponsonby of Shulbrede, Arthur Augustus Wm. Harry Ponsonby, b. 1882, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Matthew P., b. 1904
1885	Powerscourt. See "Powerscourt," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1918	<i>Queensborough</i> , Almeric Hugh Paget, G.B.E., b. 1861, 1st Baron, <i>10</i> .	(None)
1800 I.	<i>Radstock</i> , Granville George Waldegrave, C.B.E., b. 1859, s. 1913.	Hon. Montagu W., b. 1867
1852	<i>Raglan</i> , FitzRoy Richard Somerset, b. 1885, s. 1921, m.	Hon. FitzRoy S., b. 1927
1875	<i>Ramsey</i> . See "Dalhousie," Scott. Earl.	
1866	<i>Ranfurly</i> . See "Ranfurly," Irish Earl.	
1932	<i>Rankellour</i> , James Fitzalan Hope, P.C., b. 1870, 1st Baron, <i>11</i> .	Hon. Arthur O. J. H., M.C., M.P., b. 1897
1916	<i>Rathcedan</i> , Charles Patrick Norton, b. 1905, s. 1930	Hon. Michael A. N., b. 1907
1868 I.	<i>Rathmore</i> , Thos. Leopold McClintock Bunbury, M.B.E., b. 1881, s. 1929, <i>12</i> .	Hon. William R. McC-B., b. 1914
1861	<i>Ravensworth</i> , Robert Arthur Liddell, b. 1902, s. 1932	Arthur W. L., b. 1924
1881	<i>Rayleigh</i> , Robert John Strutt, b. 1875, s. 1919, <i>13</i> .	Hon. John A. S., b. 1908
1868 S.	<i>Reay</i> , Aeneas Alexander Mackay, b. 1905, s. 1921	Baron Alexander M., b. 1907
1902	<i>Redesdale</i> , David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, b. 1878, s. 1916, <i>14</i> .	Hon. Thos. David F.-M., b. 1909
1928	<i>Remnant</i> , Robert John Farquharson Remnant, b. 1895, s. 1933, <i>15</i> .	Hon. James W. R., b. 1930
1806 I.	<i>Rendlesham</i> , Frederick A. Charles Thellusson, b. 1868, s. 1911, <i>16</i> .	Hon. Percy T., b. 1874
1933	<i>Rennell</i> , James Rennell Rodd, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1858, 1st Baron, <i>17</i> .	Hon. Francis J. R., b. 1895
1885	<i>Revelstoke</i> , Cecil Baring, b. 1864, s. 1929, <i>18</i> .	Hon. Rupert B., b. 1911
1932	<i>Rhygydderch</i> , Leifchild Stratten Lelf-Jones, P.C., b. 1862, 1st Baron (None)	
1920	<i>Riddell</i> , George Allardice Riddell, b. 1865, 1st Baron, <i>19</i> .	(None)
1905	<i>Ritchie of Dundee</i> , Charles Ritchie, b. 1866, s. 1906, <i>20</i> .	Hon. J. Kenneth R., b. 02
1913	<i>Rochdale</i> , George Kemp, b. 1866, 1st Baron, <i>21</i> .	Hon. John D. K., b. 1906
1931	<i>Rochester</i> , Ernest Henry Lamb, C.M.G., b. 1876, 1st Baron, <i>22</i> .	Hon. Foster C. L. L., b. 1916
1782	<i>Rodney</i> , George B. Harley Guest Rodney, b. 1891, s. 1909, <i>23</i> .	Hon. George W. R., b. 1918
1851 S.	<i>Rollo</i> , William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C.B. (U.K. Baron, <i>24</i>), <i>25</i> .	Major John Eric H. R., b. 1889
1866	<i>Romilly</i> , William Gaspard Guy Romilly, b. 1899, s. 1905, <i>26</i> .	(None)
1796 I.	<i>Rosmore</i> , William Westenra (U.K. Baron, <i>27</i>), b. 1892, s. 1921, <i>28</i> .	Hon. William W. W., b. 1931
1838 S.	<i>Rossmore</i> , s. 1921, <i>29</i> .	(None)
1910	<i>Rotherham</i> , Stuart Lund Holland, b. 1876, s. 1927, <i>30</i> .	Nathaniel M. V. R., b. 1910
1885	<i>Rothschild</i> , Lionel Walter Rothschild, b. 1868, s. 1915	
1916	<i>Roundway</i> , Edward Murray Colston, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1880, s. 1925, <i>31</i> .	(None)
1911	<i>Rovellan</i> , Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett, b. 1895, s. 1933, <i>32</i> .	Hon. Arthur C., b. 1919
1933	<i>Runciman</i> , Walter Runciman, b. 1847, 1st Baron, <i>33</i> .	Rt. Hon. Walter R., P.C., b. 1870
1929	<i>Russell of Killowen</i> , Frank Russell, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1867, <i>34</i> .	(Life Peerage)
1919	<i>Russell of Liverpool</i> , Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M.C., b. 1895, s. 1920, <i>35</i> .	Hon. Langley G. H. J. R., b. 1922
1931	<i>Rutherford of Nelson</i> , Ernest Rutherford, O.M., b. 71, 1st Baron, <i>36</i> .	(None)
1651 S.	<i>Ruthven</i> , Walter Patrick Hore-Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>37</i> .	(Class of Carlisle, b. 1896)
1919 S.	<i>Ruthven</i> , b. 1870, s. 1921, <i>38</i> .	Brig-Gen Hon. Sir Alex. H.-R., V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1872
1876	<i>Sackville</i> , Charles John Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Maj.-Gen., b. 1870, s. 1928, <i>39</i> .	Hon. Edward C. S. W., b. 1901
1911	<i>St. Audries</i> , Alexander P. Fuller-Acland-Hood, b. 1893, s. 1917	Hon. Arth. F.-A.-H., b. 06
1559	<i>St. John of Bletno</i> , Moubay St. A. Thornton St. John, b. 1877, s. 1920, <i>40</i> .	Hon. John St. J., b. 1917
1852	<i>St. Leonards</i> , Frank Edward Sugden, b. 1890, s. 1908	Arthur H. S., b. 1863
1887	<i>St. Leger</i> , John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.B., C.V.O., b. 1857, s. 1908, <i>41</i> .	Francis Cecil St. A., b. 1895
1885	<i>St. Oswald</i> , Rowland George Winn, b. 1893, s. 1919, <i>42</i> .	Hon. Rowland W., b. 1916
1796	<i>Saltersford</i> . See "Courtown," Irish Earl.	
1445 S.	<i>Saltoun</i> , Alexander Arthur Fraser, M.C., b. 1886, s. 1933, <i>43</i> .	Master of Saltoun, b. 1921
1930	<i>Sanderson</i> , Henry Sanderson Furniss, b. 1868, 1st Baron, <i>44</i> .	(None)
1871	<i>Sandhurst</i> , Ralph Sheldon Mansfield, O.B.E., b. 1892, s. 1933, <i>45</i> .	Hon. John E. T. M., b. 1920
1802	<i>Sandys</i> , Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, b. 1855, s. 1904, <i>46</i> .	Lt.-Col. A. F. S. Hill, b. 1876
1888	<i>Savile</i> , George Halifax Lunley-Savile, b. 1919, s. 1931, <i>47</i> .	Hon. Henry L. T. L.-S., b. 1923
1863	<i>Saye & Sele</i> , Geoffrey C. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, b. 1898, s. 1907, <i>48</i> .	Hon. Geoffrey T.-W.-F., b. 1884
1839	<i>Seaton</i> , James Ulysses Graham Raymond Colborne-Vivian, b. 1863, s. 1933, <i>49</i> .	(None)
1831	<i>Sefton</i> . See "Sefton," Irish Earl.	
1932	<i>Selaton</i> , William Lawson Mitchell-Thomson, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1877, 1st Bn.	Hon. Patrick M.-T., b. 1913
1489 S.	<i>Sempill</i> , John Forbes-Sempill, b. 1863, s. 1905, <i>50</i> .	Master of Sempill, b. 1893
1916	<i>Shaughnessy</i> , William James Shaughnessy, b. 1883, s. 1923, <i>51</i> .	Hon. William G. S., b. 1922
1783 I.	<i>Sheffield</i> . See "Stanley of Alderley," U.K. Baron, below.	
1784	<i>Shorborne</i> , James Huntly Dutton, D.S.O., b. 1873, s. 1920, <i>52</i> .	Hon. Charles D., b. 1911

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1880	Shute. See "Barrington." <i>Irish Visct.</i>	
1900	Shuttleworth, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C. b. 44, 1st Bn., w.	Richard U. P. K.-S., b. 1913
1881	Silchester. See "Longford." <i>Irish Earl</i>	
1449	+Sinclair, Archibald James Murray St. Clair, M.V.O., b. 1875, s. 1922, m.	Master of Sinclair, b. 1914
1919	Sinha, Aroon Kumar Sinha, b. 1887, s. 1928, m.	Hon. Sudhindro S., b. 1921
1858	Skelmersdale, Arthur Geo. Rootie-Wilbraham, M.C., b. 1876, s. 1930	Evelyn B.-W., O.B.E., b. 77
1931	Snell, Henry Snell, C.B.E., b. 1865, 1st Baron	(None)
1916	Somerleyton, Savile Brinton Crossley, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1857, 1st Baron, m.	Maj. Hon. Francis Savile C., M.C., b. 1889
1784	Somers, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1887, s. 1899, m.	Rev. Henry L. S. C., b. 1862
1873	Somerton. See "Normanton." <i>Irish Earl</i>	
1780	Southampton, Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., b. 1867, s. 1872, m.	Hon. Charles F., b. 1904
1917	Southborough, Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., b. 1860, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Spencer H., b. 1889
1640	Stafford, Edward Stafford Joseph Fitzherbert, K.C.B., b. 1864, s. 1932	Capt. Thomas C. F., b. 1869
1886	Stalbridge, Hugh Grosvenor, b. 1880, s. 1912, m.	Hon. Gilbert, G., b. 1881
1839	Stanley of Alderley, Edward John Stanley (<i>Irish Baron</i>), <i>Sheffield</i> , b. 1907, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Evelyn H. V. O., S., b. 1915
1893	Stannore, George A. Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1871, s. 1912	(None)
1796	Stewart of Garlies. See "Galloway." <i>Scott. Earl</i>	
1925	Stonehaven, John Lawrence Baird, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1874, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. James Ian B., b. 1908
1318	Strabouin, Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, b. 1853, claim established 1916, m.	Lt.-Com. Hon. Joseph K., R.N., b. 1886
1911	Strache, Edward Strache, P.C., b. 1858, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Edward S., b. 1882
1900	Strathcona & Mount Royal, Donald Stirling Palmer Howard, b. 1891, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Donald H., b. 1923
1836	Stratheden & Campbell (1842), Alastair Campbell, b. 1899, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Gavin C., b. 1901
1884	Strathpey, Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, b. 1879, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Donald G., b. 1912
1928	Strickland, Gerald Strickland (<i>Count Della Catena</i>) G.C.M.G., b. 1861, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1796	Stuart of Castle Stuart. See "Moray." <i>Scott. Earl</i>	
1838	Sudeley, Richard Algernon Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, b. 1911, s. 1932	Michael D. C. H.-T., b. 1909
1884	Sudley. See "Arran." <i>Irish Earl</i>	
1786	Suffield, Victor A. C. Harbord, b. 1897, s. 1924, m.	Hon. John H., b. 1907
1893	Sweeney, Odo Richard Vivian, D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1875, s. 1922, m.	Hon. John H. H. V., b. 1925
1907	Sieythington, Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, b. 1898, s. 1927, m.	Hon. David C. S.-M., b. 1928
1919	Swinfen, Charles Swinfen Eady, b. 1904, s. 1919	(None)
1831	Talbot de Malahide, James Boswell Talbot, b. 1874, s. 1921, m.	Milo J. R. T., b. 1912
1856	Talbot de Malahide, James Boswell Talbot, b. 1874, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Lionel S., b. 1918
1797	Tegnmouth, Hugh Aglionby Shore, b. 1881, s. 1926, m.	Hon. Arthur F. S. C., b. 1914
1831	Templemore, Arthur Claud Spencer Chichester, D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1860, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Harold T., b. 1919
1884	Tennyson, Lionel Hallam Tennyson, b. 1889, s. 1928	(None)
1827	Tenterden, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, b. 1865, s. 1882, m.	Hon. Horace W., O.B.E., b. 1888
1918	Terrington, Harold J. Selborne Woodhouse, O.B.E., b. 1877, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Chris. P.-C., b. 1896
1616	Teynham, Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, b. 1867, s. 1892, m.	(Life Peerage)
1929	Thankerton, William Watson, P.C. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), b. 1873, m.	Hon. Charles C.-B., b. 1910
1922	Thurlow, Rev. Charles Edward Cumming-Bruce, b. 69, s. 1916, m.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Denis T., D.S.O., b. 1884
1876	Tollemache, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, b. 1883, s. 1904, m.	(Life Peerage)
1909	Tomlin, Thomas James Chesshyre Tomlin, P.C. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), b. 1867, m.	Master of Torphichen, b. 1917
1854	Torphichen, John Gordon Sandilands, b. 1886, s. 1915, m.	(None)
1930	Trenchard, Hugh Montague Trenchard, G.C.B., D.S.O., <i>Marshal of the R.A.F.</i> , b. 1873, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Hugh T., b. 1921
1909	Trent, John Campbell Boot, b. 1889, s. 1931, m.	(None)
1921	Trevelin, Alfred Tristram Lawrence, P.C., b. 1843, 1st Baron, w.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Chas. Trevor L., D.S.O., b. 1879
1880	Trevor, Charles Edward Hill-Trevor, b. 1863, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Chas. E. H.-T., b. 1928
1456	1. Trimlestown, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, b. 1861, s. 1891, m.	Hon. Charles E., b. 1899
1881	2. Tweeddale. See "Tweeddale." <i>Scott. Marq.</i>	
1881	3. Tweedmouth, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, G.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1874, s. 1900, m.	(None)
1786	Tyrone. See "Waterford." <i>Irish Marq.</i>	
1929	Tyrrill, William George Tyrrill, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., b. 1866, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1523	Vaux of Harroden, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, b. 1860, s. 1883, m.	Three co-heiresses

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1800 I.	Ventry, Arthur William Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, b. 1864, s. 1903, m.	Hon. Arthur E. de-M., b. 1908
1768	Vernon, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, b. 1889, s. 1915, m.	Hon. John L. V. V., b. 1903
1908	Vesley, William Vestey, b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Samuel V., b. 1882
1841	Vivian, George Crespinus Brabazon Vivian, D.S.O., b. 78, s. 93, m.	Hon. Anthony V., b. 1906
1930	Wakefield, Charles Cheers Wakefield, C.B.E., b. 59, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1905	Waleran, William George Hood Walrond, b. 1905, s. 1905, m.	Hon. John H. W., b. 1908
1783	Walpole, Robert Hy. Montgomerie Walpole, b. 1913, s. 1931	Reginald H. W., b. 1875
1780	Walsingham, George de Grey, D.S.O., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	Hon. John de G., b. 1905
1902	Waring, Samuel James Waring, b. 1860, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1906	Warrington of Clyffe, T. Rolls Warrington, P.C., b. 1851, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1792 I.	Watpark, Henry Sheppard Hart Cavendish, b. 1876, s. 1932, m.	Fredk. C. P. C., b. 1926
1918	Weir, William Douglas Weir, P.C., b. 1877, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Jas. Kenneth W., b. 1905
1821	Wemyss. See "Wemyss and March." Scott. Earl	
1861	Westbury, Richard M. T. Bethell, b. 1914, s. 1930, M.	Hon. David A. B., b. 1922
1776 I.	Westcote. See "Coham." Brit. Visct.	
1548	Wharton, Charles Theodore Halswell Kemys-Tynte, b. 1876, claim established 1916, m.	Hon. Chas. John K.-T., b. 1908
1918	Whitburgh, Thomas Banks Borthwick, b. 1874, 1st Baron	(None)
1806	Wigan. See "Crawford." Scott. Earl	
1491	Willoughby de Broke, John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., b. 1896, s. 1903, m.	Two co-heiresses.
1869	Wolverton, Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn, b. 1904, s. 1932	Francis M. G. G., b. 1901
1932	Woodbridge, Arthur Charles Churchman, b. 1867, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1902	Woolavington, James Buchanan, G.C.V.O., b. 1849, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1835	Worthingham. See "Gosford." Irish Earl	
1908	Wrazall, George Richard Lawley Gibbs, b. 1908, s. 1931, M.	Hon. Eustace H.B.G., b. 1929
1915	Wrenbury, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., b. 1845, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Bryan B., b. 1890
1932	Wright, Robert Alderson Wight (Lord of Appeal), P.C., b. 1869, m.	(Life Peerage)
1838	Wrottesley, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, b. 1873, s. 1910	Hon. Walter B. W., b. 1877
1919	Wyfold, Robert Trotter Hermon-Hodge, b. 1851, 1st Baron, w.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Roland H.-H., D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1880
1809	Wynford, Philip George Best, D.S.O., b. 1871, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Samuel J. B., b. 1874
1901	Yatworth, Matthew Lewis Vaughan-Davies, b. 1840, 1st Baron, w.	(None)

Peereesses in Their Own Right.

PEEREESSES IN OWN RIGHT.—Peereesses are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritances in lines which are open to females in default of males. Thus it results that some of the Peereesses now upon the list have male heirs who will succeed them in the ensuing generation and take their seats by strict right in the House of Lords; while, on the other hand, several peerages now occupied by males will fall to their other sex, and thus for a time take leave of that House. A resolution to admit Peereesses in their Own Right to the House of Lords was defeated in that house in 1930. A Peereess in her own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last: her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband; but the rank of a Peereess in her own right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1900	Fife, Alexandra, Duchess (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught), b. 1891, s. 1912, m.	Earl of Macduff, b. 1914

COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Countess of —. Addressed as, My Lady.

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1808	Cave, Anne Estella Sarah Penfold Cave, 1st Countess	(None)
1861	Cromartie, Sibell Lillian Blunt-Mackenzie, b. 1878, s. 1898, m.	Viscount Tarbat, b. 1904
1913 S.	Londoun, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, b. 1883, s. 1920, m.	Lord Mauchline, b. 1918
1868 S.	Melfort, Lady Edith Drummond, b. 1854. Title of Countess not used	(Dormant)
1901	Roberts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, D.B.E., b. 1870, s. 1914	Lady Edwina Lewin, b. 1875
1701 S.	Seafield, Nina Caroline Studley-Herbert, b. 1906, s. 1915, m.	Lord Strathpey, see p. 210.

VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Viscountess —. Addressed as, My Lady.

Created	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1918	Rhondda, Margaret Haig Mackworth, b. 1883, s. 1918	(None)
1885	Wolsley, Frances Garnet Wolsley, b. 1872, s. 1913	(None)

BARONESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Baroness —.
Addressed as, My Lady.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1309	Beaumont, Mona Josephine T. Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1894, s. 1896, m.	Hon. Miles F. F.-H., b.
1421	Berkeley, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, M.B.E., b. 1875, s. 1899, m.	Two co-heiresses { 1915
1368	Botreaux. (See "Loudoun," Countess of)	See Loudoun, Countess of,
1877	Burton, Nellie Lisa Melles, b. 1873, s. 1909, m.	Hon. George E. M. Baillie, M.C., b. 1894
1608	Clifton, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, b. & s. 1900	Earl of Darnley, q.v
1864	De laos, Mary Frances (Countess of Dartrey), b. 1854, s. 1907, m.	Three co-heiresses
1809	"Dingwall." See "Lucas." Engl. Baroness (Scott. title the earlier)	(None)
1899	Furnival, Mary Frances Katherine Petre-Dent, b. 1900, s. 1913, m.	Master of Gray, b. 1894
1444	Gray, Ethel Evelyn Gray-Campbell, b. 1856, s. 1919, m.	Duke of Norfolk, q.v
1444	Herries, Gwendolen (Duchess of Norfolk), b. 1877, s. 1908, m.	Master of Kinloss, b. 1889
1490	Kinloss, Mary Morgan-Grenville, C.I., b. 1852, s. 1889, m.	Hon. Anne R. C., b. 1919
1628	Lucas, Nan Ino Cooper, b. 1880, s. 1916, m.	Nicholas Mosley, b. 1923
1863	Haverdub, Mary Irene Curzon, b. 1896, s. 1915	
1911	Strange of Knokin, 1246 Hungerford and 1445 De Moleyns, Elizabeth (Viscountess St. Davids), b. 1884, title called out of abeyance 1921, m.	See St. Davids, Viscount
1929	Wentworth, Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, b. 1873, s. 1917	Hon. Noel Lytton-Milbank, b. 1900
1308	Zouche of Haryngworth, Mary Cecil Frankland, b. 1875, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Thos. W. A. F., b. 1902

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abbott—Tenterden	Bertie—Bertie of Thame	Bryan—Bellew	Cholmondeley — Delamere
Abney Hastings—Loudoun	Bertie—Lindsey	Buchan—Cuthness	Chubb—Hayter
Acheson—Gosford	Best—Wynford	Buckley—Wrenbury	Churchill—Marlborough
Adderley—Norton	Bethell—Westbury	Buchanan — Woolavington	Churchman — Woodbridge
Addington—Stidmouth	Bethune—Lindsay	Burns—Inverclyde	Clegg Hill—Mill
Agar—Normanton	Bewicke—Copley—Cromwell	Butcher—Daneport	Clements—Leitrim
Agar Robertes—Clifden	Bigham—Mersey	Butler—Carrick	Clifton—Grey de Ruthyn
Aitken—Beaverbrook	Bingham—Clanmorris	Butler—Dunboyne	Coats—Glenanar
Akers Douglas—Chilston	Bingham—Lucan	Butler—Lanesborough	Cochrane—Dunald
Alexander—Caledon	Birds—Ebbisham	Butler—Mountgarret	Cochrane Baillie—Lamington
Alexander—Cobham	Rilgh—Clifton	Butler—Ormond	Cockayne—Somers
Allopp—Hudlip	Bligh—Darnley	Byng—Strafford	Cockayne—Cullen
Amau—Marley	Blunt Mackenzie — Crommarie	Byng—Torrington	Coke—Leicester
Annesley—Trentia	Boat—Trent	Cambridge—Athlone	Cole—Enniskillen
Anson—Lichfield	Boote—Willbraham — Skeinisdale	Campbell—Argyll	Colborne Vivian—Seaton
Arthur—Glenarthur	Borthwick—Whitburgh	Campbell—Blythwood	Cole—Enniskillen
Ashley—Mount Temple	Bourke—Mayo	Campbell — Breadalbane	Collier—Monkswell
Ashley Cooper—Shaftesbury	Bowes—Lyon — Strathmore	Campbell—Cawdor	Colston—Roundway
Aquilth—Oxford & A.	Boyle—Cork	Campbell—Glenavy	Colville—Colville of Culross
Astley—Hastings	Boyle—Glasgow	Campbell—Stratheden	Compton—Northampton
Bailey—Glanusk	Brabazon—Meath	Canning—Garraugh	Cooper—Lucan
Baillie—Burton	Brand—Hampden	Capell—Essex	Corbett—Roxallan
Baillie Hamilton—Haddington	Brett—Esher	Carleton—Dorchester	Courtenay—Devon
Baird—Kinscharen	Bridgeman—Bradford	Carnegie—Northek	Craig—Craigavon
Balfour—Kinscharen	Brodick—Milton	Carnegie—Southesk	Crews Milnes—Crews
Bampfylde—Poltimore	Brooks—Cranshaw	Cary—Falkland	Crichton—Erne
Baring—Ashburton	Brougham — Brougham & Vaux	Cauffield—Charlemont	Crichton Stuart—Bute
Baring—Cromer	Broughton—Fairharen	Cavendish—Cheham	Cripps—Parmaur
Baring—Northbrook	Browne—Kenmare	Cavendish—Devonshire	Crosley—Sowerleyton
Baring—Revelstoke	Browne—Kilmaine	Cavendish—Waterpark	Cubitt—Ashcombe
Barnes—Gorell (town)	Browne—Mereworth	Cavendish Bentinck — Portland	Cuffe—Desart
Barneswall — Trimles	Browne—Oranmore	Cecil—Anherst of Hackney	Cunningham Bruce—Thurlow
Bathurst—Bledisloe	Browne—Skego	Cecil—Exeter	Curzon—Eone
Beardmore—Invermain	Brownlow—Lurgan	Chaloner—Gisborough	Curzon—Ravenstale
Beaunclerk—St. Albans	Bruce—Aberlure	Charters—Wemyss and March	Curzon—Scarsdale
Beaumont—Alendale	Bruce—Balfour of Burleigh	Chetwynd Talbot — Shrewsbury	Cust—Brownlie
Beckett—Grimthorpe	Bruce—Elgin	Chichester—Donegall	Dalrymple—Stair
Bennet—Tankerville	Brudenell Bruce—Ailesbury	Chichester — Templemore	Dalzell—Carnath
Benson—Charnwood		Child Villiers—Jersey	Dalziel—Dalziel of Kirkcaldy
Beresford—Decies			Dawson—Dovene
Beresford—Waterford			Dawson — Dawson of Penn
Bernard—Bandon			
Berry—Camrose			
Bertie—Abingdon			

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles. 213

Bawson—De Ros	Fitzroy—Southampton	Hamilton Gordon	Kays Shuttleworth— Shuttleworth
Daisyson Damer — Por- tlington	Flower—Ashbrook	Stammore	Kearley—Devonport
De Courcy—Kingsale	Foley—Berkeley	Hamilton Russell	Keith Falconer—Kintore
De Grey—Walsingham	Foljambe—Liverpool	Boyne	Kemys Lytne—Whiston
De Montmorency — Mountmorres	Forbes—Granard	Hamilton Temple Black- wood—Dufferin	Kemp—Rochdale
De Yarburgh Bateson— Deramores	Forbes Sempill — Sen- pill	Hanbury Tracy—Sudeley	Kennedy—Ailes
Deane Morgan — Mus- kerry	Forward—Howard — Wicklow	Handcock—Castlemaine	Kenworthy—Strabogie
Denison—Londesborough	Foster—Ilkeston	Harbord—Suffield	Keppel—Aldemarle
Devereux—Hersford	Fowler—Wolverhampton	Hare—Listowel	Kerr—Lothian
Dewar—Forteviot	Fox Strangways — Il- chester	Harnsworth — Rother- mere	King—Loveale
Dickson—Poynder — Is- lington	Frankland—Zouche	Harris—Malmesbury	King Tension—Kingston
Dodson—Monk Bretton	Fraser—Lovat	Hastings—Huntingdon	Kitson—Airedale
Douglas—Morton	Fraser—Saltoun	Hay—Erroll	Knatchbull—Bradbourne
Douglas—Queensberry	Fraser—Saltoun	Hay—Kinnoull	Knox—Ransfury
Douglas Hamilton — Hamilton	Freeman Mitford — Redesdale	Hay—Tweeddale	Lamb—Rochester
Douglas Home—Home	Freeman Thomas—Wu- lfrington	Heathcote Drummond	Lambart—Cavan
Douglas Pennant—Pen- rhyn	Fremantle—Cottesloe	Willoughby—Ancaster	Lambton—Durham
Douglas Scott Montagu — Montagu of Beaulieu	French—De Freyne	Nely Hutchinson—Do- noughmore	Lane Fox—Bagley
Drummond—Melfort	French—Ypres	Henderson—Faringdon	Lascelles—Harewood
Drummond—Perth	Fuller Acland Hood— St. Audries	Henniker Major—Hen- niker	Law—Ellenborough
Duff—Fife	Furniss—Sanderson	Hepburn Stuart Forbes— Trefusis—Chilton	Lawrence—Trapethin
Duke—Merrivale	Gascayne Cecil—Cecil of Cheshwood	Hephurne Scott — Pol- warth	Lawson Johnston—Lukes of Povenham
Duncombe—Feversham	Gascayne Cecil — Salis- bury	Herbert—Carnarvon	Le Poer Trench—Clan- carty
Dundas—Melville	Gathorne Hardy—Cran- brook	Herbert—Darcy de Knaith	Les Smith—Dudley
Dundas—Zetland	Gibbs—Aldenharn	Herbert—Pembroke	Leggo—Dartmouth
Dutton—Sherborne	Gibbs—Hunsdon	Herbert—Ponys	Legh—Newton
Eady—Swinsen	Gibbs—Wraxall	Hermon Hodge—Wyfold	Left Jones—Rhayader
Eaton—Chelysmore	Gibson—Ashbourne	Hervey—Bristol	Leith—Burgh
Eden—Auckland	Giffard—Halsbury	Hewitt—Liford	Leslie—Rothas
Eden—Henley	Giustini Bandini — Neuburg	Hicks Beach — St. Ald- wyn	Leslie Melville—Leven
Edgumbe—Mount Edgumbe	Glyn—Woberton	Hill—Downshire	Lever—Leverhulms
Edwards—Kennington	Godley—Kilbracken	Hill Trevor—Trevor	Leveson Gower—Gran- ville
Egerton—Ellesmere	Goodeve Erskine—Mar- gordon—Aberdeen	Hindley—Hyndley	Levy Lawson—Burnham
Egerton—Wilton	Gordon—Huntly	Hobart Hampden Mer- cer Henderson—Buck- inghamshire	Lewis—Essexdon
Elliot—St. Germans	Gordon Lennox — Rich- mond	Hogg—Haitsham	Lewis—Merthyr
Elliot—Minto	Gore—Arran	Holland—Hibbert — Knutsford	Liddell—Ravensworth
Erskine—Buchan	Gough Calthorpe — Cal- thorpe	Holland—Rotherham	Lindessay Bethune
Erskine—Mar & Kellie	Goulding—Wargrave	Holmes & Court—Heytes- bury	Lindsay—Crawford
Evans Freke—Carbery	Graham—Atholstan	Holroyd—Sheffield	Littleton—Hatherton
Eveleigh de Moleyns— Ventry	Graham—Montrose	Hood—Bridport	Loftus—Ely
Fane—Westonland	Graham Toler — Nor- bury	Hope—Lindithgow	Lopes—Ludlow
Felding—Denbigh	Grant—Strathspey	Hope—Rankeillour	Lowry Corry—Belmore
Fellowes—Ailwyn	Gray—Campbell—Gray	HopeMorley—Hollenden	Lowther—Lonsdale
Fellowes—De Ramsey	Greenall—Daresbury	Hopwood — South borough	Lowther—Ullswater
Finch—Aylesford	Greenfell—Desborough	Hore Ruthven—Ruthven	Lubbock—Azebury
Finch Hatton — Win- chelsea	Grey—Stamford	Howard—Carlisle	Lumley—Scarborough
Fitzalan Howard — Beaumont	Grimston—Verulam	Howard—Eppingham	Lumley Savile—Savile
Fitzalan Howard — FitzAlan of Derwent	Grosvenor—Ebury	Howard — Howard of Penrith	Lygon—Beauchamp
Fitzalan Howard — Herries	Grosvenor—Stalbridge	Howard—Strathcona	Lyon Dalberg Acton— Acton
Fitzalan Howard — Howard of Glosop	Grosvenor—Westminster	Howard—Suffolk	Lynsaght—Lisle
Fitzalan Howard — Norfolk	Guest—Wimborne	Hubbard—Addington	Lytelton—Cobham
FitzClarence—Munster	Guinness—Iveagh	Innes Ker—Rozburgh	Lytton—Wentworth
FitzGerald—Leinster	Guinness—Moynes	Irby—Boston	McClintock Bunbury— Rathdonnell
FitzHerbert—Stafford	Gully—Selby	Isaacs—Reading	McDonnell—Antrim
Fitzmaurice — Lans- downe	Haldane Duncan—Cam- perdown	Jackson—Allerton	M'Garel Hogg—Magher- amorne
Fitzmaurice—Orkney	Hamilton—Abercorn	James—Northbourne	Mackay—Incheape
FitzPatrick—Castletown	Hamilton—Belhaven	Jervis—St. Vincent	Mackay—Reay
FitzRoy—Grafton	Hamilton — Holm- Patrick	Jocelyn—Roden	Mackenzie—Amlure
	Hamilton—Sumner	Jolliffe—Hylton	McLaren—Abercromway
		Joynson Hicks—Brent- ford	McNeill—Cushendune
			Maitland—Lauderdale
			Manners—Rutland
			Manners Sutton—Can- terbury
			Mansfield—Sandhurst
			Marjoribanks — Tweed- mouth

214 *Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.*

Marshall—Romney	Parsons—Rossa	Savile—Mezborough	Tyrwhitt—Wilson—Barners
Massey—Clarina	Parlington—Doverdale	Scarlett—Abinger	Upton—Templetown
Maude—Hawarden	Paulet—Winchester	Sciator—Bloom—Easing	Vanden Bempde Johnstone—Derwent
Maxwell—Farnham	Peaton—Cowdray	Scott—Connell	Vane—Barnard
Meade—Clanwilliam	Pease—Daryington	Scott—Eldon	Vane Tempest Stewart—Londonberry
Mildmay—Mildmay of Fleete	Pease—Gainsford	Scott—Ellis—Howard de Walden	Vaneck—Huntingfield
Miles—Somdes	Pelham—Chichester	Scudamore Stanhope—Chesterfield	Vaughan—Lisburne
Millic—Hillingdon	Pelham—Conyers	Seely—Mottistone	Vaughan Davies—Yetworth
Mitchell—Thomson—Selsdon	Pelham—Farborough	Seymour—Hertford	Vavasour Fisher—Fisher
Molyneux—Seston	Pelham—Clinton Hope—Newcastle	Seymour—Somerset	Venables Vernon—Vernon
Monckton Arundell—Gaiway	Pellew—Ezmouth	Shaw—Craigmyle	Verker—Gort [Broke
Mond—Melchett	Pepys—Cottenham	Shirley—Ferters	Verney—Willoughby de Verney Cave—Braye
Money Conna—Latynner	Perceval—Egmont	Shore—Teignmouth	Vernon—Lypeden
Monsell—Emly	Percy—Limerick	Sidney—De L'Isle	Vesey—De Vesci
Montagu—Manchester	Petre Dent—Furnivall	Sinclair—Casthness	Villiers—Clarendon
Montagu—Sandwich	Phillips—Kilsant	Sinclair—Pontland	Villiers—Jersey
Montagu Douglas Scott—Brockleuch	Phillips—St. Davids	Skeffington—Massereene	Vincent—D'Abernion
Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie—Wharfedale	Phillips—Strange	Smith—Birkenhead	Vivian—Swansea
Montgomery—Eglinton	Philips—Normanby	Smith—Colwyn	Waldegrave—Radstock
Moore—Drogheda	Pickford—Sternale	Smith—Hambleton	Wallop—Portsmouth
Moreton—Ducie	Pierrepont—Manvers	Somerset—Beaufort	Walron—Waleran
Morgan—Tredegar	Pleydell Bouverie—Radnor	Somerset—Raglan	Walsh—Ormathwaite
Morgan Grenville—Kinloss	Plympton—FitzWalter	Spencer—Churchill—Marlborough	Ward—Bangor
Morris—Kilwinn	Plunkett—Dunawny	Stanhope—Harrington	Ward—Dudley
Mostyn—Vaux	Plunkett—Fingall	Stanley—Ashfield	Warren—De Tahley
Mountbatten—Carnbrooke	Pollock—Haworth	Stanley—Derby	Watson—Manton
Mountbatten—Milford Haven	Pomeroy—Harrington	Stanley—Stanley of Alderley	Watson—Thakerton
Mulholland—Dunleath	Ponsonby—Beisborough	Stapleton Cotton—Combermere	Watson—Armstrong—Armstrong
Munro Ferguson—Novas	Ponsonby—De Mauley	Stern—Michaelham	Webb—Passfield
Murray—Dunedin	Ponsonby—Ponsonby of Shulbride	Stewart—Galloway	Weir—Inverforth
Murray—Dunmore	Powys—Llifford	Stewart Murray—Atholl	Weld Forester—Forester
Murray—Elbank	Pratt—Camden	Stonor—Camoy	Wellesley—Cowley
Murray—Mansfield	Preston—Gormanston	Stopford—Courtown	Wellesley—Wellington
Nail Calm—Brocket	Primrose—Rosebery	Stourton—Mowbray	Wentworth Fitzwilliam—Fitzwilliam
Needham—Kilmorey	Prittle—Dunalley	Strachey—Strachie	Westenra—Rossmore
Nevill—Abergavenny	Prothero—Ernie	Strutt—Belper	White—Annaly
Neville—Braybrooke	Ramsay—Dalhousie	Strutt—Rayleigh	Whiteley—Marchamley
Newman—Manhead	Rhys—Dynevor	Stuart—Castle Stewart	Willey—Barnby
Nicolson—Carnock	Rice—Monteagle	Stuart—Moray	Williamson—Porres
Nivison—Glendyne	Ritchie—Ritchie of Dundee	Studley—Herbert—Seafield	Willoughby—Middleton
Noble—Kirkley	Roberts—Choyd	Sturt—Akington	Wills—Dulberton
Noel—Gainsborough	Robinson—Ripon	Sugden—St. Leonards	Wilson—Nunburnholme
Noel Hill—Berwick	Roche—Fermoy	Sutherland—Leveson	Windsor—Gloucester
North—Gusford	Rodd—Rennell	Gower—Sutherland	Windsor—Wales
Northcote—Idesleigh	Roper—Curzon—Teynham	Talbot—Shrewsbury	Windsor—York
Norton—Granley	Rous—Stradbroke	Talbot—Talbot de Malahide	Windsor Clive—Plymouth
Norton—Rathcreedan	Rowley—Langford	Tatem—Glanely	Wingfield—Powdercoun
Nugent—Westmeath	Russell—Amphill	Taylor—Headford	Winn—St. Onoald
O'Brien—Inchiquin	Russell—Bedford	Temple Gore Langton—Temple of Stove	Winn—Headley
O'Grady—Gullamore	Russell—De Clifford	Tennant—Glendonner	Woodhouse—Kimberley
Ogilvy—Airtie	Ryder—Harroby	Theilsson—Rendlesham	Wood—Hakfax
Ogilvie Grant—Strath-sper	Sackville—De La Warr	Thesiger—Chelmsford	Wood—Irvin
Orde Powlett—Bolton	Sackville West—Sackville	Thynne—Bath	Woodham—Leconfield
Ormsby Gore—Hartech	St. Aubyn—St. Levan	Tollemache—Dysart	Wyndham—Quin—Dunraven
Osborne—Leeds	St. Clair—St. Clair	Towneley—O'Hagan—O'Hagan	Wynn—Newborough
Paget—Anglesey	St. Clair—Erskine—Rosslyn	Trench—Ashdown	Yarde Buller—Churston
Paget—Queensborough	St. John—Bolingbroke	Tufton—Hothfield	Yerburgh—Aldingham
Pakenham—Longford	St. Leger—Doneraile	Turnour—Winterton	York—Hardwick
Pakington—Hampton	Samuel—Bearsted	Twissleton Wykeham	Young—Mar
Palk—Haldon	Samuel—Montagu—Swynthling	Flenness—Says & Sele	Younger—Blanesburgh
Palmer—Selborne	Sanders—Bayford	Tyrell Kenyon—Kenyon	Younger—Younger of Leslie
Parker—Macclesfield	Sandilands—Torphichen		
Parker—Morley	Saumarez—De Saumarez		
Parnell—Congleton			

Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons (in actual use in 1934).

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the manner shown for holders of substantive titles.

From this list it will be seen that the "Marquess of Blandford" is the heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough; that the "Earl of Altamont" is the eldest son of the Marquess of Sligo, while "Viscount Acheson" is heir to the Earldom of Gosford, and "Lord Aberdeen" to the Earldom of Morton; * the titles borne by second heirs are also given, e.g. "Earl of Burlington," eldest son of the "Marquess of Hartington," heir to the Dukedom of Devonshire; "Viscount Bayham," eldest son of the "Earl of Brecknock," heir to the Camden Marquessate; and "Viscount Savernake," eldest son of the "Earl of Cardigan," heir to the Marquessate of Allesbury.

NOTE.—In titles marked * the "of" is not used.

Marquesses.	Boyle—Shannon	Kingsborough — King-	Burghley—Exeter
Blandford—Marlborough	Brackley—Ellenmere	ston	Cardross—Buckan
Douglas & Clydesdale	Brocas—Jellieco	Knebworth—Lytton	Carnegie—Southesk
—Hamilton	Broomie—Kitchener	Lambton—Durham	Clifton—Darvelly
Douro—Wellington	Bury—Albemarle	Lascelles—Harewood	Cloamore—Wicklow
Graham—Montrose	Carlow—Portarlington	Lewisham—Dartmouth	Cochrane—Dundonald
Granby—Rutland	Castlereagh—London	Loftus—Ely	Dunglass—Home
Hamilton—Abercorn	Castlerosse—Kenmare	Lynton — Ports-	Elcho—Wemyss & March
Hartington—Devonshire	Cheston—Waldegrave	mouth	Erskine—Mar & Kellie
Kildare—Leinster	Clanfield—Peel	Malden—Winchilea	Eskdall—* Dalkeith
Tavistock—Bedford	Clive—Ponies	Mandeville—Manchester	Forrester—Verulam
Titchfield—Portland	Coke—Leicester	Melgund—Minto	Garlies—Galloway
Earls.	Cole—Enniskillen	Milton—Pitzwilliam	Gifford—Clanmilliam
Altamont—Sligo	Cranborne—Salisbury	Moore—Drogheda	Glamis—Strathmore
Bective—Headfort	Cranley—Onslow	Morpeth—Carlisle	Glenorchy — Breadal-
Brecknock—Camden	Curzon—Howe	Newport—Bradford	bane & H.
Burlington — * Harting-	Dalrymple—Stair	Parker—Macclesfield	Herbert—Pembroke
ton	Darwich—Cowley	Pollington—Mezboro'	Howard of Effingham—
Cardigan—Ailesbury	Drumlanrig — Queens-	Ratcliffe—Wallingdon	Effingham
Cassilis—Ailsa	berry	St. Cyres—Idesleigh	Howland—* Tavistock
Dalkeith—Buccleuch	Duncannon—Bresboro'	Sandon—Harroby	Hyde—Clarendon
Dumfries—Bute	Dunsford—Middleton	Savernake—* Cardigan	Kenlis—* Bective
Haddo—Aberdeen	Dunwich—Stradbroke	Somerton—Normanton	Leslie—Rothes
Hopetoun—Lindisfarne	Ebrington—Portescue	Stoford—Courtoun	Loughborough—Rosslyn
Kerry—Lansdowne	Ednam—Dudley	Stuart—Castle Stewart	Mauchline—Loudoun
Lincoln—Newcastle	Elmley—Beauchamp	Sudley—Arran	Medway—Cranbrook
Maoduff—Fife	Elvelen—Iveagh	Sunderdale—Donoughmore	Montagu of Kimbolton
March—Richmond	Emlyn—Cawdor	Tamworth—Ferrers	—* Mandeville
Medina—Milford Haven	Erligh—Reading	Tarbat—Cromarty	Montgomerie—Eglinton
Mornington—* Douro	Errington—Cromer	Thurles—* Osborn	Naas—Mayo
Mount Charles — Con-	Fellding—Denbigh	Tiverton—Halsbury	Newtown—Butler —
yngham	Fincastle—Dunmore	Traprain—Balfour	Lanesborough
Osory—Ormonde	FitzHarris — Malmes-	Weymouth—Bath	North—Guilford
Rocksavage—Cholmley	bury	Windsor—Plymouth	Ogilvy—Arlie
Ronaldshay—Zetland	Folkestone—Radnor	Wolmer—Selborne	Ossulston—Tankerville
Sunderland—* Blandford	Forbes—Granard		Porchester—Carnarvon
Tyrone—Waterford	French—Ypres		Primrose—Rosebery
Uxbridge—Anglesey	Garmoye—Cairns		Scone—Manafid
Viscounts.	Glenapp—Inchcape		Settrington—* March
Acheson—Gosford	Glenworth—Limerick		Seymour—Somerset
Adare—Dunraven	Gleadow—Annesley		Stanley—Derby
Althorp—Spencer	Hastings—Huntingdon		Stavordale—Ilchester
Amberley—Russell	Hinchinbrooke—Sand-		Threlstone—Lauder dale
Anson—Lichfield	wich.		Vaughan—Lushburne
Bayham—Brecknock	Ikerrin—Carrick		Willoughby de Eresby
Borodale—Beatty	Jocelyn—Roden		—Ancaster
	Kelburn—Glasgow		Wodehouse—Kumlerley

* In addition to the above Titles of Courtesy the eldest son of Scottish Viscounts and Barons is usually styled "The Master of ——" e.g. "The Master of Falkland," eldest son of Viscount Falkland; "The Master of Carnegie," eldest son of Lord Carnegie and grandson of the Earl of Southesk.

Contractions used in pages 193-212.

Contractions.—S. or J. appended to the date of creation denotes a Scottish or Irish title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as Engl., Brit., or U.K. When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to S. or J. implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark * see heading to Marquesses; b. signifies born; s., succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; M., minor.

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Aberconway, Lord	1908	Connaught, H. R. H. Prince		Huntly, Marquess of	1886
Aberdeen, Marquess of, &c.	1886	Cook, Hon. Sir Joseph, &c. &c.	1910	Ulrich, Lord	1906
Acland, Sir Francis Dyke, Bt.	1915	Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., Bt.	1921	Unakip, Sir Thomas W. H.	1915
Adamson, William	1916	Craigynile, Lord	1906	U.S.E., &c.	1932
Addison, Christopher	1916	Crawford, Earl of, &c.	1916	Inverforth, Lord	1919
Alchison, Lord, &c. (Lord Justice Clk.)	1920	Crews, Marquess of, &c.	1892	Irwin, Lord, &c.	1922
Alexander, Albert Victor	1909	Cromer, Earl of, &c. &c.	1922	Isaacs, Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred,	
Alless, Lord	1913	Cushendon, Lord, &c. &c.	1922	Islington, Lord, &c. &c.	1921
Amery, Leopold Charles M. S.	1922	D'Abernon, Viscount	1922	Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir	
Amureux, Lord, &c. &c.	1930	Dalziel of Kirkcaldy, Lord	1912	Francis Stanley, &c. &c.	1926
Ashfield, Lord	1916	Darling, Lord	1917	Johnston, Thomas	1931
Astbury, Sir John Melr	1920	Dartmouth, Earl of, &c. &c.	1885	Jowett, Frederick William	1904
Athlone, Earl of, &c.	1922	Darlington, Lord	1917	Jowett, Sir Wm. Allen, &c.	1911
Attholl, Duke of, &c.	1921	Davidson, John Collin Campbell, &c. &c.	1908	Kennedy, Thomas	1931
Atkin, Lord	1921	Dawson of Penn, Lord, &c. &c.	1920	King, Hon. Wm. Lyon Mac-	
Avory, Hon. Sir Horace		Denman, Lord, &c. &c.	1907	Kenzie, &c. &c.	1922
Edmund	1932	Derby, Earl of, &c.	1915	Lambert, George	1912
Baker, Harold T.	1915	Desart, Earl of, &c. &c.	1913	Lampson, Godfrey L. T. Locker-	1928
Baldwin, Stanley	1920	Devonport, Viscount	1909	Lansbury, George	1920
Balfour, Earl of	1900	Donshire, Duke of, &c.	1905	Latham, Hon. John G. &c.	1933
Banbury of Southam, Lord	1915	Douglas, Lord, &c. &c.	1914	Lawrence, Sir John Ogden	1926
Banks, Sir John Aldou, &c. &c.	1918	Donoughmore, Earl of, &c.	1918	Lee of Farnham, Viscount, &c.	
Barlow, Sir		Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric,	1933	Lewis, Sir John Herbert, &c.	1913
Barnes, George Nicoll, &c.	1926	Duff, Hon. Lyman Poure	1919	Lindley, Hon. Sir Francis O.	1920
Bath, Marquess of, &c.	1922	Duffy, Hon. Sir Frank Gavan,		Lindsay, Hon. Sir Ronald C.	
Bayford, Lord	1922	K.C.M.G.	1922	Lister, Sir Philip Gifford, &c.	1925
Beaumont, Admiral of the Fleet,		Elliot, Walter E., &c. &c.	1926	Liverpool, Earl of, &c. &c.	1917
Earl, &c. &c.	1927	Ernie, Lord, &c. &c.	1926	Lloyd, Lord, &c. &c.	1924
Beauchamp, Earl, &c. &c.	1928	Erskine, Hon. Sir William,		Lloyd, Hon. Sir William Fredk.,	
Beaverbrook, Lord		K.C.M.G.	1930	K.C.M.G. &c.	1918
Bell, Hon. Sir Francis Henry	1926	Fisher, Herbert A. L.	1916	London, Bishop of, &c. &c.	1901
Dillon, &c. &c. &c.		FitzAlan of Derwent, Viscount	1928	Londonderry, Marquess of, &c.	1925
Benn, Capt. Wm. Wedgwood,		Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles	1908	Loraine, Sir Percy L., Bt.	
B.R.O.	1930	Fitzroy, Hon. Edward	1924	Lowndes, Sir Geo. &c. &c. &c.	1933
Bennett, Hon. Richard B., &c.	1920	Forbes, Hon. George William	1930	Lugard, Lord, &c. &c.	1920
Beesborough, &c. &c.	1931	Forster, Lord, &c. &c.	1927	Lyons, Hon. Joseph A.	1922
Retterton, Sir Henry B., Bt.		Gaulford, Lord	1928	Lytton, Earl of, &c.	1919
C.R.E.	1926	Geddes, Sir Auckland C., &c. &c.	1917	McCurdy, Charles Albert, &c.	1920
Bingley Lord	1905	Geddes, Sir Eric, &c. &c.	1927	Macdonald, John A. Murray	1916
Birrell, Augustus, &c.	1920	George, David Lloyds	1905	MacDonald, Ramsay	1927
Blanesburgh, Lord, &c. &c.	1926	Gilmour, Sir John, Bt., &c. &c.	1922	McKeown, Reginald	1907
Hedcliffe, Lord, &c. &c.	1926	Gloucester, H. R. H. Duke of,		MacKender, Sir Halford John	1926
Bondfield, Marquess of	1912	K.C.G.	1925	MacLair, Lord	1926
Borden, Hon. Sir Robt. Laird,		Gore, Hon. W. G. Ormsby	1927	Macmillan, Lord	1924
C.M.G. &c.	1922	Goschen, Viscount, &c. &c.	1920	Macpherson, Sir James Ian, Bt.	1918
Boscawen, Sir Arthur S. T.		Grabin, Hon. George Perry	1935	Malind, Sir Arthur Ramsay	
Giffith	1902	Grabin, Sir Ronald W., &c. &c.	1921	Steel, Bt.	1924
Bowerman, Charles Wm.	1916	Grainhouse, Sir G. Dixon, &c. &c.	1920	Malen, Hon. Francois S.	
Brace, William	1926	Graudard, Earl of, &c. &c.	1927	Mallet, Sir Louis du P., &c. &c.	1913
Bridgman, Viscount	1920	Granville, Earl, &c. &c.	1928	Manchester, Duke of	1906
Brown, James, &c. &c.	1930	Greene, Sir Wm. Conyngham,		Margesson, Capt. Henry D. R.	
Bruce, Hon. Stanley Melbourne,		K.C.M.G. &c.	1922	M.C.	1933
C.H.	1915	Greenwood, Arthur	1922	Marlborough, Duke of, &c.	1899
Buckmaster, Viscount, &c. &c.	1923	Griffin, Lord	1927	Marshall of Chipstead, Lord	
Burns, John	1905	Grou, Sir F. Arthur	1927	K.C.V.O.	1919
Burton, Hon. Henry, &c.	1924	Grotton, Col. John, &c. &c.	1926	Maxwell, Sir Herbert E., Bt.	
Buxton, Earl, &c. &c.	1926	Guost, Capt. Hon. Fredk. E.,		K.T., &c. &c.	1897
Canterbury, The Archbishop of	1905	Hacking, Douglas H., &c. &c.	1920	Moultien, Hon. Arthur, &c.	1920
Caxton, Lord, &c.	1926	Hallahan, Viscount	1922	Mortvale, Lord	1915
Caveudish, Lord Richd. F., &c.	1922	Hall, Sir John, &c. &c.	1922	Mottistone, Earl of, &c.	1897
Cawley, Lord	1926	Hardings, Sir Arth. H., &c. &c.	1923	Mildred, Viscount	1916
Cecil, Sir Evelyn, &c. &c.	1927	Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord,		Moull, Con. Sir Bolton M.	
Cecil, Lord High	1928	K.C.	1904	Myre, &c. &c. &c.	1923
Cecil of Chulwood, Viscount	1927	Henderson, Arthur	1915	Morrison, Thomas Braab	1920
Chamberlain, Arthur Neville	1926	Herbert, Sir Dennis H. &c. &c.	1933	Morris, Lord, &c. &c.	1911
Chamberlain, Sir Austen, &c.	1902	Howart, Lord, &c.	1918	Morrison, Herbert Stanley	1931
Churchill, Winston L. Spencer,		Hills, Major John Walker	1920	Mottistone, Lord, &c.	1916
C.H.	1907	Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G. Bt.	1922	Mount Temple, Lord	1924
Clarendon, Earl of, &c. &c.	1931	Hobhouse, Sir Charles Edwd		Moyn, Lord, &c. &c.	1924
Clay, Lt.-Col. Herbert H. Spender,		Henry, Bt.	1900	Mulla, Sir Dineha Fardunji,	
C.H.	1926	Hobhouse, Henry	1926	C.I.E.	1931
Clerk, Sir G. Russell, &c. &c.	1926	Hodge, John	1926	Mulock, Hon. Sir William,	
Clifton, Lord	1926	Horne, Sir Robert's &c. &c.	1926	K.C.M.G.	1925
Clive, Jas. Avon, &c.	1916	Howard of Penrith, Lord, &c. &c.	1922	Murray, Charles David, &c. &c.	1922
Clives, John Robert	1918	Hughes, Hon. Wm. Morris, &c.	1928	Murray, Sir George H., &c. &c.	1910
Coates, Maj. Hon. Joseph				Myers, Hon. Sir Michael, &c. &c.	1921
Gorton, M.	1926			K.C.	1920
Colbrooke, Lord, &c. &c.	1924			Newton, Lord	1925
Collins, Sir Godfrey P., &c. &c.	1924				
Colwyn, Lord	1924				
Connaught, H. R. H. Duke of, &c.	1891				

Nicholson, Col. William G.	1905	Samuel, Sir Herb. Louis, G.C.B.	1908	Tilley, Sir John A. C. G.C.B.	1900
Noel-Buxton, Lord	1904	Sanders, John S. C.V.O.	1905	Tomlin, Lord	1909
Norman, Sir Henry	1918	Sanderson, Sir Lancelot	1906	Trevelyan, Sir Charles Phillips, Bt.	1904
Norman, Montagu Collet, D.S.O.	1903	Sankey, Visc. (Lord Chancellor)	1908	Truvelin, Lord	1904
Normand, Wilfrid G.	1912	Sarjant, Sir Charles Hy.	1903	Tryon, Maj. George Clement	1902
Novar, Visc.	1910	Sassoon, Maj. Sir Philip	1904	Tyrrill, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1908
Olivier, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1904	Sastry, V. S. Srinivasa, C.M.	1901	Ullswater, Visc.	1868
Onslow, Earl of, G.C.B.	1905	Scott, Sir Leslie, K.C.	1907	Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of, G.C.B.	1920
Page, Hon. Earle C. Grafton	1909	Scrutton, Sir Thos. Edward	1906	Wallis, Sir John Edward Power	1906
Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G.	1919	Scullin, Hon. James Henry	1920	Ward, Wm. Dudley	1902
Parnoor, Lord, G.C.B.	1919	Selborne, Earl of, G.C.	1900	Wargrave, Lord	1908
Passfield, Lord	1904	Selsdon, Lord, G.C.B.	1904	Warrington of Clyffe, Lord	1915
Pearce, Hon. Sir George Foster, K.C.V.O.	1901	Shaftesbury, Earl of, K.C.	1903	Watt, Hon. William Alexander	1900
Peel, Earl, G.C.B.	1919	Shaw, Thomas, G.C.B.	1904	Wedgwood, Col. Josiah Clement, D.S.O.	1904
Percy, Lord Kintnest	1904	Shortt, Edward, K.C.	1908	Weir, Lord	1908
Perley, Hon. Sir George H., G.C.M.G.	1913	Shuttleworth, Lord	1886	Wessels, Hon. Sir Johannes W. White, Hon. Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.	1900
Phipps, Sir Eric C. K., K.C.M.G.	1913	Simon, Sir John A. G.C.B. & C.	1913	Whitley, John Henry	1911
Plymouth, Earl of	1903	Sinclair, Sir Archibald H. M., Bt., G.C.B.	1911	Wigram, Col. Sir Clive, G.C.B.	1913
Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bt., K.C.	1911	Slesser, Sir Henry	1909	Wiles, Thomas	1916
Ponsonby, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.B.	1912	Smith, Hastings B. Lees	1911	Williams, Sir W. Ellis Hume, Bt., K.C.B. & C.	1904
Portland, Duke of, G.C.	1886	Spence, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Jan. Chris.	1917	Willington, Earl of, G.C.B.	1921
Rankellator, Lord	1904	Spencer, Visc.	1904	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.B.	1922
Reading, Marquess of, G.C.B.	1911	Somerleyton, Lord, G.C.B.	1902	Wilson, Sir Wm. D. Fleetwood, G.C.B.	1914
Renell, Lord, G.C.B.	1908	Southborough, Lord, G.C.B.	1912	Wimborne, Visc.	1900
Rhuyder, Lord	1916	Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt.	1912	Winterton, Earl	1904
Rhodes, Lord	1904	Squires, Hon. Sir Richard A., K.C.M.G. & C.	1930	Wolmer, Visc.	1909
Robertson, Sir Malcolm A., G.C.M.G.	1907	Stanhope, Earl, D.S.O.	1900	Wood, Sir Kingsley	1908
Romer, Sir Mark L.	1907	Stanley, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir George F., G.C.B.	1907	Wrenbury, Lord	1906
Rothermere, Visc.	1907	Stannmore, Lord, G.C.B.	1912	Wright, Lord	1912
Rowlatt, Hon. Sir Sidney A. T., K.C.B.	1912	Stonehaven, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1912	Yarborough, Earl of	1890
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., Bt., G.C.M.G.	1900	Strachan, Lord	1912	York, Archibishop of	1910
Runciman, Hon. Walter	1908	Summer, Visc.	1912	York, H.R.H. Duke of, G.C.	1915
Russell of Killow, Lord	1907	Sutherland, Sir Wm., G.C.B.	1912	Young, Lt.-Com. Sir Edwd. Hilton, G.C.B. & C.	1922
St. David, Visc., G.C.B.	1914	Sykes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fredk. H., G.C.B.	1908	Zetland, Marquess of, G.C.B.	1922
Stallbury, Marquess of, G.C.	1908	Tennant, Harold John	1914		
Salvesen, Hon. Lord	1922	Thankerton, Lord	1912		
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon	1916	Thomas, James Henry	1917		

Clerk of the Council—Col. Sir Maurice P. A. Haukey, G.C.B. & C. M.G.

Deputy Clerk, Colin Smith, Registrar, Sir Chas. H. Lawrence Neish, K.C.B. & C.

§ OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. John, Viscount Sankey, G.C.B., Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, (vacant)

Lord Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Onslow, G.C.B., £2,500.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Edward Hall Alderson, K.C.B., K.B.E.	£2,500
Clerk Assistant and Principal Clerk, Judicial Dept. and Taxing Officer of Judicial Costs, H. J. F. Badeley, G.C.B.	£1,800
Reading Clerk, Ronald Muir Mackenzie	£1,800
Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, Lord Kilbracken, K.C., G.C.B.	£1,800
Senior Clerks, Edward Vigors (Principal Clerk of Private Bills and Private Committees), G. D. Luard; G. Proby; C. F. L. St. George.	£800 to £1,800
Other Clerks, F. W. Lascelles, M.C. (Clerk of Public Bills and Clerk of the Journals); Colin Davidson, G.C.B. (Taxing Officer of Private Bill Costs); A. H. Jefferys; V. M. E. Goodman, M.C.; A. F. R. Dudley Ryder, M.C.; G. H. Eastwood; H. M. Burrows (Clerk attending the Table); Earl of Antrim	£500 to £1,000

Accounting and Copying Department, Miss M. F. Court (Receiver of Fees and Accountant), £500 to £600; Miss W. E. Waterman (Examiner of Aets), £450 to £400; Miss W. M. J. Phipps, Miss A. N. Phipps	
Librarian, C. T. Clay	£1,000
Asst. Librarian, F. G. G. Carr	£300 to £500
Examiners of Standing Orders, Edward Vigors, £300; Lt.-Col. Sir E. Verney, G.C.B., C.V.O.	
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pulteney, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	£1,000
Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Brig.-Gen. Lord Esme Gordon-Lennox, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.	£500
Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., B.E.	£1,000
Shorthand Writer, Herbert Arthur Stevens, fees.	
Editor of the Official Report, A. A. Reid	£500

§ For Salaries see note, p. 279.



England, Great Britain, U. K.,
and 37 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova
Scotia (88, marked S).



NOTE.—[Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1802, ordains as follows:—"That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received as a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil, or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." In the cases of titles printed in *italics* the holder of the Baronetcy has died but no person has proved his succession to the Baronetcy. Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name) and in writing as "Sir Robert A.—, Bt." Baronets' wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady A.—" without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary A.—"; if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady A.—"

Abdy, Sir Robt Hy. Edw.	1850	Baring, Sir Godfrey	1911	Bird, Sir Robert Bland, M.P.	1922
Abercromby, Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. W., D.S.O.	1836	Barling, Lt.-Col. Sir Harry Gilbert, C.B., C.S.E., M.R.	1919	Birdwood, Field-Marshal Sir William R., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.	1919
Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Dyke, M.P.	1845	Barlow, Col. Sir Hillaro W. Wellesley, C.B., C.M.G., R.A.	1803	Birklin, Sir Alexander R.	1905
Acland, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Henry Dyke, M.C., A.F.C., D.	1850	Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O.	1803	Birkmyre, Sir Archibald, C.B.E.	1901
Adair, Sir Robert Shafto, D.S.O.	1901	Barlow, Rt. Hon. Sir Montagu, K.B.E.	1907	Black, Sir Alec	1918
Adam, Col. Sir Ronald Forbes, D.S.O., D.C.	1917	Barnwell, Sir John Robert	1933	Black, Sir Robert A. S. Lynch, M.P.	1919
Affleck, Sir Fredk. Danby Jas. Agnew, Sir George Wm.	1859	Baron, Sir Louis Bernhard	1863	Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas, M.P.	1873
Ainsworth, Sir Thomas	1917	Barran, Sir John N.	1933	Blackwood (see above)	1814
Aird, Sir George	1901	Barratt, Capt. Sir Francis H. G. Layland, M.C.	1905	Blair, Rt. Rev. Sir David O. Hunter, M.P.	1786
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W., D.S.O.	1912	Barrington, Sir Charles B.	1908	Blake, Sir Ulrik	1822
Alexander, Sir Claud	1886	Barrow, Sir Francis L. J.	1908	Blake, Sir Ruthbert Patrick, M.P.	1772
Alexander, Sir Douglas	1901	Barry, Sir Edward Arthur	1912	Blake, Sir Francis D. C.B.	1907
Alison, Com. Sir Archibald, O.B.E., M.B.E.	1882	Bartlett, Sir Hardington B.	1933	Blaker, Sir Reginald, M.P.	1919
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Have- lock, D.S.O.	1809	Bartlett, Rt. Hon. Sir D. Plunket Bartlett, Sir Walter de S.	1933	Blakiston, Sir Horace N.	1763
Allen, Sir Frederick Charles, D.S.O.	1853	Bartlett, Sir John Stacey	1933	Blakenessett, Sir Marna- duke C. H. J.	1809
Alleyne, Lt.-Com. Sir John Meynell, D.S.O., D.C.	1909	Bates, Sir Percy Kelly, C.B.E.	1933	Blais, Capt. Sir Ralph B. M.	1886
Amory, Sir John Heathcoat, C.B.	1874	Batho, Sir Charles A.	1875	Blakenessett, Sir Walter E. P.	1807
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., C.M.G., M.P.	1910	Bathurst, Maj. Sir Frederick Edw. Wm. Hervey, D.S.O.	1882	Blaise, Maj. John Stacey, R. Fench- blount, Sir Thos. Austen	1802
Anderson, Sir John	1910	Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm. Bartlett, Sir Thomas Stacey, Beauchamp, Sir Bruguie C., M.P.	1882	Blount, Sir Walter Austen	1802
Anson, Sir Edward Reynell, M.P.	1834	Beaumont, Sir George H. W. Beauchamp, Col. Sir Frank C.B.F.	1882	Blount, Sir John R.	1760
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm.	1809	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montagu Harry Proctor, M.P.	1882	Boevey, Sir Launcelet V. H.	1786
Anstruther, Sir Eric Windham Carmichael, (O.B. 1798)	1875	Becher, Sir Eustace W. W. Wrixon, M.P.	1882	Boileau, Sir Maurice C.	1838
Antrobus, Sir Commo G.	1800	Beckett, Hon. Sir Gertrude	1882	Bolton, Sir Ian F. C.	1907
Auburn, Brig.-Gen. Sir Duhymple, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1883	Bedingfield, Sir Hy. E. Paston- Beecham, Sir Thomas	1912	Bonham, Maj. Sir Eric, C.V.O.	1852
Archibald, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Mervyn	1902	Beavor, Sir Hugh Keave, M.P.	1912	Bonsor, Sir Richard William	1896
Armstrong, Sir Nestor W.	1841	Belt, Sir Alfred Lane, M.P.	1912	Booth, Sir Alfred Allen	1916
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliot, C.M.O.	1892	Bell, Col. Sir Maurice H. L., C.M.G., T.D.	1912	Booth, Sir Joselyn A. R.	1900
Armstrong, Sir George A.C.M.G., D.S.O.	1878	Bell, Sir John	1912	Boothby, Sir Herbert Cecil	1865
Arnott, Sir John Alex.	1896	Bell, Sir Eastman, M.C.	1912	Boothby, Sir Jacob W. Gustaf	1865
Arthur, Sir George C.A., M.V.O.	1901	Bell, Capt. Sir C. W. Morrison- Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Borrowes, Sir Eustace	1866
Aske, Sir Robert Wm.	1804	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Bowall, Sir Thomas Randolph	1836
Aspin, Sir William M.	1904	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Bonghey, Sir George Monteth, C.B.E.	1798
Aykroyd, Sir William	1904	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Boughton, Sir William S.	1861
Aykroyd, Sir Fredk. Alfred	1904	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Bowman, Rev. Sir Paget (Mervyn)	1866
Aylmer, Lt.-Gen. Sir Feuton J., V.C., C.B.	1862	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Bowler, Sir George Henry	1905
Backhouse, Sir Edm. Trelawny	1801	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Bowler, Capt. Sir George	1905
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett (Premier Baronet)	1811	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Boxall, Col. Sir Alleyne J., O.B.E., T.D.	1919
Badeley, Sir John William	1861	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert	1916
Bage, Sir Alfred Wm. Francis	1861	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Boyle, Sir Edward	1904
Bailey, Sir Abe, C.M.G.	1861	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry	1818
Baillie, Sir Adrian W. Maxwell, M.P.	1861	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Bradford, Sir Edward M.A.	1908
Baird, Sir James H. G., M.C.	1861	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Bradford, Sir John Rose, C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., M.D.	1931
Baird, Capt. Sir David, M.V.O.	1861	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Brace, Maj. Sir Leonard	1931
Baker, Lt.-Col. Sir Dodington G. R. Sheraton, M.B.E.	1861	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Brickwood, Sir Rupert R.	1907
Baker, Lt.-Col. Sir Randolph L., D.S.O., T.D.	1861	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Brinckman, Col. Sir Theodore F., C.B.	1831
Balfour, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.	1901	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Brison, Sir John H.	1798
Ball, Sir Charles Arthur K.M.N.	1901	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Brison, Sir John H.	1900
Banner, Sir Harmood Har- mon, M.P.	1861	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912	Broadbent, Sir John Francis H.	1893
Bannerman, Maj. Sir Alexander	1861	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912		
Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert	1861	Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Chre	1912		

Brooklebank, Sir Thos. A. L.	1803	Cave, Sir Edward Charles	1806	Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy.	1841
Brookleburg, Sir Philip Lee,	1803	Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. E.	1806	Courthope, Lt.-Col. Sir George	1841
B. S.	1803	Cayser, Sir August Bernard T.	1806	Leyd, M. G.	1841
Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S.	1803	Cayser, Sir Chas. William, M. P.	1806	Cowan, Adam Sir Walter Henry,	1841
Bromhead, Col. Sir Benj. F.	1803	Cayser, Maj. Sir H. Robt. M. P.	1806	C. S. M. P. S. O.	1841
B. S.	1803	Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E.	1806	Crnk, Sir Henry D. K. C. S. I.	1841
Brooke, Sir Richd. Christopher	1803	Champneys, Capt. Sir Weldon	1806	Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F.	1841
Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capell	1803	Dairymple	1806	Crisp, Sir Frank Morris	1841
Brooke, Capt. Sir Basil Stan-	1803	Chance, Sir William	1806	Critchett, Sir Geo. Montague,	1841
lake, O. S. M. C.	1803	Charles, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard	1806	M. S. O.	1841
Brooke, Sir Francis Hugh	1803	Havelock, C. C. V. O., C. S. I.	1806	Croft, Sir James Herbert	1841
Brooke, Sir Robt. W. D. M. C.	1803	Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh	1806	Croft, Sir John W. Graham	1841
Brooksbank, Sir Edward C.	1803	Chetwode, Field-Marshal Sir	1806	Croft, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Page,	1841
Broughton, Maj. Sir Henry J.	1803	Philip W., C. S. B., R. C. M. O.,	1806	C. S. M. P.	1841
Deives	1803	D. S. O.	1806	Crofton, Maj. Sir Morgan O.,	1841
Broun, Sir James Lionel	1803	Chetwynd, Sir George Guy	1806	Crofton, Lt.-Col. Sir Malby,	1841
Brown, Sir Melville Richmond	1803	Cheyne, Lt.-Col. Sir Joseph L.,	1806	R. S. O.	1841
Brown, Sir John Hargreaves	1803	Chichester, Sir Edw. Geo.	1806	Crosbie, Sir William E. D.	1841
Brownrigg, Capt. Sir Douglas	1803	Child, Sir Coles John	1806	Crosfield, Sir Arthur H. O. S. K.	1841
Brymston, Robert, C. S. M. P.	1803	Child, Brig.-Gen. Sir (Smith)	1806	Cross, Sir William Coats	1841
Bruce, Sir Michael W. S.	1803	Hill, C. S. M. P. S. O.	1806	Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin	1841
Bruce, Sir Hervey J. W.	1803	Chitty, Sir Thos. Hy. Willes	1806	Cuffe, Sir Otway F. L. Wheeler	1841
Brunner, Sir Felix J. M.	1803	Chubley, Sir Hugh J. F.	1806	Cunningham, Maj. Sir Alex. P.	1841
Bruton, Sir Stoford	1803	Christison, Sir Robt. Alexander	1806	Gordon, Sir James	1841
Buchanan, Sir Geo. H. M. Leth-	1803	Chubb, Sir Cecil H. K.	1806	Cunard, Sir Edward	1841
Buchanan, Capt. Sir James J.	1803	Church, Lt.-Col. Sir Geoffrey	1806	Cunninghame, Sir Hussey B.	1841
Bulkeley, Sir Richard H.	1803	S. M. P.	1806	Farrie	1841
Williams, A. C. S.	1803	Clark, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Andrew,	1806	Cunninghame, Lt.-Col. Sir Thos.	1841
Hull, Sir Stephen J.	1803	Clark, C. S. M. P. S. O.	1806	A. A. Montgomery, D. S. O.	1841
Huller, Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn E.	1803	Clark, Sir George Smith	1806	Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H.	1841
Manningham, M. P.	1803	Clark, Maj. Sir Thomas	1806	Cuningham, Sir Colin Keith	1841
Bullough, Sir George	1803	Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart	1806	Dick	1841
Bunbury, Sir Charles D. N.	1803	Clarke, Sir Orme B. C. S. B.	1806	Cuningham, Lt.-Col. Sir	1841
Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm.	1803	Clarke, Sir Rupert W. J.	1806	Percy F., O. S. M. P.	1841
Richardson	1803	Clay, Sir George F. N.	1806	Currie, Sir Walter L. R.	1841
Burbridge, Sir Woodman, C. S. M.	1803	Clayton, Sir Harold	1806	Curtis, Capt. Sir Roger C. M.	1841
Hurdett, Capt. Sir Francis	1803	Clement, Sir A. F. Ashburnham	1806	Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis E.	1841
Burdett, Sir Charles Coventry	1803	Clement, Sir George James Robert	1806	Cuyler, Sir George Halliday	1841
Burke, Capt. Sir Gerald Howey	1803	Clerke, Sir John E. Longueville	1806	Dairymple, Sir Hew Hamilton	1841
Burnett, Maj.-Gen. Sir James	1803	Clifford, Sir Charles Lewis	1806	Dalhymple, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis	1841
L. G. C. S. M. P.	1803	Contes, Maj. Sir Edward C. O. S. M.	1806	Napier Elphinstone, C. S. I.	1841
Burnett, Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie	1803	Contes, Sir Frederick G. L.	1806	Dairymple, Sir Charles M.	1841
Trew, O. S. M. P.	1803	Conte, Sir Thomas C. Glen	1806	Dalyell, Maj. B. S. Wilkie	1841
Burnett, Sir Chas. Dennis-	1803	Coats, Sir Stuart A.	1806	Daniel, Sir James Lionel Edw.	1841
ton, O. S. M.	1803	Cochrane, Sir Ernest C.	1806	H. M. P.	1841
Burrard, Sir Harry Paul	1803	Cochrane, Sir Stanley	1806	Dashwood, Maj. Sir Robert	1841
Burrell, Maj. Sir M. Raymond,	1803	Codrington, Sir Robert	1806	H. S.	1841
C. S. M.	1803	Codrington, Sir Wm. R.	1806	Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay	1841
Butler, Sir Charles Peter	1803	Codrington, Sir Christopher	1806	David, Sir Percival V. D. E.	1841
Butler, Maj. Sir R. Pierce, O. S. M.	1803	Coghill, Capt. Sir Marinaulke	1806	Davie, Maj. Sir W. Ferguson	1841
Butler, Sir Reginald	1803	Colton, Sir Herbert B. O. S. M.	1806	Davson, Sir Edward Rae	1841
Butler, Sir Wm. Waters	1803	Collet, Sir Mark Edmund	1806	Dawson, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh	1841
Butt, Sir Alfred, M. P.	1803	Colleton, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert	1806	Trevor	1841
Buzard, Sir Edw. Farquhar,	1803	A. W. C. S.	1806	Dawson, Sir Benjamin	1841
M. S. O.	1803	Colman, Sir Jeremiah	1806	De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald	1841
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell	1803	Colquhoun, Lt. Col. Sir Iain,	1806	Debenham, Sir Ernest Ridley	1841
Byass, Maj. Sir Geoffrey R. S.	1803	Colt, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry A.,	1806	DeCrespigny, Sir C. Champion-	1841
Caird, Sir James	1803	D. S. O.	1806	Deley, Sir Harry M. Malhady-	1841
Calhoun, Capt. Sir Fitzroy	1803	Colthrust, Sir George Oliver	1806	De Houghton, Maj. Sir James,	1841
H. Austinther-Gough	1803	Congreve, Lt.-Col. Sir Geoffrey	1806	C. S. M. P.	1841
Cameron, Sir John	1803	Cord, M. P.	1806	De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros	1841
Campbell, Capt. Sir Chas. Ralph	1803	Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick	1806	Denny, Rev. Sir Henry L. L.	1841
Campbell, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Bruce	1803	Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W.	1806	Denny, Sir Archibald	1841
S. D. S. O. (Bar)	1803	Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch,	1806	Dering, Sir Anthony, M. C.	1841
Campbell, Sir John Hume	1803	C. S. M. P.	1806	de Sarmiento, Sir Haviland	1841
Campbell, Sir John Alex. C.	1803	Cooper, Sir Chas. N. F. Pender	1806	Walton	1841
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L.	1803	Cooper, Sir William G. Danfel	1806	Des Vaux, Sir Fredk. H. A.	1841
Campbell, Maj. Sir G. C. W.	1803	Cooper, Sir George Alex.	1806	De Trafford, Capt. Sir Hun-	1841
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cochrane	1803	Cooper, Sir Richard Ashmole	1806	phrey Edmund, M. C.	1841
Campbell, Capt. Sir William	1803	Cope, Sir Ralph Algernon	1806	Devitt, Sir Philip H.	1841
Andrews A. S. M. C.	1803	Cope, Sir Denzil	1806	Devitt, Sir Thos. Gordon	1841
Campbell, Capt. Sir Eric F. D.	1803	Cope, Brig.-Gen. Sir Thomas	1806	Dewey, Rev. Sir Stasley Daws	1841
Carden, Sir John V., M. S. M. P.	1803	Cope, Maj. Sir William, T. V.	1806	D'Esmond, Sir Eustace	1841
Carden, Maj. Sir Fredk. H. W.	1803	Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent	1806	Henry William Tennyson-	1841
Carew, Sir Henry Paul	1803	Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Antley	1806	C. S. B., F. S. B.	1841
Carrill, Sir John T. Trill	1803	Cornwall, Sir Geoffrey	1806	Dilke, Sir Fisher Wentworth	1841
Carrile, Sir E. Hildred, C. S. M.	1803	Cornwall, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. A.	1806	Dillon, Sir Robert Wm. C.	1841
Carrile, Sir Wm. Walter, O. S. M.	1803	Corry, Sir James P. I. M.	1806	Dimdale, Sir John Holkworth	1841
Carmichael, Sir Eardley C. W.	1803	Cory, Sir Clifford John	1806	Dixie, Sir George Douglas	1841
Gibson-Craig	1803	Cory, Sir Herbert G. D.	1806	Dixon, Sir John	1841
Garnac, Sir Henry G. C. Rivet-	1803	Cotter, Sir Delaval J. A.	1806	Dixon, Sir Thomas James	1841
Garnac, Sir Felix, M. C.	1803	Cotterell, Sir John R. Geers	1806	Dowdsworth, Sir Claude M.	1841
Gatto, Sir Thos. S. C. S. M.	1803	Cotta, Sir W. C. Mitchell	1806	Smith	1841
Cautley, Sir Hy. Strother, M. C.	1803		1806	Domville, Sir Compton M.	1841
M. P.	1803		1806	Donville, Sir Gerald Guy	1841
Cave, Sir Edward Lambert	1803		1806		1841
Cave-Browne	1803		1806		1841

Donner, Sir Edward	1907	Folkes, Rev. Sir Francis A. S.,	1974	Graham, Maj. Sir Reginald, B.S.O.	1866
Dorman, Sir Bedford L. O. S.	1903	M.V.O.	1974	Graham, Sir Fredk. Ferguson, M.P.	1903
Douglas, Sir James Stewart ..	1903	Finnes, Maj. Hon. Sir Robert	1905	Graham, Sir John Edw. Noble	1903
Douglas, Sir George Brisbane	1906	Findley, Sir John E. Ritchie	1905	Grant, Sir Ludovic James ..	1868
Douglas, Sir Kenneth	1831	Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman	1900	Grant, Sir Arthur L.	1870
Dryde, Col. Sir Arthur H. J.	1866	Fison, Sir Francis G., M.C.	1905	Grant, Sir George Macpherson	1838
D'Oyly, Sir Hastings Hadley	1863	Fitzgerald, Sir John J.	1903	Grant, Sir Alexander	1904
Drughorn, Sir John Frederick	1908	Fitzgerald, Capt. Sir Maurice		Gray, Sir William	1907
Drummond, Sir James H.		(Knight of Kerry), M.C.	1880	Grayson, Sir Henry Mulleneux,	
Williams	1866	Flaherty, Sir Hugo M.	1873	D.S.O.	1900
Dryden, Sir Arthur	1833	Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue ..	1904	Green, Sir Edward Loyd ..	1866
Duckworth, Sir Edward Dyce	1900	Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley ..	1917	Green, Maj. Sir Francis Haydn	1901
Du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip ..	1906	Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey	1908	Greenaway, Sir Percy W. ...	1933
Duke, Sir James	1849	Floyd, Sir Henry R. K.	1816	Greene, Lt.-Col. Sir Raymond,	
Dunbar, Sir James G. H. R.	1864	Forbes (see Note, p. 220) ..	1861	D.S.O.	1900
Dunbar, Sir G. A. Drummond	1868	Forbes, Sir John Stewart ..	1903	Greenwell, Maj. Sir Bernard E.	1906
Dunbar, Sir Archibald E., M.C.	1900	Ford, Sir Francis C. R.	1893	Gregory, Sir Richard Arman	1917
Dunbar, Maj. Sir Geo. Duff		Ford, Sir Patrick J., M.P.	1909	Greney, Sir Robert	1811
Sutherland	1870	Forwood, Lt.-Col. Sir Dudley		Grey, Sir John Foley	1911
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo.	1814	Baines, C.M.G.	1905	Grierson, Maj. Sir Robert G. W.	1868
Dunbar, Maj. Sir C. Dunbar		Foster, Sir Augustus Vere ..	1831	Grey, Sir Charles George ..	1814
Hope	1864	Foster, Col. Sir Wm. Yorke,		Griffith, Sir Ellis A. Ellis ..	1918
Duncan, Sir Charles E. O.	1905	C.M.E.	1838	Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton ..	1908
Duncombe, Maj. Sir E. Paunce-		Foster, Sir Thomas J.	1904	Grove, Sir John	1874
fort, B.A.E.	1869	Foulis, Sir Charles Jas. Linton	1864	Guinness, Sir Algernon St.	
Duncombe, Sir George Aug.	1910	Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant ..	1814	L. L.	1867
Dundas, Sir George W. Melville	1881	Fox, Sir Gifford Wheaton, M.P.	1900	Guise, Sir Anselm William E.	1903
Dundas, Sir Philip	1868	Frank, Sir Howard F.	1900	Gull, Sir Richard Cameron ..	1872
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, a.s.e.	1916	Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G.	1860	Gunning, Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles	
Dunn, Sir John Henry	1917	Fraser, Maj. Sir Keith A.		Vere, C.M.E., C.M.G.	1908
Dunn, Sir James H. Met.	1901	Fraser, Sir John Malcolm,	1901	Gunter, Sir Ronald J. Vernon ..	1901
Dunnell, Sir Francis, a.s.e.	1901	C.M.E.	1861	Hadfield, Sir Robt. Abbott, ..	1901
Dunning, Sir Leonard	1900	Freske, Sir Frederick C. M.	1888	Haggerston, Sir Hugh C. de M.	1901
Duntze, Sir George Fuxley ..	1974	Frederick, Capt. Sir Charles E.		Hall, Maj. Sir Douglas B., D.S.O.	1843
Dupree, Sir William	1901	St. J., O.B.E.	1901	Hall, Sir Martin J., O.B.E.	1867
Durand, Sir Edward P. M.	1869	Freuling, Sir Charles Edward		Hall, Sir Fredk. Henry	1903
Durrant, Sir Wm. Henry E.	1874	Luard	1864	Halsey, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter J.,	
Dyer, Sir John J. Swinburn	1878	Fry, Sir John Fense	1888	John	1900
Dyke, Sir Oliver H.	1877	Fry, Sir Geoffrey Storrs, C.M.	1900	Hambling, Sir Col. Sir	
Earle, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry,		C.V.O.	1900	Hamilton, Maj. Sir Robt. C.	1846
D.S.O.	1860	Fuller, Sir Gerard Fleetwood	1900	Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling ..	1873
Ebrahim, Sir Hussein Ali		Furness, Sir Christopher ..	1913	Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward	
Currumbury	1910	Gallway, Maj. Sir John Payne-	1818	Archibald Watkins, 1776 and	1819
Echlin, Sir Norman D. F.	1712	Ganble, Sir David	1807	Hammeck, Sir George Fredk.	1846
Eckstein, Sir Bernard	1909	Ganson, Capt. Sir F. John C.,	1907	Hampson, Sir George	1864
Eden, Sir Thomas	1861	C.M.E.	1900	Hampham, Sir John Ludlow ..	1901
Edgar, Sir Edward Mackay	1900	Garthwaite, Sir William ..	1918	Hanner, Sir G. Wyndham ..	1974
Edmondstone, Sir Archibald		Geary, Sir William N. M.	1900	Hansen, Sir Sven Wohlford ..	1901
C.V.O.	1974	Gethin, Col. Sir Richard W.	1866	Hanson, Sir Charles E. B.	1918
Edwards, Sir John H. P. C.	1866	St. L., C.M.E. D.S.O.	1866	Hanson, Capt. Sir Grid Stan-	
Edwards, Sir John, Clive L.	1917	Gibbes, Sir Philip A. Osborne-	1974	hope	1887
Egerton, Sir Philip H. E. Grey-	1901	Gibbons, Sir Alex. Doran ..	1900	Hardinge, Sir Charles Edmund	1901
Eley, Sir Frederick	1901	Gibson, Sir Ernest Lloyd ..	1906	Hardy, Sir Reginald	1876
Elgar, Sir Edward	1901	Gibson, Sir Herbert, a.s.e.	1903	Hare, Sir Ralph	1818
C.V.O.	1931	Gilbey, Sir H. Walter	1893	Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O.	1908
Elliott, Sir Gilbert A. Boswell	1866	Gilmour, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir	1897	Harington, Sir Richard D.	1811
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves ..	1907	John, D.S.O., M.P.		Harnsworth, Sir Hildebrand	
Elliott, Sir Ivo d'Oyly	1917	Gilmour, Brig.-Gen. Sir Robert		Alfred B.	1908
Ellis, Sir E. Geoffrey, M.P.	1938	Gordon, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.	1906	Harnsworth, Sir Leicester ..	1918
Elphinstone, Sir A. Logie	1871	Gladstone, Sir John Evelyn ..	1846	Harris, Sir Percy Alfred, M.P.	1938
Elphinstone, Sir Howard G.	1816	Glover, Sir Ernest William ..	1900	Harrison, Sir Heath	1907
Elton, Sir Ambrose	1917	Glyn, Sir Arthur Robert	1900	Harrison, Sir John	1901
Erskine, Sir Thos. W. H., D.S.O.	1860	Glyn, Capt. Sir Richard F.,		Hart, Sir Bruce	1893
Esmond, Sir Thos. H. G.	1860	D.S.O.	1800	Hartopp, Sir Fredk. Cradock ..	1906
Esplen, Sir Wm. Graham	1901	Godfrey, Sir John Ernest ..	1905	Hartwell, Sir Brodick C. D. A.	1805
Evans, Sir Wm. S. Worthington	1916	Goff, Sir Ernest Wm. Davis ..	1905	Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington	1831
Evans, Sir Muriel de Grassie	1906	Gooch, Sir Fredk. Hastings	1906	Harvey, Arthur Thomas Erroll	1868
Evans, Sir Walter Harry	1906	Gooch, Sir Robert Douglas ..	1866	Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave,	
Evans, Sir Evan Gwynne	1903	Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S.	1946	C.B.E.	1901
Everard, Sir Nugent Henry ..	1911	Goodhart, Sir Ernest Frede ..	1921	Hawkins, Sir John S. Caesar ..	1908
Every, Maj. Sir Edwd. Oswald	1861	Gordon, Sir Alfred Lassam ..	1905	Hawley, Sir David Henry ..	1905
Ewart, Sir Robert Heard	1867	Gould (see Note, p. 220) ..	1801	Haworth, Sir Arthur A.	1911
Ewing, Brig.-Gen. Sir Norman		Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M.	1931	Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn	1866
Archd. Orr	1867	Gordon, Sir Robert Chas. A.	1906	Hay, Sir Arthur H. L. E.	1863
Fagge, Sir John Harry Lee ..	1866	Gordon, Sir Henry Wm. Duff	1873	Hay, Sir William Henry	1903
Fairbairn, Sir William Albert	1869	Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith-		Hay, Sir Charles John Dal-	
Falkner, Sir Terence E. P.	1978	Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C.	1862	rymple, C.V.O.	1906
Falle, Maj. Sir Bertram	1906	Goring, Sir Forster Gurney ..	1867	Hazlerig, Sir Arthur Grey ..	1908
Godray, M.P.	1916	Goschen, Sir Edward Christian	1916	Head, Sir Fms. D. Somerville	1838
Farquhar, Sir Peter Walter ..	1906	Goschen, Sir Harry Wm. H.N.,		Headley, Sir Gerald E. C. Chad-	
Farrington, Sir Henry A.	1888	a.s.e.	1907	wick	1909
Fayrer, Lt.-Col. Sir John	1866	Goulding, Sir William L.	1904	Heath, Sir Lam. Thomas Erroll	1863
Feldon, Sir William Henry ..	1846	Graaf, Sir de Villiers	1907	Heathcote, Lt.-Col. Sir Gil-	
Ferguson, Sir Edwd. Johnson-	1906	Grace, Sir Valentine R.	1905	bert R.	1901
Ferguson, Gen. Sir Charles		Graine, Sir Egerton. Hood		Heaton, Sir John Henniker ..	1928
F.C.S., O.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.	1903	Murray Hammond	1903	Hennessey, Maj. Sir George R.	
Ferguson, Sir Thos. C. Colyer-	1866	Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart		J., O.B.E.	1907

Henniker, Maj. Sir Robert J. A., M.C.	1813	Jerningham, Sir Stafford Henry Wm.	1811	Leighton, Sir Richard T.	1893
Henry, Sir James H.	1813	Jervill, Col. Sir John Henry	1811	Leith, Lt.-Col. Sir Alex. M.C.	1893
Heppburn, Sir John K. T.	1813	Jervill-White	1797	Leith, Sir Robert Jan A.	1893
Hescher, Rev. Sir John C. W.	1813	Jessell, Sir George, M.C.	1881	Le Marchant, Brig.-Gen. Sir	1893
Hesketh, Sir Thomas Fernor-	1813	Johnson, Sir E. Gordon	1785	Edward Thomas, M.P.	1893
Hewett, Sir Harold G.	1813	Johnson, Brig.-Gen. Sir Hy.	1813	Lennard, Sir Richard F.	1893
Hewitt, Sir Joseph	1813	A. W., C.B.	1813	Barrett	1893
Heygate, Sir Frederick G.	1813	Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexr.	1813	Lennard, Sir Stephen A. H. F.	1893
Heywood, Lt.-Col. Sir Graham	1813	Johnstone, Sir Geo. Frode T. T.	1813	Leon, Sir George Edward	1893
Perival, D.S.O.	1813	Jones, Sir Lawrence J.	1813	Leslie, Wing.-Com. Sir Norman	1893
Hickling, Sir William Norton	1813	Jones, Sir Rian Davies	1813	B. A. D., C.M.G., M.C.	1893
Hickman, Maj. Sir Alfred	1813	Jones, Sir Frederick John	1813	Leslie, Lt.-Col. Sir John	1893
Edward	1813	Jones, Sir John Prichard	1813	Letbridge, Capt. Sir Wroth	1893
Hill, Sir A. Norman	1813	Jones, Sir Arthur P. Probyn	1813	Lever, Sir Tresham J. P.	1893
Hill, Sir Geo. Rowley	1813	Jones, Capt. Sir Pryce Victor	1813	Lever, Sir S. Hardman, K.C.B.	1893
Hill, Sir James	1813	Pryce	1813	Levings, Sir Richard V. H.	1893
Hirst, Sir Hugo	1813	Kaye, Sir Henry Gordon	1813	Levy, Sir Ewart Maurice	1893
Hoare, Sir Edward O.B.	1813	Kaye, Sir Kenneth A. Liston	1813	Lewis, Sir George James E.	1893
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A.	1813	Keane, Maj. Sir John, D.S.O.	1813	Lewis, Sir Duncan Orr	1893
Hoare, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel	1813	Kellett, Sir Henry de Castros	1813	Lewisham, Sir William A.	1893
J. G., M.C., C.M.G., M.P.	1813	Kemp, Col. Sir Kenneth H.	1813	Ley, Sir Henry Gordon	1893
Robert, Lt.-Col. Sir Claud	1813	C.B.E.	1813	Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor	1893
Vere Cavendish, M.C., D.S.O.	1813	Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.	1813	Lighton, Sir Christopher R.	1893
Robhouse, D.S.O.	1813	Kennaway, Capt. Sir John	1813	Lidgway, Lt.-Col. Sir Jas. M.C.	1893
Charles Edward Henry	1813	Keane, Sir John R. B.	1813	Llewellyn, Sir Charles L.	1893
Hodge, Sir Rowland F. W.	1813	Keyes, Adm. of the Fleet, Sir	1813	Dilwyn-Venables	1893
Hodson, Maj. Sir Edmond	1813	Roger J. B., C.B.E., K.C.V.O.,	1813	Llewellyn, Sir David Richard	1893
Adair, D.S.O.	1813	M.C.G., D.S.O.	1813	Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan	1893
Hogg, Sir Auth. Hy. Lindsay	1813	Kimber, Sir Henry Dixon	1813	Power Sinclair	1893
Holeroff, Sir Geo. Harry	1813	Kinahan, Sir Edward H.	1813	Locock, Sir Charles Bird	1893
Holten, Sir Harry Cassie	1813	Kinloch	1813	Loder, Sir Giles Roll	1893
Holten, Sir George	1813	King, Capt. Sir Geo. Hy J.	1813	Longman, Sir Robert Harry	1893
Holder, Sir Henry Charles	1813	Duckworth	1813	Lopes, Sir Hy. Yards Butler	1893
Holderness, Sir Ernest William	1813	King, Sir George Adolphus	1813	Loraine, Rt. Hon. Sir Percy	1893
Elmslie	1813	King, Sir John Westall	1813	Lyham, C.M.G.	1893
Holland, Sir R. Sothern	1813	King, Sir H. Seymour, K.C.I.E.	1813	Louis, Sir Charles	1893
Hollins, Sir Arthur Meyrick	1813	Kinloch, Brig.-Gen. Sir David	1813	Low, Sir Walter John Morrison	1893
Holt, Sir Edward	1813	Kinloch, M.C.	1813	Lowe, Sir Francis Gordon	1893
Horne, Sir John	1813	Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. A.	1813	Lowry, Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. B.	1893
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John	1813	Kleinwort, Sir Alex. Drake	1813	D.S.O.	1893
Hop, Sir Harold Joseph	1813	Knightley, Rev. Sir Henry F.	1813	Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard	1893
Hope, Sir Archibald Philip	1813	Kull, Sir John	1813	Lucy, Maj. Sir H. W. Cameron	1893
Hope, Sir Harry	1813	Knott, Sir James	1813	Ramsay-Fairfax	1893
Hopkins, Sir John Wells W.	1813	Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S.	1813	Lushington, Maj. Sir Arthur	1893
Horlock, Sir Arthur Burford	1813	Lacon, Lt.-Col. Sir George H. U.	1813	P. D.	1893
Hornby, Sir Henry R.	1813	D.S.O.	1813	Lytle, Sir C. E. Leonard	1893
Horne, Sir Wm. Edgar	1813	Lacy, Sir Pierce	1813	Macalister, Sir Donald, K.C.B.	1893
Horsfall, Sir John Donald	1813	Lake, Capt. Sir Atwell H.	1813	M.D.	1893
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton	1813	K.C.B., M.C.	1813	McAlpine, Sir Robert	1893
Hoakyns, Sir Clement E., M.C.	1813	Lakin, Sir Richard	1813	Macara, Sir Charles D.	1893
Houldsworth, Sir Henry H.	1813	Lamb, Sir Charles Archibald	1813	Macarthy, Sir William Isaac	1893
Hoyle, Lt.-Col. Sir Emmanuel	1813	Lambert, Sir Oliver F.	1813	McConnell, Sir Joseph, M.P.	1893
O.B.E.	1813	Laumont, Sir Norman	1813	Macdonald, Sir Geoffrey M.	1893
Hughes, Sir Reginald J.	1813	Lampson, Sir Curtis G.	1813	M.P.	1893
Hulse, Sir Hamilton Westrow	1813	Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, C.B.	1813	McFarland, Sir Basil A. T.	1893
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell	1813	Langham, Sir H. Charles A.	1813	MacGregor, Commod. Sir Mal-	1893
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes	1813	Langman, Maj. Sir Archibald	1813	colin, C.B., C.M.G., M.C.	1893
Hutchison, Sir Eric A. O.	1813	L., C.M.G.	1813	Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC.	1893
Hyde, Sir Charles, C.B.E.	1813	Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt	1813	McGregor (see Note, p. 181)	1893
Inglby, Lt.-Col. William H.	1813	Lacon, Maj. Sir Thomas Por-	1813	MacKenzie, Sir Arthur Alex.	1893
Ingram, Sir Herbert	1813	coval, D.S.O.	1813	MacKenzie, Sir Hector D., M.C.	1893
Innes, Sir James Bourchier	1813	Latham, Sir Herbert Paul, M.P.	1813	MacKenzie, Sir L. Roderick K.	1893
Isham, Capt. Sir Vere	1813	Latta, Sir John	1813	MacKenzie, Sir Robert H. Muir	1893
Isherwood, Sir Joseph William	1813	Lauder, Sir George Wm. D.	1813	MacKenzie, Col. Sir Victor	1893
Jackson, Sir Robt. Montrose	1813	Dick	1813	Audley Falconer, D.S.O., M.C.	1893
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather,	1813	Laure, Sir Alfred K.	1813	MacKworth, Capt. Sir Hun-	1893
C.B.E.	1813	Laurence, Sir Alex. W.	1813	phrey	1893
Jackson, Brig.-Gen. Sir Thomas	1813	Laurence, Sir Wm. M. Trevor	1813	Maclean, Col. Sir Fitz R. D., M.C.	1893
Dare, D.S.O., M.V.O.	1813	Lawrence, Col. Sir W. Roper	1813	MacLeod, Sir John M.	1893
Jackson, Capt. Sir Hugh N.	1813	C.B.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.	1813	MacLeod, Sir Charles Campbell	1893
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund	1813	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid	1813	MacLure, Col. Sir John E. S.	1893
Jaffrey, Sir Thomas	1813	Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph	1813	McMahon, Lt.-Col. Sir Keller-	1893
James, Sir Gavin F.	1813	Lawson, Capt. Sir Digby	1813	man, E., O.B.E.	1893
Jardine, Sir Alexander	1813	Lea, Sir Oliver Grant	1813	Macnair, Sir Arthur Alex.	1893
Jardine, Sir Ernest	1813	Lea, Sir Sydney	1813	Macpherson, Rt. Hon. Sir Ian,	1893
Jardine, Sir John W. Buchanan	1813	Lechmere, Sir Edmund A.	1813	K.C.M.P.	1893
Jardine, Maj. Sir Colin Arthur	1813	Leeds, Sir Reginald A. St. J.	1813	Macready, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir	1893
D.S.O., M.C.	1813	Lees, Sir Arthur Hy. James	1813	C. F. Novil, P.C., C.M.G.,	1893
Jarvis, Sir (Joseph) John	1813	Lees, Lt.-Col. Sir John Victor	1813	K.C.B. (M.), C.B. (C.)	1893
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowaji	1813	E., M.C.	1813	MacRobert, Sir Alasdair W.	1893
Jeebhoy, Sir Jameeljee	1813	Leone, Sir Wm. Hargrave	1813	Madden, Adm. of the Fleet, Sir	1893
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B.	1813	Leone, Sir Sydney	1813	Chas. B., C.B.E., O.M., O.C.V.O.	1893
Jenks, Sir Maurice	1813	Legard, Sir Digby A. H.	1813	C.M.G.	1893
Jenner, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter	1813	Leicester, Sir Peter F. F.	1813	Madge, Sir Frank William	1893
K. W., D.S.O.	1813	Leigh, Sir John, M.P.	1813	Madhwal, Sir Chinubhai	1893

Magnay, Capt. Sir Christopher B. Wm., m.c.	1844	Mount, Sir Wm. Malcolm	1921	Peck, Sir Francis H. G.	1874
Magnus, Sir Philip M.	1845	Mountain, Sir Edw. Mortimer	1922	Peel, Sir Robert	1880
Mahon, Sir George E. J.	1847	Mowat, Sir John Gunn	1923	Pelrae, Maj. Sir Hy. B. De la Poer Beresford, d.s.o.	1884
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S.	1848	Mowbray, Sir George Robert	1924	Pelly, Sir Harold	1886
Maitland, Sir John Robert	1849	Muir, Sir Alexander Kay	1925	Penny, Sir Fredk. George, m.p.	1888
Maitland, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. D. Bannay-Steel, m.p.	1850	Munro, Col. Sir Hector	1926	Perceval, Sir Wm. P. d.s.o.	1889
Maligdi, Sir John D. A. A.	1851	Munro, Sir Thomas Torquill	1927	Perks, Sir Robert William	1890
Malkins, Sir Paul A.	1852	Munz, Sir Gerard P. G.	1928	Petit, Sir Franje Dinehaw	1892
Malcolm, Sir Michael A. J.	1853	Murphy, Sir George Francis	1929	Peto, Sir Basil Edward, m.p.	1893
Malet, Sir Edward Wm. St. Lo, m.p.	1854	Murray, Sir John	1930	Peto, Sir Henry	1894
Mander, Sir Charles Arthur	1855	Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Robert, d.s.o.	1931	Petrie, Sir Charles Alexander	1895
Mann, Sir Edward	1856	Murray, Sir William Keith	1932	Petryon, Sir Alg. Thomas	1896
Mansel, Sir John P. F.	1857	Musgrave, Sir Nigel C.	1933	Phillips, Sir Henry E. E.	1897
Mappin, Sir Charles T. H.	1858	Musgrave (see Note, p. 218)	1934	Phillips, Sir Laurence R.	1898
Markham, Sir Charles	1859	Muspratt, Sir Max	1935	Phillips, Sir Lionel L. Fandel	1899
Marling, Col. Sir Percival S., F.R.C.S.	1860	Nairn, Sir Michael	1936	Phillips, Sir Lionel	1900
Mart, Sir Leslie L.	1861	Nairn, Sir Robert Spencer, T.D.	1937	Piers, Sir Charles Pigott	1901
Martlett, Sir Wm. J. Smith	1862	Nairn, Sir John Gordon	1938	Pigot, Sir George	1902
Marsden, Sir John Denton	1863	Napier, Capt. Sir Alex. Lennox	1939	Pigot, Sir Berkeley	1903
Mason, Sir Wm. Jas. Peake	1864	Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox	1940	Platt, Sir Philip Edward	1904
Matheson, Sir Roderick M.C.	1865	Neal, Sir William Phoned	1941	Pilo, Col. Sir Frederick A., d.s.o., m.c.	1905
Mathias, Sir Richard	1866	Neave, Sir Thomas L. H.	1942	Pilkington, Col. Sir Thomas Edw. Milborne-Swinerton	1906
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert K., m.p.	1867	Neeld, Lt.-Col. Sir Audley D., C.B., m.v.o.	1943	Pole, Lt.-Col. Sir William Hutcheon, c.s.	1907
Maxwell, Sir John M. Stirling, K.T.	1868	Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y.	1944	Pole, Sir John C. Carew	1908
Maxwell, Sir Patrick I. Heron	1869	Netemann, Sir Cecil G. J.	1945	Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten	1909
May, Sir George K., m.c.	1870	Nettville, Sir Reginald J. N.	1946	Pollen, Sir John L. Hungerford	1910
Medley, Sir Hubert B.	1871	Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard	1947	Pollock, Lt. Hon. Sir Fredk., m.c.	1911
Mellor, Sir John S. Paget	1872	Newson, Sir Percy Wilson	1948	Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu	1912
Melvin, Sir Martin John	1873	Newton, Sir Harry K., c.s.	1949	Poore, Sir Edward	1913
Mentel, Sir William Fredk. Stuart	1874	Newton, Sir Louis Arthur	1950	Portal, Lt.-Col. Sir Wyndham B., d.s.o., m.c.	1914
Metcalf, Sir Theophilus J. M.	1875	Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd.	1951	Porter, Sir Wm. Henry	1915
Meyer, Sir Frank	1876	Nicholson, Sir John N.	1952	Porter, Sir John S. Horsburgh	1916
Meyrick, Maj. Sir George Llewellyn Tappin Gervis	1877	Nicholson, Sir Arthur J. F. W.	1953	Pound, Sir John Lulham	1917
Meyrick, Capt. Sir Thomas F.	1878	Nightingale, Sir Ed. Mannors	1954	Powell, Sir Richard G. D.	1918
Middleton, Sir William	1879	Nixon, Maj. Sir Christopher W., d.s.o.	1955	Power (see Note, p. 218)	1919
Middlemore, Sir William H.	1880	Noble, Sir George John W.	1956	Power, Sir Hugh	1920
Middleton, Sir Charles A.	1881	Noble, Sir John Henry Brunel	1957	Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward	1921
Milbank, Capt. Sir F. R. Fawcett	1882	Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry	1958	Preacock, Capt. Sir Geo. L. B.	1922
Milbank, Sir John Edmund	1883	Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles	1959	Preacock, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Hulton, c.s., m.c.	1923
Milburn, Sir Leonard John	1884	Nugent, Capt. Sir George G. B.	1960	Prevost, Sir Norman T. K.	1924
Milford, Capt. Sir Anthony St. John, m.p.	1885	Nussey, Sir Thomas William	1961	Price, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Fredk. Ruggie	1925
Miles, Capt. Sir Chas. W. d.s.o.	1886	Nuttall, Sir Edmund Keith	1962	Price, Sir Chas. C. Ross	1926
Milnes, Sir Geoffrey Wm.	1887	Nutting, Capt. Sir Harold S.	1963	Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green	1927
Miller, Capt. Sir J. Hubert	1888	Oakley, Sir Chas. John	1964	Primrose, Sir William Louis	1928
Mills, Sir Wm. Frederic	1889	O'Brien, Maj. Sir Timothy C.	1965	Pringle, Sir Norman H.	1929
Milman, Sir Francis	1890	Ochterlony, Sir David F.	1966	Pryke, Sir W. R. Dudley	1930
Milne, Admiral Sir Archibald Berkley, c.s.v.o., c.s.	1891	O'Connell, Sir Maurice J. A., m.c.	1967	Pryse, Sir Lewis T. Loveden	1931
Milner, Sir William F. V. M.	1892	Ogley, Sir Herbert K. A.	1968	Quiller, Sir Ely Cuthbert	1932
Mitchelson, Sir Archibald	1893	Ogle, Col. Sir Edmund A.	1969	Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward	1933
Molt, Sir Arthur	1894	Olson, Sir Erik Olof	1970	Raeburn, Sir Wm. Hannay	1934
Molony, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Francis	1895	O'Loghlen, Sir Michael	1971	Rail, Sir Eustratio L. m.c.	1935
Molyneux, Sir Ernest	1896	O'Neill, Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh, m.p.	1972	Ramsay, Maj. Sir James Douglas, m.v.o., t.d.	1936
Moncreiffe, Com. Sir John R.G., R.N.	1897	Onslow, Sir Richd. W.	1973	Ramsay, Sir Alexander B.	1937
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J.	1898	Orle, Sir Simon A. Campbell	1974	Ramsden, Sir John P.	1938
Montefiore, Sir F. J. Statham	1899	Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler	1975	Ranby, Sir Hubert G. B.	1939
Montgomery, Sir Henry J. Purves-Russell	1900	Osborne, Sir Francis	1976	Rawlins, Col. Sir Alfred, m.c., c.s., d.s.o.	1940
Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecil	1901	Outram, Maj. Sir Francis D., m.p.	1977	Rawlinson, Col. Sir Alfred, m.c., c.s., d.s.o.	1941
Moore, Sir Arthur Wilfred G.	1902	Owen, Sir John Arthur	1978	Reade, Sir George	1942
Moore, Sir Cecil Ernest	1903	Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe	1979	Readhead, Sir C. Stephen Halder	1943
Moore, Sir Alan Hilary	1904	Paget, Sir John Robert	1980	Beckett, Sir Philip B., m.c.	1944
Moore, Sir Edward Statham	1905	Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S.	1981	Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton	1945
Moore, Rt. Hon. Sir William	1906	Paget, Lt.-Col. Sir Cecil W., m.c., d.s.o.	1982	Rees, Sir Richard L. E. M.	1946
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L.E.	1907	Palmer, Maj. Sir Geoffrey F. N.	1983	Reid, Sir Hugh, c.s.	1947
Morgan, Maj. Sir David Hughes	1908	Palmer, Sir Fredk. Archdale	1984	Reid, Sir Edward James	1948
Morris, Capt. Sir Tankerville R. A.	1909	Parson, Sir Wm. S. Hyde	1985	Renals, Sir Herbert	1949
Morris, Sir Wm. Richard	1910	Parker, Sir Wm. Lorenzo, m.p.	1986	Renshaw, Sir C. Stephen Bine	1950
Moss, Sir John E. Edwards	1911	Parsons, Col. Sir Herbert J. F.	1987	Renwick, Sir John Robert	1951
Motryn, Capt. Sir Piers George J., m.c.	1912	Pasley, Maj. Sir T. E. Sabino	1988	Renwick, Sir Robert B.	1952
Mott, Sir Basil, c.s.	1913	Paul, Sir Robert Joshua	1989	Reynolds, Sir John F. R.	1953
		Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean	1990	Rhodes, Sir John Phillips	1954
		Peacock, Sir Neville Arthur	1991	Rich, Lt.-Col. Sir Americo E. F.	1955
		Pease, Sir Alfred Edward	1992	Richardson, Sir Ian R. H.	1956
		Pease, Capt. Sir Richard Arthur	1993	Richardson, Sir Lewis	1957
		Peckell, Lt.-Col. Sir Augustus A. Brooks, m.a.m.c.	1994	Richardson, Lt.-Col. Sir Philip Wigham, c.s., v.d.	1958

Richmond, Sir Fredk Henry	1790	Shaw, Lt.-Com. Sir John J. K.	1783	Sykes, Sir Mark Tatton Richd.	1783
Ricketts, Sir Claude A. F.	1788	Shaw, M. M.	1787	Sykes, Col. Sir Alan John	1787
Riddell, Sir Walter Buchanan	1788	Shaw, Maj. Sir Robert de Vere, M. C.	1787	Sykes, Sir Charles, M. C.	1787
Rigby, Col. Sir Hugh M.	1790	Shaw, Sir Charles Edward	1787	Synges, Sir Robert M.	1787
Ripley, Capt. Sir Henry W. A.	1790	Sheffield, Sir Berkeley	1787	Tancred, Maj. Sir E. S. Lawson	1787
Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh	1797	Shelley, Maj. Sir John F.	1787	Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln	1787
Richey, Sir James Wm., M. C.	1797	Shiffner, Sir Henry Burrows	1787	Tate, Sir Ernest William	1787
[new patent]	1797	Shuckburgh, Sir G. F. Stewkley	1787	Taylor, Sir E. Stuart, M. C.	1787
Roberts, Sir Samuel, M. C.	1797	Simcoe, Sir John Walter B.	1787	Taylor, Sir John G. Worsley	1787
Roberts, Sir A. L. Howland	1797	Sinclair, Sir Ronald N. J. C. U.	1787	Temple, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard D., M. C.	1787
Roberts, Sir George	1797	Archibald H. Macdonald,	1787	Terry, Sir Henry M. S. M.	1787
Roberts, Sir James	1797	P. C. M. G. M. P.	1787	Thomas, Sir Godfrey J. V.	1787
Robertson, Maj. Sir Brian H.	1797	Mitwell, Sir George R.	1787	Thomas, Sir George Alan	1787
Robinson, Sir Douglas Innes	1783	Skinner, Sir Thomas Hewitt	1787	Thomas, Sir Robert J.	1787
Robinson, Maj. Sir Fredk V.	1783	Skpwith, Sir Grey H. d' E.	1787	Thomas, Sir Wm James	1787
R. M. C.	1783	Slade, Sir Alfred Fotheringham	1787	Thompson, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas	1787
Robinson (see Note, p. 220)	1783	Slaughter, Sir Ernest, O. B. E., T. D.	1787	Thornhill, Sir Alfred	1787
Robinson, Sir Christopher Hy.	1783	Sutley, Sir Hugh Houston	1787	Thompson, Capt. Sir Algar de C. C. Meysey	1787
Roll, Sir Cecil Ernest	1783	Smith, Sir William R. D. J.	1787	Thompson, Sir Matthew W.	1787
Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady	1783	Cusack	1787	Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herbs	1787
Rollstone, Sir Humphry D.	1783	Smith, Sir C. Michael V. Duff	1787	Thomson, Sir Wilfrid Forbes	1787
R. C. O., M. C., M. D.	1783	Smith, Sir Drummond C.	1787	Thomson, Sir Frederick C.	1787
Rolls, Capt. Sir John C. E.	1783	Smith, Sir Sydney	1787	K. T. M. P.	1787
Sholley	1783	Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H.	1787	Thornhill, Sir Anthony J.	1787
Ropner, Sir John Henry	1783	Smith, Sir Prince	1787	Compton	1787
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril	1783	Smith, Sir John G. L. Vassar	1787	Thorold, Sir John George	1787
Rose, Sir Philip Humphrey V.	1783	Smith, Sir Herbert	1787	Throckmorton, Sir Robt G. M.	1787
Rose, Sir Charles Henry	1783	Smith, Sir William Reardon	1787	Thursby, Sir George James	1787
Ross, Rt. Hon. Sir John	1783	Smith, Bowyer, Sir Philip	1787	Tickner, Sir Anthony J. H.	1787
Rothband, Sir Henry Lesser	1783	Wyland	1787	Doughty	1787
Rowley, Maj. Sir Charles S.	1783	Smythe, Sir E. Walter J. P. H.	1787	Tooth, Sir Hugh V. H. Lucas	1787
Rowley, Capt. Sir George Wm	1783	Souane, Sir Charles B. Buckworth-Herne	1787	Touche, Sir George Alexander	1787
Royden, Sir Thomas, M. C.	1783	Someville (see Note p. 218)	1787	Trelawny, Sir J. W. Salisbury	1787
Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace G. M., M. C., M. D.	1783	Spearmann, Sir Alex Young	1787	Trevelyan, Sir Willoughby J.	1787
Russell, Sir George A. C.	1783	Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cornelis Jacob	1787	Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles	1787
Russell, Capt. Sir Alec C., M. C.	1783	Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert	1787	Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest	1787
Rutherford, Sir Hugo, M. C.	1783	Stafford, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Joseph, C. B., F. R. C.	1787	Troilope, Sir Henry C.	1787
Ryan, Sir G. Hemmington	1783	Stainer, Lt.-Col. Sir Lovelace	1787	Troubridge, Sir Thos H. C.	1787
Ryeford, Maj. Sir Nelson E. O. M. Aubyn, Capt. Sir Hugh	1783	Stainer, Maj. Sir Alex. Beville, M. C.	1787	Truscott, Sir George Wyatt	1787
Molesworth	1783	Staples, Sir Robert P.	1787	Truss, Sir Stanley Wm.	1787
St. George, Sir John	1783	Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot	1787	Truck, Maj. Sir E. S. M. D.	1787
Salt, Lt.-Com. Sir John W. Titus	1783	Stephen, Sir Harry L.	1787	Tuite, Sir Morgan E. P.	1787
Salt, Lt.-Col. Sir Thos Anderson, D. S. O.	1783	Stevenson, Sir Daniel M.	1787	Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart	1787
Samman, Sir Henry, M. C.	1783	Stewart, Sir Harry J. U.	1787	Turning, Sir Robert A. H.	1787
Samuel, Sir Edward Leven	1783	Stewart, Lt. Col. Sir Hugh Shaw, M. C.	1787	Twisden, Sir John Ramskill	1787
Samuel, Sir Arthur Michael, M. C.	1783	Stewart, Brig.-Gen. Sir Hugh H.	1787	Twysden, Lt.-Com. Sir Roger	1787
Samuelson, Sir Henry B.	1783	Stewart, Sir Douglas Law	1787	Thomas, M. C.	1787
Sandeman, Sir A. Nairne	1783	Stewart, Capt. Sir Edward Ordo MacTargart	1787	Thwaitell, Adam Sir Reginald, Y. G. R. D. O.	1787
Stewart, M. C.	1783	Stewart (see Note p. 218)	1787	Usher, Maj. Sir John T.	1787
Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard, M. C.	1783	Stewart, Sir Alexander	1787	Vane, Sir Fms P. Fletcher	1787
Sassoon, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Philip A. G. D., C. B., M. C.	1783	Stirling, Lt.-Col. Sir George M. H., M. C., D. S. O.	1787	Vassouli, Capt. Sir Leonard	1787
Sassoon, Sir Ellice Victor	1783	Stirling, Sir (Walter) George	1787	Pius, M. C.	1787
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile	1783	Stokenstrom, Sir Andries	1787	Vernel, Sir Edward W.	1787
Scarlsbrick, Sir Everard T.	1783	Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay	1787	Vorney, Lt.-Col. Sir Harry C. W. D. M. C.	1787
Schuster, Sir Felix	1783	Stott, Sir Philip Sidney	1787	Vernon, Sir B. George H.	1787
Scott, Sir Douglas Edw.	1783	Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson	1787	Vernon, Sir W. Norman	1787
Scott, Sir Douglas W.	1783	Strax, Maj. Sir Edward P.	1787	Vestey, Sir Edmund Huyle	1787
Scott, Sir Fms M. Sibbald	1783	Strickland, Sir Walter W.	1787	Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine	1787
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward	1783	Strouge, Sir Charles E. S.	1787	Vivyan, Col. Sir Courtenay R.	1787
Scott, Sir Walter	1783	Stuart, Sir Simon H. L.	1787	Wager, Sir Harry L. D. A.	1787
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam	1783	Stucley, Sir Hugh N. G.	1787	Wake, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hereward, C. B., M. C., D. S. O.	1787
Scott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Walter J. M. C., D. S. O.	1783	Studd, Sir J. E. Kynaston, O. B. E.	1787	Wakeman, Capt. Sir Offey	1787
Seale, Sir John Carteret	1783	Sundero, Capt. Sir Lionel A.	1787	Walker, Capt. Sir Geo. Ford	1787
Seaman, Sir Owen	1783	Dove, M. C.	1787	Waller, Sir Edw. C.	1787
Sebright, Capt. Sir Giles	1783	Style, Sir William Fredk	1787	Walker, Sir I. Peter Andrew M.	1787
Seely, Sir Hugh Michael	1783	Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick	1787	Walker, Col. Sir Cecil E.	1787
Seton, Sir Alexander Hay	1783	Sullivan, Sir William	1787	D. S. O., M. C.	1787
Seton, Sir John Hastings	1783	Sutherland, Sir A. Munro, M. C.	1787	Walker, Sir Chas. Leolin For-	1787
Seymour, Lt. Sir Michael	1783	Sutton, Sir George Grant	1787	ester, M. C., M. P.	1787
Culme, M. C.	1783	Sutton, Sir Arthur Edw.	1787	Wallace, Sir Matthew Gemmill	1787
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F.	1783	Sutton, Sir George Augustus	1787	Waller, Sir William Edgar	1787
Shakerley, Col. Sir Walter	1783	Sutton, Sir George	1787	Waller, Sir Wm. A. H.	1787
Geoffrey, J. E., T. D.	1783	Sutton, Sir J. Bland, F. R. C. S.	1787	Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson	1787
Sharp, Sir Milton	1783	Swann, Sir Charles Duncan	1787	Walsham, Sir John S.	1787
Sharp, Sir Herbert Edward	1783	Swimburne, Sir Hubert	1787	Ward, Com. Sir Melvill Willis, D. S. C., M. C.	1787
		Sykes, Sir Arthur	1787		

Ward, Sir Cyril	1911	Wiggin, Sir Charles R. Hy.	1894	Wittewronge, Sir John C. B.	1884
Ward, Lt.-Col. Sir Albert		Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas	1895	Laves-	
Lambert, D.S.O., T.D., M.P.	1900	Wilbraham, Sir Philip W.		Wolsley, Esq. Sir Wm.	1795
Warde, Col. Sir C. Edw., O.B.E.	1919	Baker	1776	Augustus	1745
Wardlaw, Sir Henry	1831	Williams, Sir Hugh G. M.C.	1798	Wolsley, Sir Edm. Charles J.	1868
Warrington, Sir M. Denham	1908	Williams, Sir William L.	1865	Wombwell, Sir Fredk. P.A.W.	1778
Warner, Col. Sir T. Courtenay,		Williams, Sir Michael Osmond-	1909	Wood, Sir John	1837
C.B.		Williams, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys,		Wood, Sir John Stuart Page	1837
Warren, Sir Aug. G. D. J. B.	1784	D.S.O., K.C.	1918	Wood, Sir Arthur N. Lindsay	1897
Warreuder, Sir Victor A.G.A.,		Williams, Col. Sir Robert	1915	Wood, Maj. Sir S. Hill Hill-	1901
M.P.		Williams, Lt. Hon. Sir Ellis W.		Worley, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.	1908
Waterlow, Sir Edgar L.	1873	Hume, R.M.E., K.C.	1920	Worfold, Sir Thomas Cole	1904
Waterlow, Sir Wm. James	1930	Williams, Sir Robert	1906	Worley, Sir Wm. Hy. A.	1833
Watson, Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866	Williams, Sir Hedworth	1914	Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles	1837
Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. L.	1895	Wills, Sir Ernest Salter	1904	Wrey, Sir Philip Bouchier S.,	
Watson, Sir Geoffrey	1918	Wills, Sir George P. Vernon	1913	C.B.E.	1868
Watson, Sir Norman James	1918	Willshire, Sir Gerard Arthur		Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory	1903
Wauchope, Sir John D. Don-	1867	Maxwell	1841	Wright, Col. Sir William C.,	
Webb, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry	1916	Willnot, Sir Arthur Ralph	1799	K.M.C., C.B.	1900
Wedderburn, Maj. Sir John	1863	Willsey, Sir John Eardley		Wrightson, Sir Thos. G. T.D.	1900
A. Ogilvy		Wilson, Sir Spencer	1913	Wynn, Col. Sir Herbert L. W.	1868
Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B.	1861	Mayson	1861	Williams, C.B., T.D.	1908
Wellson, Sir Anthony Edw. W.	1793	Wilson, Maj. Sir M. Bromley	1757	Yarrow, Sir Harold E., C.B.E.	1916
Werulher, Sir Derrick Julius	1905	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Mathew		Yate, Col. Sir Charles Edward,	
Wheeler, Sir Arthur	1900	R. H., C.S.I., D.S.O.	1874	G.S.I., C.M.G.	1901
Whelan, Sir Trevor Wood	1866	Wilson, Sir James Robertson	1905	Young, Sir Charles A., C.M.G.,	
Whelchote, Sir George	1866	Wilson, Sir Geo. M. H.	1900	C.B.	1769
White, Sir Archibald W.	1904	Wingate, Gen. Sir Reginald,		Young, Sir George, M.V.O.	1813
White, Sir George Stanley	1904	C.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., G.S.E., M.C.M.G.,		Young, Sir Wm. M. Need	1811
White, Sir R. Dynoke	1908	D.S.O.	1900	Younger, Sir William	1911
White, Lt.-Col. Sir Godfrey	1906	Winnington, Sir Frea. S. W.,	1755		
Dahynle	1889	Wiseman, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. G.			
Whitehead, Sir Rowland E. M.,	1916	Rosen, C.B., C.M.G.	1868		
Whitely, Sir H. J. Huntington	1916	Witney, Maj. Sir Henry E.W.			
Wiggin, Sir Roderick Grey	1891	Petherstonhaugh	1776		

Registrar of Baronetage, H. R. Boyd,
C.T.O. C.B.E., Home Office, S.W. 1.
Asst. do., P. T. Shorey, M.B.E.

* Precedency in Great Britain.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Younger Sons of the Sovereign.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles.
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord President of the Council.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Lord Privy Seal (if of Baronial rank).
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty).
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
(5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland.
5 Those created since the Union.
Elders sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.

Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
High Commissioners (see p. 184).
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Counsellors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
President of the Probate Court.
The Lords Justices of Appeal.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patent.
Knights of Thistle and St. Patrick if Commoners.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; G.C.B.; G.C.E.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelor.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.
Serjeants at law.
Masters in Lunacy.
S.C.B.; C.B.I.; C.M.G.; C.T.E.; G.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O.(Sth); O.B.E.; I.S.O.
Elders sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.

Elders Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
M.V.O.(Sth); M.B.E.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.

For Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the British Empire, see p. 240.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations the Mayor stands first, after him the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

* For fuller tables (and for Scottish and Irish Precedency) see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PARAGRAPHS; BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," a companion volume, price 2s. 6d.
A complete list, in Alphabetical Order (the only list so published), of all holders of these decorations will be found in "WHITAKER'S PARAGRAPHS."

Orders of Chivalry.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. Motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Evil be to him who evil thinks).

THE SOVEREIGN.

Lady of the Garter—H.M. THE QUEEN.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. the Duke of York.
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.
H.R.H. Prince George.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.
H.M. the King of Italy.
H.M. King Alfonso XIII.
H.M. the King of Sweden.
H.M. the King of Norway.
H.M. the King of Denmark.
H.M. the King of the Belgians.
H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan.
The Duke of Portland.
The Duke of Bedford.
The Duke of Marlborough.

The Duke of Wellington.
The Marquess of Crowe.
The Earl of Selborne.
The Earl Beauchamp.
The Earl of Derby.
The Duke of Devonshire.
The Lord Hardings of Penshurst.
The Marquess of Bath.
The Marquess of Salisbury.
The Marquess of Londonderry.
The Earl of Harewood.
The Viscount Fitz-Alan of Derwent.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain.
The Earl of Athlone.
The Duke of Abercorn.

The Lord Desborough.
The Earl of Lonsdale.
The Earl of Scarborough.
The Lord Irwin.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.
Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter Principal King of Arms.
Sir Gerald W. Wallaston, M.V.O.
Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut. Gen.
Sir William P. Pulteney, G.C.V.O.,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Secretary, Frank Herbert Mitchell,
C.B.E., M.V.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1887)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. Motto, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity).

THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. The Duke of York.
H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester.
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.
The Marquess of Aberdeen and
Tennant.
The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.
The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
The Duke of Buccleuch and Queens-
berry.

The Duke of Atholl.
The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.
The Marquess of Bute.
The Viscount Novar.
The Lord Elphinstone.
The Marquess of Linlithgow.
The Earl of Strathmore and King-
horn.
Sir John Maxwell Stirling-Max-
well, Bt.
The Earl of Home.

Sir Herbert Kustace Maxwell, Bt.
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
Chancellor,
Dean, Very Rev. Charles Laing
Warr, M.A.
Lyon King of Arms and Secretary,
Francis James Grant, M.S., F.S.A.,
Scot.
Usher of the Green Rod, Brig. Gen.
Sir Robert Gordon Gilmour, Bt.,
C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. Motto, Quis separabit? (Who shall separate?)

THE SOVEREIGN.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught.
The Lord Castletown.
The Earl of Granard.
The Earl of Arran.
The Earl of Shaftesbury.

The Earl of Donoughmore.
The Viscount Powerscourt.
The Earl of Middleton.
The Earl of Cavan.
The Earl of Desart.
The Duke of Abercorn.

Usher King of Arms, Registrar,
and Knight Attendant, Maj. Sir
Neville R. Wilkinson, M.V.O., F.R.S.
Genealogist,
Usher of the Black Rod,

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. Motto, Tria juncta in uno. (Remodelled 1725 and 1825, and enlarged thirteen times since.)



c.s. Mil.

c.s. Civ.

c.s. Mil.

c.s. Civ.

c.s. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN: Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.; Dean of the Order, The Dean of Westminster; Bath King of Arms, Gen. Sir W. P. Braithwaite, C.B.; Registrar and Secretary, Admiral Richard Greville Arthur Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, C.B., C.A.E., M.V.O.; Genealogist, Alfred Trego Butler, M.C.; Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, Air Vice-Marshal Charles A. H. Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G., D.F.O., A.F.C.; Deputy Secretary, Maj. H. H. F. Stockley, M.V.O., C.A.E.; Chancery, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.



O.M. CIV.

This Order confers no precedence. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.



O.M. MIL

MILITARY

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Edward Madden, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

CIVIL

Sir Edward Elgar, Bt., G.C.V.O., M.A., D.C.
Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.
Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.
Sir James Matthew Barrie, Bt., LL.D.
Sir Chas. Scott Sherrington, G.B.E., M.D.
Sir James George Frazer, F.R.S.
Lord Rutherford, F.R.S.
Sir George Abraham Grierson, K.C.I.E., Ph.D.

Samuel Alexander, Litt.D.
Montague Rhodes James, Litt.D., F.R.A., F.B.A.

George Macaulay Trevelyan, G.B.E., Litt.D., F.B.A.
Philip Wilson Steer.

Sir William Henry Bragg, K.B.E., F.R.S.

Secretary and Registrar, Hon. Sir Harry Julian Stonor, G.C.V.O.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

(Since enlarged eight times) Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges.

Motto, Heaven's Light our Guide

Sovereign, THE KING-EMPEROR, *Grand Master* and *First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*. The Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; *Secretary* (in India), Sir C. C. Watson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; G C S I, Knight Grand Commander; K C S I, Knight Commander, C S I, Companion.



THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Scarlet Centre. *Motto*, *Auspiciis melioris avi.*

The Sovereign; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.M.S.E., M.C., *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Salisbury, D.D., *Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon. Earl Buxton, F.C., G.C.M.G., *Secretary*, Brig.-Gen. Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., *King of Arms*, Sir F. A. Swettenham, F.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.; *Registrar*, Sir H. F. Batterbee, K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.—G C M G, Knight Grand Cross, K C M G, Knight Commander; C M G, Companion.



THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877).

(Since enlarged eight times) Ribbon, Imperial Purple. *Motto*, *Imperatrix auspiciis.*

Sovereign, THE KING-EMPEROR, *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being, *Secretary* (in India), Sir C. C. Watson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; G C I E, Knight Grand Commander; K C I E, Knight Commander, C I E, Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. *Motto*, *Victoria.*

The Sovereign, *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain, *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse; *Registrar*, Paymaster Commander Ernest Dudley Gordon Colles, G.B.E., D.S.O., G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K C V O, Knight Commander, C V O, Commander; M V O, Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.



G.B.E.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Purple (Civil Division); Purple, with narrow vertical Red Centre Stripe (Military Division). *Motto*, *For God and the Empire.*

The Sovereign; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of London, *King of Arms*, Adm. Sir Herbert Leopold Heath, K.C.B., M.V.O.; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; *Secretary*, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B. For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women. G.B.E., Knight Grand Cross or Dame Grand Cross, K.B.E., Knights-Commanders; D.B.E. Dames-Commanders; C.B.E., Commanders, O.B.E., Officers; M.B.E., Members. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec., 1918.



THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, layed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1295 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1908 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown at the head of this paragraph. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—*Principal*, Vice-Principal, Sir Trevor Dawson, Bt., K.C.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir Park Goff, M.P.; *Clerk*, Hubert Wheelbourn; *Registry and Library*, at Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.





ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—O.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the first Class of the Order of the British Empire, i.e., Kts. and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.

May
Barnes, Rt. Hon. George N.
Blinov, Robert Laurence, L.L.D.
Bruce, Rt. Hon. Stanley M., M.C.
Buchan, John, L.L.D., M.P.
Carille, Rev. John C., C.B.E., D.D.
Carille, Rev. Fred Wilson, D.D.
Chetwynd, The Viscount.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., M.P.
Clayton, Rev. Philip T. B., M.C.
Davidson, Rt. Hon. John Cohn
Campbell, C.B., M.P.
Davies, William John.
Dellus, Frederick.
Evans, Sir Evan Vincent.
Faringdon, The Lord
Gloucester, Bishop of, D.D.
Haldane, Professor John Scott, M.D.

Jones, Rev. John Daniel, D.D.
Jones, Thomas, L.L.D.
Kooch, Surg.-Gen. Sir Alfred, C.B.,
G.O.C., M.D.
Layton, Sir Walter Thomas, C.B.E.
Liddett, Rev. John S., D.D.
Lothian, Marquess of
Lucas, Edward Verrall, L.L.D.
Mansbridge, Albert, L.L.D.
Newbolt, Sir Henry, L.L.D.
Parker, James.
Quinn, Kenneth Bligham.
Roydon, Sir Thomas, Bt.
Ripper, Prof. William, D.S.C.
Rowntree, Benjamin Seaborn.
Sutcliffe, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa.
Seddon, James Andrew.

Sheppard, Very Rev. Hugh R. L., D.D.
Smith, J. Gen. Rt. Hon. Jan C.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., C.M.G.
Wardle, George James

WOMEN.

Barrett, Florence Elizabeth Willey,
Lady, C.B.E., M.D.
Baylin, Lillian Mary
Carruthers, Mrs. (Violet Markham).
Haldane, Elizabeth.
Horniman, Annie Elizabeth Freder-
icka
Roydon, Agnes Maude.
Swanwick, Mrs. Helous Maria
Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith.
Tuckwell, Gertrude Mary.
Walker, Jane Harriot, M.D.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1856, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no conferments have been made since the death of Queen Victoria. Badge, in the first three Classes a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, differing in the width and jewellery of the border as the Classes descend, whilst the fourth substitutes a jewelled cipher. All four are surmounted by some form of a crown, which is attached to a bow of white moiré ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

THE SOVEREIGN.

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

FIRST CLASS.

H.M. the Queen
H.R.H. the Duchess of Argyll, C.I.
G.B.E., M.D.
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, C.I.
G.B.E.
Victoria Alberta, Marchioness of
Milford Haven
H.R.H. Princess Victoria.
H.M. the Queen of Norway
Princess Louise Marie Elizabeth,
formerly Grand Duchess of Baden
H.M. the Queen of the Nether-
lands.

SECOND CLASS.

H.H. Princess Helena Victoria,
C.I., G.B.E.
Queen Elizabeth of the Hellenes.
Princess Margaret of Prussia
H.H. Princess Marie Louise, C.I.
G.B.E.
H.M. Queen Marie of Rumania,
C.I.
H.I. and R.H. the Grand Duchess
Cyril of Russia, C.I.
H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess
of Athlone
H.R.H. Princess Alfonso d'Orléans-
Bourbon.

THIRD CLASS.

Emily Theresa, Baroness Amphil-
hill, C.I., G.B.E.
Harlot Georgiana, Marchioness of
Dufferin and Ava, C.I., D.S.E.
Louisa Jane, Dowager Countess of
Aulston.
Edith, Dowager Countess of Lytton,
C.I.
Verena Maud, Viscountess Churchill.

FOURTH CLASS.

Hon. (Marie) Lady Mallet.
Hon. Mrs. Grant
Mrs. John Haughton.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted January 1, 1878, and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire. Enlarged January 30, 1900. Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

THE SOVEREIGN.

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER.

H.M. the Queen
H.M. the Queen of Norway, V.A.
H.M. Queen Marie of Rumania, V.A.
H.R.H. the Princess Victoria
H.R.H. the Duchess of Argyll, C.B.E.
H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice, G.B.E.
H.H. Princess Helena Victoria,
G.B.E., V.A.
H.I. and R.H. the Grand Duchess
Cyril of Russia, V.A.
H.R.H. Princess Marie Louise, G.B.E.,
V.A.
Mary, Baroness Kinloss.
Lady Jane Emma Clifton, C.B.E.
Edith, Dowager Countess of Lytton

Harlot Georgiana, Dowager Mar-
chioness of Dufferin and Ava,
D.S.E., V.A.
H.H. Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai
Gaekwar
H.H. Rani Sahib Nundkumar Bai
Bhagwat Singh Jareja, of Gondal
H.H. the Dowager Maharani of
Mysore.
Lady George Hamilton
H.H. the Maharani Sahiba of
Udaipur.
Alice, Baroness Northcote, D.S.E.
Amelia Maria, Lady White.
Margaret, Baroness Amphilhill, G.B.E.
Mary Caroline, Dowager Countess
of Minto.

Lady Victoria Patricia Helena
Ramsay
Margaret Etienne Hannah, Mar-
chioness of Crewe
Frances Charlotte, Viscountess
Chelmsford, G.B.E.
Mary Adelaide, Countess of Wil-
lington, G.B.E.
Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Baroness
Irwin.
Pamela, Countess of Lytton
H.H. Maharani. Regent of Trav-
ancore.
Margaret Evelyn, Viscountess Gos-
chen.
Jeanette Hope, Lady Birdwood.
Lady Ali Shah.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.*Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.*

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.*Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.*

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service, and consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 200, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

OTHER PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence).

A full list of all Orders, Decorations and Medals and Orders regarding the wearing of them will be found in

WHITAKER'S

The New Zealand Cross.—1869.—N.Z.C.—For conspicuous bravery. Instituted March 20, 1869. The last holder—Benjamin Biddle, of N.Z.—died in 1933.

The Royal Red Cross.—R.R.C.—For ladies, founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

The Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1905, is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, and on Warrant Officers.

The Military Cross.—1915.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and 2nd class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

The Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

The Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

The Indian Order of Merit.—Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (1st Class, gold; and Class, silver).—Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal.—A.M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.—1924.—D.S.M.—Is designed for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R.N.; to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A., and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service abroad, for distinguished conduct in war.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the **Air Force Medal.**—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C.

The Edward Medal.—Established by King Edward VII. in 1907, is a recognition of heroic acts performed by miners and quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed.

The King's Police Medal.—Instituted in 1909 as a reward "only for acts of exceptional courage and skill or conspicuous devotion to duty" to officers and men of any recognised Police Force or organised Fire Brigade in the United Kingdom, India, and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas. The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 220.

The Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Gallantry.—Awarded in recognition of acts of gallantry. All ranks are eligible for the Medal of the Military Division; there is also a Medal of the Civil Division.

N.B.—All the above Medals are worn before War Medals.

The Meritorious Service Medal.—M.S.M.—Since Sept. 1925, granted only to recipients of the Meritorious Service Award.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the Force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years. It is still awarded to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve and to Volunteer Forces Overseas.

The Territorial Decoration.—T.D.—Established in 1908, is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Army. Similarly a Territorial Long Service Medal has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

The Royal Naval Reserve Decoration.—R.N.D.—and **Medal.**—Instituted in 1920 to reward good and long service by officers and men of this Service.

The Imperial Service Medal.—May be granted only to Members of Civil Services in the U.K., India, the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, in other than the administrative and clerical grades.

The Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service.—Is restricted in the Military Division to ranks below that of Warrant Officer, and in the Civil Division to persons not eligible for appointment to the five (Classes of the Order.

The Voluntary Medical Service Medal (V.A.D. and M.R.I.)—Instituted 1923.

The Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.—Both sexes; was established in 1899 in connection with the League of Mercy, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c.

Ancient Irish Titles.

The Fox (*O'Sionnach*), Major Brabazon Hubert Maine Fox, b. 1868, s. 1919.

The Knight of Glin, Desmond FitzJohn Lloyd FitzGerald, b. 1865, suc. 1895.

The Knight of Kerry (181st), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice FitzGerald, Bart., M.C., b. 1824, suc. 1926.

The O'Moroch, Prince of Coolavin, Charles Edward MacDermot, b. 1862, suc. 1904.

The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, Lt.-Col. Ross Kinloch McGillicuddy, D.S.O., b. 1828, suc. 1921.

The O'Connor Don, Owen Phelin O'Connor, b. 1870.

The O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey O'Donoghue, b. 1859.

The O'Donovan, Col. Morgan William O'Donovan, C.B., b. 1861.

The O'Gorman, Mathghamhann, Col. Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, b. 1845.

The O'Grady of Killyballyowen, William de Courcy L. Renzy O'Grady.

The O'Kelly, Chief of Jathmaine, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis Kelly, b. 1853, suc. 1897.

The O'Moroch, Chief of The Sept, Capt. Arthur Donel McMurrough O'Moroch, b. 1806.

The O'Rourke, Surg.-Lt.-Commander Patrick Joseph Alfred O'Rourke, R.N., b. 1898, suc. 1917.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, 229 and Knights Commanders

OF THE BATH, STAR OF INDIA, ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE
ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

For *Knights Bachelor*, see pp. 242-247.

NOTE.—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (*q.v.*) but in writing, the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., &c.) are appended to surname in place of "Esq." The wife of a Knight Grand Cross or Knight Commander is addressed as "Lady" —

Abdul Qayyum, <i>Nawab Khan Bahadur</i> Sir, K.C.I.E.	Atkinson, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Edwin H. de Vere, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O.	Barton, Sir Wm P. K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Abdur Rahim, Sir, K.C.S.I.	Atta, Sir Nana Ofori, K.B.E.	Bartlett, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Brian H. F., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Abell, Sir Westcott, S., K.B.E.	Austin, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.	Burwell, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Henry Newman, K.C.M.G.
Abrahamson, Sir Martin A., K.B.E.	Aylesworth, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Allen B., K.C.M.G., K.C.	Bates, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Chas. Loftus, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Adams, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., V.D.	Ayyar, Sir Chetput Pattabhirama Ayyar Ramaswami, K.C.I.E.	Batterbee, Sir Hurry F., K.C.M.O., K.C.V.O.
Adams, <i>Col.</i> Sir Henry E. F. Gould, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Baber Shum Shue Jang, Bahadur Rana, <i>Gen.</i> Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Bavin, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Thomas R., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.	Babington, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir James Melville, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
Addin, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G.	Backhouse, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Roger H. C., K.C.B., C.M.G.	Bayley, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Henry Dennis Readett, K.B.E.
Addison, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Albert P., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Bacon, Sir Edward D., K.C.V.O.	Bayly, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.M.O., K.C.V.O.
Addison, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G.	Bacon, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Baynam, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Walter de M., K.B.E., K.D., K.K.R.
Agar Khan, R.H. Sir Sultan Mahmood Shah, The, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O.	Badeley, Sir Frank Morrish, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Beale, Sir John Field, K.B.E.
Agarwal, <i>Nawab Maulvi</i> Sir, K.C.I.E.	Badeley, Sir Vincent W., K.C.B.	Bentley, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Guy A. H., K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Alderson, Sir Edward H., K.C.B., K.B.E.	Badeley, Sir Vincent W., K.C.B.	Beaumont, Sir Henry Hamond Dawson, K.C.M.G.
Alexander, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Wm. K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., M.P.	Bahawalpur, <i>Maj.</i> H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.	Beaton, Sir Mayson M., K.B.E.
Ali Rajpur, H.H. <i>Raja</i> Sir Pratap Singh, <i>Raja</i> of, K.C.I.E.	Bailie, Very Rev. Albert Victor, K.C.V.O., D.D.	Beifield, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Allason, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Richard Bannantine, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Bain, Sir Albert Ernest, K.B.E.	Bell, Sir Charles Alfred, G.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Allen, <i>Paym.-Rear-Admiral</i> Sir Bertram C., K.C.B., M.V.O.	Bainbridge, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Edmond Guy T., K.C.B.	Bell, R. Hon. Sir Francis H. Dillon, K.C.V.O., G.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Allen, Sir Hugh Percy, K.C.V.O.	Baines, Sir Frank, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.	Bell, Sir H. Hesketh, G.C.M.G.
Allen, <i>Col.</i> <i>Hon.</i> Sir James, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., T.D.	Baker, Sir Robert, K.B.E., K.C.B.	Bell, Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E.
Allen, <i>Col.</i> Sir Stephen S., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	Baker, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Lewis Clinton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.	Bell, Rev. Sir Nicholas Dodd Beaton, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Allen, Sir Walter McArthur, K.B.E.	Baldwin, <i>Col.</i> Sir John G., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Bell, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur L. Lynden, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Allen, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm. Jas., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.	Balfour, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Alfred G., K.B.E., C.B.	Bennars, <i>Capt.</i> H.H. Sir Narayan Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Altham, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward A., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	Ballance, <i>Col.</i> Sir Chas. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., F.R.C.S.	Bennett, Sir Francis N. Curtis, K.C.V.O.
Alwar, <i>Col.</i> H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	Ballance, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Hamilton Ashley, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.	Bennett, <i>Hon.</i> Sir John Robert, K.B.E.
Amarsinhji Banarsihi, <i>Raj Sahib</i> Sir, K.C.I.E.	Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon Dias, K.C.M.G.	Bentley, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Rudolf W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Amos, Sir Maurice Sheldon, K.B.E., K.C.	Bankart, <i>Surg.-Rear-Adm.</i> Sir Arthur Reginald, K.C.V.O.	Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler, K.B.E.
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K.B.E.	Banks, Rt. Hon. Sir Eldon, G.C.B.	Berry, Sir William John, K.C.B.
Anderson, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.	Bannerman, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Arthur D'Arcy Gordon, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.	Best, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Robert W., K.C.B.
Anderson, <i>Adm.</i> Sir David Murray, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.	Banswara, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.	Best, Sir Thomas Alexander Vaux, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Anderson, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.B., G.C.I.E.	Baria, <i>Maj.</i> H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.	Beveridge, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Wilfred William Ogilvy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Anderson, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Robert Murray McChesney, K.C.M.G.	Barke, Sir Wilberforce Ross, K.C.I.E., C.B.	Beveridge, Sir William H.
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Barnard, Sir Frank S., K.C.M.G.	Beynon, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir William G.D., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Appaji Rao Sitole, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sardar Sir, K.B.E., K.C.I.E.	Barnes, Sir Geo. Stapylton, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	Bhailon Singh, <i>Maharaj</i> , Sir, K.C.S.I.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey F., K.C.M.G.	Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.	Bhopal, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> The Nawab of, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Archer, Sir John, K.B.E.	Barnes, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Reginald W. R., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Bhore, Sir Joseph Wm., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Argyle, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Stanley Seymour, K.B.E., M.P.	Barda, <i>Gen.-Gen.</i> of H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	Bhowagore, Sir Manchertj Merwanji, K.C.I.E.
Armstrong, Sir Harry Gloster, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Barracough, <i>Col.</i> Sir (Samuel) Henry E., K.B.E., V.D.	Bigham, <i>Hon.</i> Sir F. Trevor R., K.B.F., C.B.
Ashford, Sir Cyril E., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.	Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.	Bijawar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Ashley, Sir Percy W. L., K.B.E., C.B.	Barrie, Sir Charles Coupar, K.B.E.	Bikanir, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.
Asser, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Joseph John, C.B., K.C.M.G., T.D., A.D.C.	Barrow, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Edmund G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	Bingham, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Cecil E., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Aston, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George Grey, K.C.B.	Barrow, <i>Gen.</i> Sir George de S., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Bingham, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Frazer, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Atkins, <i>Col.</i> Sir John, G.C.M.G., M.P.	Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.	
Atkinson, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Arthur J., K.B.F.	Barton, Sir Sidney, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.M.G.	
Atkinson, Sir Edmund H. Tindal, K.C.B., C.B.E.		

Bingley, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Alfred H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Brook, <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> Sir Osmond De B. G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	Campbell, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Walter, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Birch, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Jas. Fredk. Noel, G.C.B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Brookman, Sir Edward Lewis, K.C.M.G.	Campion, <i>Col.</i> Sir William Robert, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Birchm, Sir Bernard Edward Halsey, K.C.V.O.	Brooke, <i>Br. Adm.</i> Sir Basil V., K.C.V.O.	Capper, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Bird, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Wilkinson Dent, K.C.B., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Brooking, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Harry T., K.C.B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Cardew, Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.B.
Blackett, Sir Basil P., K.C.B., K.C.B.	Brooks, Sir James Henry, K.C.B.	Carlyle, Sir Robert W., K.C.B., C.B.
Blackwell, Sir Emley R. H., K.C.B.	Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, K.C.B.	Carmichael, Sir George, K.C.B.
Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, K.C.B.	Brown, <i>Col.</i> Sir G. McLaren, K.C.B.	Carmichael, Sir James, K.C.B.
Blankensop, Sir Reginald A., K.C.B.	Brown, Sir Herbert, K.C.B.	Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Blenkinsop, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Alfred Percy, K.C.B., C.M.G., K.C.B.	Browne, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur G. F., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Carter, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Gordon, K.C.V.O.
Blenkinsop, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Layton John, C.B., D.S.O., K.C.B.	Browne, <i>Col.</i> Lord Arthur Howe, K.C.B., C.B.	Carter, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John T., K.C.M.G.
Block, Sir Adam M. Jas., K.C.M.G.	Browning, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Montague E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Blood, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Bindon, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.	Brice, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Henry Harvey, K.C.B., M.V.O.	Carter, <i>Most Rev.</i> William M., K.C.M.G.
Blumberg, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Herbert E., K.C.B.	Brinkley, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir James, K.C.M.G.	Cassels, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Robert A., G.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., A.M.C.O.
Bodkin, Sir Archibald H., K.C.B.	Brinyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, K.C.B.	Cave, <i>Col.</i> Sir Thomas Starny, K.C.B., C.B., V.D.
Bolton, Sir Horatio Norman, K.C.B., C.B.	Brinyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, K.C.M.G.	Cayley, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Walter de Sausmarez, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bond, Sir Charles H., K.C.B.	Bryan, <i>Col.</i> Sir Herbert, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Cecil, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Evelyn, P.C., G.B.
Bond, <i>Sirry Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Reginald M. G. S., K.C.B.	Buckman, Sir George C., K.C.B.	Chamberlain, <i>Col.</i> Sir Neville F. F., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Bonn, Sir Max Julius, K.C.B.	Buckland, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Reginald U. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Chambers, Sir Edmund K., K.C.B., C.B.
Bonython, <i>Hon.</i> Sir J. Langdon, K.C.M.G.	Budd, Sir Cecil L., K.C.B.	Chambers, <i>Sirry Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Joseph, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Bouth, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> Sir Francis F. Haworth, K.C.B.	Bulfin, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.V.O.	Chambers, Sir Theodore G., K.C.B.
Boothby, Sir Robert T., K.C.B.	Buller, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Henry Tritton, G.C.B., C.B., C.V.O.	Chandler, Sir Edward M. de C., K.C.B.
Borden, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G., K.C.	Bullock, Sir Christopher L., K.C.B., C.B.	Chancellor, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir John Robt., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Bosquet, Sir Oswald V., K.C.B., C.B.	Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.	Chandler, Sir Wm. Kellman, K.C.M.G.
Bottomley, Sir Wm. Cecil, K.C.M.G., C.B., G.B.	Burdwan, Maharajahdhiraj, G.C.B., K.C.B.	Chaplin, Sir Francis Drummond Percy, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bourdillon, Sir Bernard H., K.C.B., C.M.G.	Burn, Sir Joseph, K.C.B.	Chapman, Sir Sydney J., K.C.B., C.B.
Bourke, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George D., K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.M.C.	Burnard, <i>Col.</i> Sir Sidney G., K.C.B., C.B.	Charles, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir James R. K., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.B., F.R.S.	Burstall, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.	Charlton, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Edward F. B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bowen, Sir George Bevan, K.C.B.	Burt, Sir Hy. Parsall, K.C.B., C.B.	Chatfield, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Alfred E. Montacute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Bowen, <i>Air Vice-Marshal</i> Sir Tom Ince Webb, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Burton, Sir William Parker, K.C.B.	Chatterjee, Sir Abul Chandra, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Bower, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Hamilton, K.C.B.	Butcher, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir George Jus., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Chauvel, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Harry Geo., K.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Bower, <i>Capt.</i> Sir (J.) Wm. Nott, K.C.V.O.	Butler, Sir Cyril Kendall, K.C.B.	Chave, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Benjamin, K.C.B.
Bowring, Sir Chas. Calvert, K.C.B., K.C.B.	Butler, Sir Fredk. H. A., K.C.V.O., C.B.	Chaytor, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward W. C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D.
Boyes, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir William G. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Butler, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Richard Harte K., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Chesley, <i>Sirry-Gen.</i> Sir George Len- thal, K.C.B., C.V.O., F.R.S., K.C.B.
Boyle, Sir Alexander George, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Butler, Sir Spencer Harcourt, K.C.B., C.B.	Cheetham, Sir Milne, K.C.M.G.
Boyle, <i>Adm.</i> Hon. Sir Algernon D. E. H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.D.	Butler, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Thomas Dacres, K.C.V.O.	Chichester, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Arlington A., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Boyle, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Wm. Hy. D., K.C.B.	Byrne, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Joseph A., K.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.	Childs, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Borlase E. Wyndham, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.
Roya, Sir Francis T., K.C.B.	Byrne, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir William Patrick, K.C.B., C.B.	Chilton, Sir Hy. Getty, K.C.M.G.
Braddon, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Hy. Yale, K.C.B.	Causton, Sir John, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Bradford, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Edward Eden, G.C.B., K.C.B., C.B.	Caird, Sir Andrew, K.C.B.	Chrysalis, Sir George W., K.C.B.
Bragg, Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.B., K.C.B., K.C.B.	Cathorpe, <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> Hon. Sir Somerset Arthur Gough, G.C.B. (M.), G.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.	Clark, Sir Ernest, K.C.B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Brathwaite, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Walter P., G.C.B.	Cameron, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Archibald K., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Clark, Sir William Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Brakspear, Sir Harold, K.C.V.O.	Camron, Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Clarke, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Francis Grenville, K.C.B.
Brand, <i>Wing Commander</i> Sir Chris- topher Joseph Quindin, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., D.C.	Cameron, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	Clarke, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Fredk. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Brand, <i>Adm.</i> Hon. Sir Hubert G., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	Cameron, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.	Clarke, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Thomas Edwards, K.C.B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bray, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Claude A., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Cameron, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Maurice A., K.C.M.G.	Clarkson, <i>Brig. Vice-Adm.</i> Sir William, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.A.N.
Bray, Sir Denys de S., K.C.B., K.C.B., C.B.	Campbell, Sir Archibald Y. G., K.C.B., C.B., C.B., V.D.	Clayton, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Frederick Thos., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Brennan, Sir John F., K.C.M.G.	Campbell, <i>Gen.</i> Sir David G. M., K.C.B.	Cleland, Sir Chas. John, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Bridges, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir George Tom M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Campbell, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Frederick, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Clement, Sir Thomas, K.C.B., K.C.B.
Briggs, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Campbell, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Gordon Huntly, K.C.B.	Clementi, Sir Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Briggs, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Charles J., K.C.B.	Campbell, Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B., G.B.	Clerk, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Geo. Russell, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggie, K.C.B.		Clifford, <i>Capt.</i> Hon. Sir Bede E. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Brittain, Sir Harry, K.C.B., C.M.G.		Clifford, <i>Col.</i> Sir Charles, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.D., D.S.O.

Clinard, Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.	Cubitt, Sir Bertram B., K.C.B.	Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of (Junior), K.C.S.I.
Climo, Lt.-Gen. Sir Skipton Hill, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Cubitt, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas A., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Dewas, H.H. the Senior Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Clive, Lt.-Gen. Sir George S., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Cullen, Hon. Sir William Portus, K.C.M.G.	Dewrance, Sir John, G.B.E.
Clive, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.M.S.	Cumming, Sir John Ghest, K.C.I.E., K.C.I.	Dholpur, Lt.-Col. H.H. the Maharaj Rana of, G.C.I.F., K.C.M.I., K.C.V.O.
Close, Sir Charles F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.	Cunningham, Sir A. Fredk. D., K.C.I.E.	Dhrangadhra, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.F., K.C.S.I.
Coaker, Hon. Sir William Ford, K.B.E.	Cunningham, Sir George Miller, K.B.E., C.B.	Diamond, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
Coates, Col Sir William, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.	Cunynghame, Sir Hy. H. S., K.C.B.	Dick, Col Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
Cobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P.	Currie, Gen. Sir Arthur W., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Dickinson, Sir Alwin R., K.C.M.G.
Cobham, Sir Alan John, K.B.E.	Currie, Sir James, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Dir, Nawab of, Khan Bahadur
Cocks, Hon. Sir Arthur Alfred Clement, K.B.E.	Curtis, Sir Richard James, K.B.E.	Nawab Sir Shah Jehan Khan, K.B.E.
Codrington, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alfred Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Cust, Adm. Sir Herbert E. Porey, K.B.E., C.B.	Dixon, Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry G., K.C.B.
Cohen, Sir Leonard Lionel, K.C.V.O.	Custance, Admiral Sir Reginald N., G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.	Dixon, Eng. Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Bland, K.C.B.
Cohen, Sir Robert Waley, K.B.E.	Dadabhai, Sir Maneckji Byramji, K.C.I.E.	Dobbs, Sir Hy. Robert Conway, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
Coke, Admiral Sir Charles Henry, K.C.V.O.	Daljit Singh, Raja, Sir, K.B.E., C.S.I.	Dobell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. Macpherson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Colefax, Sir Hy. Arthur, K.B.E., K.C.	Dalrymple, Hon. Sir Hew Hamilton, K.C.V.O.	Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B.
Coldridge, Lt.-Gen. Sir John F. S. D., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Dalrymple, Col. Sir William, K.B.E.	Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Collins, Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey P., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.	Daly, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Donop, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley B. Don, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Collins, Sir John, K.C.V.O., M.D.	Dane, Sir Louis W., G.C.I.F., C.S.I.	Donov, Surg.-Gen. Sir William, K.B.E.
Coleman, Admiral Hon. Sir Stanley Cecil James, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.	Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, K.C.I.E.	Dorward, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur R. F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K.C.S.I.	Daniel, Sir Augustus M., K.B.E., M.B.	Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Colyer, Sir James Frank, K.B.E.	Daniell, Maj.-Gen. Sir John F., K.C.M.G.	Douglas, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry P., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, K.B.E.	Daniels, Sir Percy, K.B.E.	Douie, Sir James McCrone, K.C.S.I.
Cook, Sir Basil Alfred Kembhall, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Darlington, Col. Sir Henry Clayton, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Dowling, Atty. Marshal Sir Hugh C. T., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Cook, Sir Chas. Archer, K.C.B.	Dattla, Maj. H. H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Dowson, Sir Ernest Macleod, K.B.E.
Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.	Davenport, Brig.-Gen. Sir William Brontley, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Dreyer, Vice-Adm. Sir Frederic C., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Cooke, Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbert F., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O.	David, Sir T. W. Edgeworth, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.S.	Drummond, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis D. Williams, K.B.E.
Cooper, Sir James Alex., K.B.E.	Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir John H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Cooper, Sir Robert Elliott, K.C.B.	Davidson, Sir Lionel, K.C.I.F.	Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Cope, Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.B.	Davies, Sir Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.	Du Cane, Gen. Sir John Philip, G.C.B.
Cope, Sir Arthur S., K.C.V.O., R.A.	Davies, General Sir Francis John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	Duck, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis, K.C.B.
Corbett, Sir Geoffrey L., K.B.E., C.I.E.	Davies, Sir John Thomas, K.C.B.	Duff, Admiral Sir Alexander L., G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.V.O.
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.	Davies, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.	Duff, Adm. Sir Arthur A. M., K.C.B.
Cordeaux, Maj. Sir Harry Edward Spiller, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Davis, Sir Charles Thomas, G.C.M.G.	Duff, Sir Arthur Cunningham Grant, K.C.M.G.
Cockran, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles E., K.C.I.F., C.B., C.M.G.	Davidson, Sir William H., K.B.E., M.P.	Duff, Sir C. Patrick, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Cockran, Sir Victor G. S., K.C.V.O.	Dawkins, Sir Horace C., K.C.B., M.B.	Duff, Lt.-Col. Sir Hector L., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Cornwallis, Col. Sir Kinahan, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	De Bartolonné, Admiral Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Duffy, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Gavan, K.C.M.G.
Cory, Lt.-Gen. Sir George N., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	De Brath, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ernest, K.C.B., C.I.E.	Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
Couchman, Sir Francis Dundas, K.B.E.	De Chair, Admiral Sir Dudley R., K.C.B. (M.), K.C.M.G., C.B. (C.), M.B.O.	Duncan, Maj.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Couper, Maj.-Gen. Sir Victor A., K.C.B.	Deville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.	Dunhill, Col. Sir Thomas P., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.
Cox, Sir Charles Thos., K.C.M.G.	Dufresne, Sir Malcolm, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Dunstan, Sir Wyndham R., K.C.M.G.
Cox, Lt.-Col. Sir Percy Z., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.F., K.C.S.I.	De Lisle, Gen. Sir Henry De Beauvoir, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Dyson, Sir Frank Watson, K.B.E., K.B.
Cradock, Sir Reginald Hy., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., M.D.	Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E.	Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
Craig, Maj. Sir Algernon Tudor, K.B.E.	de Montmorency, Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.	Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Crawford, Sir Wm. Smith, K.B.E.	Denham, Sir Edward B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Earle, Sir Lionel, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Credy, Sir Herbert James, C.B., K.C.V.O.	Denison, Sir Hugh, K.B.E.	Edgerley, Sir Steynling W., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., J.I.E.
Crews, Sir James, K.C.B.I., C.I.E.	Dennis, Sir Alfred H., K.B.F., C.B.	Edwards, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred H. M., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Crews, Brig.-Gen. Hon. Sir Chas. Preston, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, K.B.E.	Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
Crichton, Col. Hon. Sir George Arthur Charles, G.C.V.O.	Denham, Sir Harry P., K.B.E.	Egerton, Admiral Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B.
Croker, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hy. Leycenter, K.C.B., C.M.G.	De Sails, Admiral Sir William Fane, K.B.E., M.V.O.	Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Crookshank, Maj.-Gen. Sir Sydney D., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.	Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, K.C.M.G.	Ellis, Sir James A. M., K.B.E.
Crosby, Sir Josiah, K.B.E., C.I.E.	Devorell, Gen. Sir Cyril John, K.C.B., K.B.E.	Ellis, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Fredrick, K.C.M.G.	Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, K.B.E.	
Cruise, Sir Richard R., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.E., F.R.C.S.	Dev. Lt.-Col. Sir Armine Brereton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	
Crump, Sir Hy. Ashbrooke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.		

Elles, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Hugh J., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.	FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, <i>Khan Bahadur, Shikhi</i> Sir, K.C.S.I.
Ellington, <i>Air Chief-Marshal</i> Sir Edw. Leonard, K.C.B., C.M.G., B.E.	Fletcher, Sir A. G. Murchison, K.C.M.G., C.M.E.	Gibb, Sir Alexander, O.B.E., C.B.
Elliot, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward L., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.	Flett, Sir John S., K.B.F., F.R.S.	Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton, K.B.E.
Elliot, Sir Francis R. H., O.C.M.G., O.C.V.O., C.B.	Floud, Sir Francis L. C., K.C.B.	Gibson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B.
Elliot, Sir James Duncan, K.B.E.	Forbes, Sir Edward R., K.C.B., C.B.	Gibson, Sir Robert, O.B.E.
Ellis, Sir Chas. E., O.B.E., K.B.E.	Forbes, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur Wm., K.B.E., C.B.	Gilbert, Sir John Wm., K.B.E.
Ellis, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Edward H. F. Heaton, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.	Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Gillan, Sir Robt. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
Ellis, Sir William Hy., O.B.E.	Ford, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Gimble, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Thomas Desmond, K.C.B., R.N.
Ellison, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Gerald F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Ford, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Richard V. T., K.C.B., C.B.E.	Glancy, Sir Reginald Isidore Robert, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Elphinstone, Sir George K. B., K.B.E.	Porteous, <i>Capt.</i> Hon. Sir Seymour John, O.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.	Glasgow, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Thomas William, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Emmerson, Sir Herbert W., K.C.S.I., C.I.F., C.B.	Fountain, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Glasbrook, Sir Richard Tetley, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Engliah, <i>Col.</i> Sir Thos. Crisp, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.	Fowke, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir George Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Gleichen, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Lord Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Erskine, <i>Col.</i> Sir Arthur Edward, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Fowle, <i>Col.</i> Sir (H.) Walter Hamilton, K.B.E.	Glubb, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> , Sir Frederic M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Erskine, Rt. Hon. Sir William Augustus Forbes, O.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Fowler, <i>Col.</i> Sir James Kingston, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.D.	Godby, Sir Kenneth Weldon, K.B.E.
Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet, K.C.M.G.	Fowler, Sir Henry, K.B.E.	Godley, <i>General</i> Sir Alex. J., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.	Fowler, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir John Sharnan, K.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Godwin, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles A. C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Eve, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.	Fox, Sir Harry Halton, K.B.F., C.M.D.	Goffe, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Everett, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Allan F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	Fraser, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Geo. McKenzie, K.B.	Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Everett, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Fraser, Sir Stuart M., K.C.S.I., C.I.F.	Gondul, H. H. Maharaja of, O.C.E.
Ewing, Sir John Auld, K.C.B., F.R.S.	Fraser, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Theodore, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.	Goode, Sir William A. M., K.B.E.
Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.	Freeland, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Goodenough, <i>Admiral</i> Sir William G., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Eyres, Sir Harry Charles Augustus, K.C.M.G.	Fremantle, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Sydney R., O.C.B., M.V.O.	Goodwin, <i>Km. Vice-Adm.</i> Sir George G., K.C.B.
Fagan, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Friend, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir Lovick B., K.B.E., C.B.	Goodwin, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir (T. H.) John C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.
Falconer, Sir Robt. A., K.C.M.G., I.T.D.	Fry, Sir Frederick M., K.C.V.O., C.B.	Gordon, Sir Chas. Blain, K.B.F.
Fanshawe, <i>Adm. of the Fleet</i> Sir Arthur Dalrymple, O.C.B., O.C.V.O.	Fry, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir William, K.C.V.O., C.B.	Gordon, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Alex. Hamilton, K.C.B.
Fanshawe, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward A., K.C.B.	Fuller, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Cyril T. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Gore, Sir Francis Charles, K.C.B.
Fanshawe, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Hew Dalrymple, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D., K.B.E., C.M.G.	Gorringe, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir George Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fanshawe, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Robert, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Fuller, <i>Hon.</i> Sir George W., K.C.M.G.	Gowchen, Hon. Sir William Hy., K.B.E.
Farquhar, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Arthur M., K.C.B., C.V.O.	Fuller, Sir J. Bampfylde, K.C.S.I., C.I.F.	Gowen, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Hubert de la Poer, O.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Faussett, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Bryan G. Godfrey, O.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.	Furse, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir William Thos., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Gowan, Sir Hyde C., K.C.S.I., C.I.F.
Fawcus, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Harold B., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.	Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.S.I., C.I.F.	Gower, Sir Robert Patrick Malcolm, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Fazl-i-Husain, <i>Khan Bahadur</i> Mian Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.F.	Galway, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Gower, Sir Geo. Granville Leveson, K.B.E.
Fell, Sir Godfrey B. H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Gamble, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Douglas A., K.C.B., C.V.O.	Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Fell, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Matthew H. G., K.C.B., O.M.G., R.A.M.C.	Ganie, <i>Air Vice-Marshal</i> Sir Philip Woolcott, O.B.F., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Gowers, Sir Wm. Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.S.I.	Gardiner, Sir Frederick Crombie, K.B.E., I.T.D.	Graham, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward Ritchie C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Ferguson, <i>Admiral</i> Sir James Andrew, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Graham, Sir Lancelot, K.C.I.E.
Fetherstonhaugh, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Hon. Sir Herbert Mender, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.	Garrud, <i>Col.</i> Sir Archd. E., K.C.M.G.	Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Wm., K.C.B., C.M.G., O.C.V.O.
Fiddes, Sir George Vandeuleur, O.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Garton, Sir Richard C., O.B.E.	Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir George D., O.C.M.G., V.D.
Field, <i>Adm.</i> Sir A. Mustyn, K.C.B., F.R.S.	Gascoigne, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Ernest F. O., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Granet, Sir (W.) Guy, O.B.E.
Field, <i>Adm.</i> of the Fleet Sir Fredk. L., O.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Gaskell, <i>Surg.-Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Arthur, K.C.B., O.B.E.	Grant, Sir Alfred Hamilton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Fielding, Sir Charles Wm., K.B.E.	Gates, Sir Frank C., K.B.F., C.S.I.	Grant, <i>Admiral</i> Sir E. Percy F. G., K.C.V.O., K.B.
Fisher, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Frederick W., K.C.V.O.	Gaunt, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Ernest F. A., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.	Grant, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Heathcote S., K.C.M.G.
Fisher, Sir Norman F. Warren, O.C.B., O.C.V.O.	Gaunt, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Guy R. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Grant, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E.
Fisher, <i>Vice-Admiral</i> Sir William Wordsworth, K.C.B., C.V.O.	Gauntlett, Sir Maker Frederic, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.	Grant, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Philip G., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Fitch, Sir Cecil Edwin, K.B.E.	Guy, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.B., C.B.	Graumann, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, O.C.M.G.	Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C., O.C.M.G., K.C.B., R.N.	Graves, Sir Robert Windham, K.C.B., C.B.
FitzPatrick, Sir James A. O., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.	Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric C., O.C.B.(C), O.B.E., K.C.B.(M).	Gray, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Henry McI. W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.N.
	Gellibrand, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Green, <i>Eng.-Rear-Adm.</i> Sir Donald Percy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
	German, <i>Maj.</i> Sir James, K.B.E.	Green, <i>Admiral</i> Sir John F. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
		Greene, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Walter M., K.C.M.G.
		Greene, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Conyngham, O.C.M.G., K.C.B.
		Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, K.C.V.O.
		Greer, Sir Joseph H., K.C.V.O.
		Greg, Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G.
		Greig, <i>Wing-Com.</i> Sir Louis, K.B.E., C.V.O.

Grenfell, Sir Wilfred Thomason, K.C.M.G., M.D.
 Greville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
 Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Raleigh, K.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, K.B.E.
 Grierson, Sir George Abraham, O.M., K.C.I.E.
 Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph E. H., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Grigg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward W. M., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.
 Grigg, Sir Percy, K.C.B.
 Grindle, Sir Gilbert Edmund
 Augustine, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Groom, Sir Littleton Ernest, K.C.M.G., K.C.
 Grover, *Gen.* Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 Guillemin, Sir Laurence N., G.C.M.G., K.C.
 Gullott, *Hon.* Sir Henry S., K.C.M.G.
 Gurbaksh Singh Bodi, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Guthrie, Sir Connop, K.B.E.
 Gwyer, Sir Maurice L., K.C.B.
 Gwynn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Wm., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Hadcock, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. George, K.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.
 Haggard, *Adm.* Sir Vernon H. S., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Haig, Sir Harry G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Wolsley, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Halley, Sir William Malcolm, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Haking, *Gen.* Sir Richard Cyril Byrne, G.R.F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Haldane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Aynhor L., K.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hall, Sir A. Daniel, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowles King, K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Hall, *Adm.* Sir Herbert G. King, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. Gen.
 Hall, *Admiral* Sir Wm. Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L.
 Halliday, *Gen.* Sir Lewis Stratford Tollemache, T.D., M.C.
 Halsey, Sir Laurence E., K.B.E.
 Halsey, *Adm.* Sir Lionel, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Hambro, Sir C. Eric, K.B.E.
 Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Bruce M., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Owen Fleisher, K.C.B.
 Hamilton, Sir Horace P., K.C.B.
 Hamilton, *General* Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hamnick, Sir Murray, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Hammond, Sir E. Laurie L., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.
 Hands, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
 Haudeyde, *Surp.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Patrick B., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Hankey, *Col.* Sir Maurice P. A., G.C.M.G., C.M.G.
 Harding, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Harding, Rt Hon Sir Arthur H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Hardy, *Gen.* Hon Sir John F. Gaithorne, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hare, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Harrington, *Gen.* Sir Charles H., G.C.B., G.C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. Gen.
 Hari Singh, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
 Harman, Sir Charles A. King, K.C.M.G.
 Harmer, Sir Sidney F., K.B.E., F.R.S.

Harper, Sir Charles H., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, G.C.B., G.C.E., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Harris, Sir Arthur A. H., K.B.E.
 Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B.E.
 Harris, Sir Charles, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Harris, Sir C. Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O.
 Harris, *Col.* Sir David, K.C.M.G., V.D.
 Harris, Sir Henry Percy, K.B.E.
 Harrison, Sir Cecil R., K.B.E.
 Harrison, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Harrison, Sir William Montagu Graham, K.C.B., K.C.I.
 Hart, Sir George Sankey, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Hartog, Sir Philip J., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Harvey, Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Hawwood, Sir Ralph E., K.C.V.O., K.C.B.E.
 Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Montague Tackington, K.C.B., C.I.E.
 Haworth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Lionel Berkeley Holt, K.B.E.
 Hayes, *Commander* Sir Bertram Fox, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., K.B.E.
 Hayward, Sir Maurice H. W., K.B.E.
 Hazen, *Hon.* Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G.
 Headlam, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Hearst, *Hon.* Sir William Howard, K.C.M.G.
 Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Ernest, K.C.B. (M.), D.C.I., V.O.
 Heath, Sir Hy. Frank, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Heath, *Admiral* Sir Herbert L., K.C.B., M.V.O.
 Heath, Sir Thomas Latide, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Hedley, *Col.* Sir W. Coote, K.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Hehir, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Patrick, K.C.I.F., D.C.M.G., I.M.S.
 Henderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brodie H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, K.B.E.
 Henderson, Sir Neville M., K.C.M.G.
 Honeker, *Gen.* Sir William C. G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Honley, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
 Houn, Sir Sydney H. H., K.B.E.
 Hennessy, Sir Alfred Theodore, K.B.E.
 Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E.
 Herbert, Sir Alfred E., K.B.E.
 Herbert, Rt Hon Sir Dennis H., K.B.E., M.P.
 Herdman, *Maj.* Sir Emerson Crawford, K.B.E.
 Herringham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilmot, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.
 Hertalet, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
 Hewett, Sir Fredk. Stanley, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.
 Hewett, Sir John P., G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Hewitt, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Edgar R. Ludlow, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
 Hewlett, Sir Wm. Mervick, K.C.M.G.
 Hickie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Bernard, K.C.B.
 Higgins, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John F. A., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.
 Higgins, Sir John Michael, K.C.M.G.
 Hiley, *Col.* Sir Ernest Haviland, K.B.E.
 Hiley, Sir Ernest Varvill, K.B.E.
 Hill, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.
 Hill, Sir Claude H. A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Hill, Sir George F., K.C.B., Litt D.
 Hill, *Surp.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

Hindley, Sir Clement D. M., K.C.I.A., V.D.
 Hipwood, Sir Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hitzel, Sir F. Arthur, K.C.B.
 Hitchcock, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Basil F. B., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hodge, Sir Reginald H., K.C.M.G.
 Hobbs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph J. Talbot, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.D.
 Hodges, *Admiral* Sir Michael H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Hodgson, Sir Robert McL., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Hodson, Sir Arnold W., K.C.M.G.
 Hoehler, Sir Thomas Beaumont, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Arthur R., K.B.E., V.D.
 Holden, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Henry Capel Loft, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
 Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.
 Hollis, Sir Alfred Claud, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Holman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Holmden, Sir Osborn G., K.B.E.
 Holmes, Sir Arthur William, K.B.E.
 Holmes, Sir Charles John, K.C.V.O.
 Holt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hood, Hon Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Hope, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geo. F. Wobley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Hopkins, Sir Richard V. N., K.C.B.
 Hopkinson, Sir Fredk. T., K.B.E.
 Hore, Sir Charles F. Adair, K.B.E., C.B.
 Horne, Rt Hon Sir Robt. Stevenson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.P.
 Horrocks, *Col.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
 Horwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Thomas Francis, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hoskins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Hotson, Sir John E. B., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.
 Howard, Sir Henry Fraser, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Howell, Sir Evelyn Berkeley, K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Howorth, Sir Rupert B., K.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Hudson, *Gen.* Sir Havelock, G.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 Hudson, Sir Walter F., K.C.I.E.
 Humphreys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Wm., K.B.E., M.I.C.E.
 Humphreys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.F.
 Hunloke, *Maj.* Sir Philip, K.C.V.O.
 Hunt, *Admiral* Sir Allen Thomas, K.C.B., C.S.I.
 Hunter, *Gen.* Sir Archibald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Hunter, Sir George B., K.B.E., D.S.C.
 Hunter, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Hunza, The Mir of, K.C.I.E.
 Hurcomb, Sir Cyril W., K.B.E., C.B.
 Hurst, Sir Alfred W., K.B.E., C.B.
 Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.
 Hutchings, Sir Alan, K.B.E.
 Hutson, Sir Eyre, K.C.M.G.
 Hyderabad, *Lt.-Gen.* H. E. H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
 Indore, H. H. ex-Maharaja Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
 Inge, Very Rev William Ralph, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Ingfield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward F., K.B.E.

Innes, Sir Charles Alex., K.C.S.I., C.B.	Kell, Col. Sir Vernon G.W., K.B.E., C.B.	Lawson, Sir Arnold, K.B.E.
Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir James Rose, K.C.M.G.	Kelly, Adm. Sir John Donald, K.C.V.O., K.C.B.	Lawson, Hon. Sir Harry S.W., K.C.M.G.
Ironsides, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm Edmund, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Kelly, Adm. Sir William A.H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.	Laycock, Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Irvine, Sir John Hannel, K.B.E.	Kemball, Maj.-Gen. Sir George V., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Learnmonth, Admiral Sir Fredk C., K.B.E., C.B.
Irvine, Hon. Sir Wm. Hill, K.C.M.G.	Kenderdine, Sir Charles H., K.B.E.	Leathes, Sir Stanley M., K.C.B.
Irwin, Maj.-Gen. Sir Jas. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.	Kenard, Sir Howard Wm., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Lee, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard P., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Isaacs, Rt. Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred, G.C.M.G.	Kenedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.G.	Lee, Col. Sir Walter Hy., K.C.M.G.
Jackson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., F.R.S.	Kent, Sir Stephenson, K.C.B.	Legard, Col. Sir James D., K.C.B.
Jackson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Louis C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Kenyon, Sir Fredk. G., G.B.E., K.C.B., T.D.	Lely, Sir Frederic S.P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley, G.C.B., G.C.I.E.	Keogh, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alfred, G.C.W., G.C.V.O., C.B., M.D.	Long, Sir Hilary Howard, K.B.E.
Jackson, Admiral Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.	Keppel, Adm. Sir Colin Richd., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.	Louis, Sir Norman A., K.B.E.
Jackson, Adm. Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.	Keppel, Hon. Sir Derek, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., V.D.	Lualie, Lt.-Gen. Sir Walter Stewart, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jackson, Sir Wilfrid E.F., K.C.M.G.	Kerr, Sir John Henry, K.C.B.I., K.C.I.E.	Letts, Sir Wm. Malosbury, K.B.E.
Jacob, Field Marshal Sir Claud W., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	Keyes, Brig.-Gen. Sir Terence H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.	Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, K.B.E.
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K.C.B.I.	Keyes, Brig.-Gen. Sir Terence H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.	Levings, Sir Edward Vere, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Jaisalmir, H.H. Maharawal of, K.C.B.I.	Kiggell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Lancelot Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Lt.-Col. Sir Cecil B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
James, Sir Frederick Seton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Kinderley, Sir Robert M., G.B.E.	Lewis, Sir Alfred E., K.B.E.
James, Hon. Sir Walter H., K.C.M.G., K.C.	King, Sir Alexander F., K.C.B.	Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir John Herbert, G.B.E.
Jamieson, Sir James Wm., K.C.M.G.	King, Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles W., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.	Lewis, Hon. Sir N. Elliott, K.C.M.G.
Jammu and Kashmir—see Hari Singh.	Kingsnorth, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Sir Arthur Fredk., K.C.B.	Lewis, Sir Wilmot, K.B.E.
Jaora, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E.	Kinnear, Sir Walter S., K.B.E.	Lindsay, Sir Ronald, K.C.B.
Japp, Sir Henry, K.B.E.	Kirkpatrick, Gen. Sir Geo. Macaulay, K.C.B., K.C.I.	Lindsay, Sir Ronald, K.C.B.
Jarmay, Sir John Gustave, K.B.E.	Kirk, Sir Cecil H., K.C.I.E., C.B.	Lister, Maj.-Gen. Sir William A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Jeffrey, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Darrell, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.	Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, G.C.I.E.	Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe, G.B.E., M.C., M.P.
Jehangir, Sir Cowasji, K.C.I.E., C.B.	Kitson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.	Livingstone, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hubert A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Jenkinson, Sir Mark Webster, K.B.E.	Kittermaster, Sir Harold Baxter, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Llewellyn, Sir William, G.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Jewdine, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hugh S., K.C.B., K.C.I.	Knapp, Sir Arthur Rowland, K.C.I.E.	Lloyd, Sir John, Hon. Sir Edward Pennefather, V.C., K.C.B., C.I.E.
Jind, Col. H. H. Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, K.B.I., K.C.I.E.	Knight, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wyndham Charles, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.	Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.C.I.
Jodhpur, Maj. H. H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.I., K.C.V.O.	Knox, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred W.F., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.	Lloyd, Sir John H. Seymour, K.B.E., C.M.G., K.C.
Johns, Sir Arthur W., K.C.B., C.B.F.	Knox, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. E., K.C.B.	Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.
Johnson, Col. Sir Robert Arthur, K.B.E., T.D.	Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, K.B.F.	Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Johnston, Sir Frederick Wm., K.C.I.E., C.B.I.	Kolhapur, Lt.-Col. H. H. the Maharaja of, G.C.B.I., G.C.I.	Long, Brig.-Gen. Sir Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Johnston, Sir Reginald Fleming, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	Kotah, Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharao of, G.C.B.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	Longley, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Raynsford, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Johnstone, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter Edgeworth, K.B.F., C.B.	Kutch, H.H. the Maharao of, G.C.B.I., G.C.I.E.	Loomis, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick O.W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Johore, H. H. Sultan of, C.M.G., K.B.E.	Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Loveitt, Sir Harrington V., K.C.B.I.
Jones, Sir Bortram Hyde, K.B.E.	Lake, Lt.-Gen. Sir Percy H. N., K.C.B.(M), K.C.M.G., C.B.(C).	Low, Sir Charles E., K.C.I.E.
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.I.	Lako, Sir Richard S., K.C.M.G.	Lowndes, Rt. Hon. Sir George Rivers, K.C.B.I.
Jones, Sir Francis A., K.B.E., C.B.	Lako, Sir Richard S., K.C.M.G.	Lowry, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.	Lamb, Sir Harry H., G.B.E., K.C.M.G.	Lowther, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Cecil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Jones, Sir Thomas George, K.B.E.	Lamb, Sir John, K.C.B.I.	Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Jones, Hon. Sir William Hall, K.C.M.G.	Lambagron, Lt.-Col. Raja of, K.B.I., F.R.C.S., K.C.I.E.	Lucas, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.H.
Jones, Sir William John, K.B.E.	Lambert, Sir Geo. Marshall, Sir Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Lumaden, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.
Joshi, Sir Moropant Vishwanath, K.C.I.E.	Lambert, Sir Henry Chas. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Lutjens, Sir Edwin Landseer, K.C.B., K.C.I.
Junagadh, H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.F., K.C.B.I.	Lambton, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell, K.C.B.
Kahlur, Maj. H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.B.I.	Lambton, Sir Miles W., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.	MacAlpine, Sir Thomas Malouin, K.B.E.
Kamohwara Singh, Maharaja Sir, K.C.I.E.	Landon, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick W.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.
Kapurthala, Col. H. H. the Maharaja of, C.B.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	Lane, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald B., K.C.B., C.V.O.	Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingstone, K.B.E., K.C.
Kashmir—see Hari Singh.	Lark, Sir William James, K.B.E.	Macaulay, Brig.-Gen. Sir Geo. Bohun, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.
Kaul, Sir Daya Kishan, K.B.E., C.B.E.	Larken, Adm. Sir Frank, C.B., C.M.G.	McCall, Sir Robert Alfred, K.C.V.O., K.C.
Kavanagh, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles T.M., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson, K.B.E.	MacCallum, Sir Mungo William, K.C.M.G., I.L.D.
Keane, Sir Michael, K.C.B.I., C.I.E.	Law, Sir W. Algernon, K.C.M.G., C.B.	MacCormick, Col. Sir Alexander, K.C.M.G., M.D.
Keary, Lt.-Gen. Sir Hy. D'Urban, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.	Lawford, Lt.-Gen. Sir Sydney T.B., K.C.B.	McCracken, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fredk. W.N., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Kelr, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Lindsey, K.C.B.	Lawrence, Sir Henry Staveley, K.C.B.I.	
Kelth, Sir Wm. John, K.C.B.I., C.I.E.	Lawrence, Gen. Hon. Sir Herbert A., G.C.B.	

Macdonald, Sir George, K.C.B., D.Litt.	Marden, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Thomas Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Mitra, Sir Bhupendra Nath, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Macdonald, Col. Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.	Marjoribanks, Sir Norman Edward, K.C.B.I., K.C.I.E.	Mitter, Sir Brojendra Lal, K.C.S.I.
MacDonald, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Archibald C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Marnoch, Sir John, K.C.V.O.	Mitter, Sir Provash Chandra, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Macdonogh, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir George M. W., K.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Marriss, Sir William S., K.C.B.I., K.C.I.E.	Moberly, Sir Arthur N., K.C.I.E.
MacGough, Col. Sir Henry D. F., K.B.E., T.D., K.C.	Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.	Mokhagundam Vivesvaraya, Sir, K.C.I.E.
McGowan, Sir Harry D., K.B.E.	Marshall, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Wm. Raine, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	Money, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir A. Wigram, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.B.I.
McIlwraith, Sir Malcolm, K.C.M.G.	Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.B.I.	Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.
MacKenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.	Martyn, Sir Henry L., K.C.V.O.	Monsell, <i>Com. Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Bolton M. Eyres, K.B.E., M.P.
MacKenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.V.O., M.B.D.C.	Marwood, Sir William F., K.C.B.	Montgomery, Sir C. Hubert, K.C.M.G.
MacKenzie, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Colin J., K.C.B.	Massingberd, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Archibald A. Montgomery, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Montgomery, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Robert A. Kerr, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
MacKenzie, Col. Sir Robert C., K.B.E., C.B., T.D.	Masson, Sir David Orme, K.B.E., D.S.O., D.B.	Mooney, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
MacKie, Sir Horatio George Arthur, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Matheson, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Torquhill George, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Moore, <i>Adm. Ad.</i> Sir Archibald H. W., K.C.B., C.B., C.I.E.
MacKintosh, Sir Ashley W., K.C.V.O.	Maudie, Sir Walter, K.B.E., C.B.I.	Moore, <i>Adm. Ad.</i> Sir Arthur W., K.C.B., C.B., C.I.E.
MacLagan, Sir Edward D., K.C.B.I., K.C.B.E.	Maudsley, <i>Col.</i> Sir Henry C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	Moore, Sir Charles James Stevenson, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
MacLary, Sir James William Ronald, G.C.M.G.	Maurice, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Fredk. Burton, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Moore, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B., H.A.V.C.
MacLeod, Sir Frederick L., K.B.E.	Max Muller, Sir Wm. Grenfell, K.C.B.	Moore, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Newtob J. R., K.C.B., C.B.
MacLeod, Sir James McIver, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Maxse, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Fredk. Ivor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Moore, Sir Wm. Harrison, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.L.D.
MacLeod, Sir John Lorne, K.B.E.	Maxwell, <i>Col.</i> Sir Arthur, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.	Moore, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Samuel Gulse, K.B.E., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., H.A.V.C.
McIntock, Sir William, K.B.E., C.V.O.	Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.F., M.A.O.	Morgan, Sir Horbert F., K.B.E.
McMahon, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir A. Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.I., C.B.I.	Maxwell, Sir William George, K.B.E.	Murison, Sir Theodore, K.C.S.I., K.C.B., C.B.E.
MacMichael, Sir Harold A., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	May, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.M.G.	Morris, <i>Col.</i> Sir Wm. G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Macmillen, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Cyril Norman, K.C.B., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.O.S.	May, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Reginald Seaburne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Morvi, H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
MacMunn, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir George F., K.C.B., K.B.E.	Maybur, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.	Mounsey, Sir George A., K.C.M.G., H.A.V.C.
McNab, <i>Surg. Br.-Adm.</i> Sir Daniel J. P., K.B.E., C.B.	Mayhew, Sir Louis Edgar, K.B.E.	Muhammad, the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Maunghton, Hon. Sir Malcolm M., K.B.E.	Maynard, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles C. M., K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O.	Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan, <i>Nawab</i> Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Maunsel, Hon. Sir Malcolm M., K.B.E.	Maynard, Sir Herbert John, K.C.I.E.	Muhammad Akbar Khan, <i>Maj. Nawab</i> Sir, K.B.E., C.B.
Maunsel, Hon. Sir Hector M., K.B.E.	Maze, Sir Fredk. William, K.B.E.	Muhammad Habibulla, <i>Khan Bahadur</i> Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Maunsel, Hon. Sir Richard R., K.B.E., C.B.	Mearns, Sir Edward Grimwood, K.C.I.F.	Muhammad Muhammadullah Khan, <i>Nawab</i> Sir, K.C.I.F., C.B.
McPherson, Sir Hugh, K.C.I.F., C.B.I.	Megan, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John W. D., K.C.B., C.B., C.I.E.	Muhammad Uman Sahib Bahadur, <i>Khan Bahadur</i> Sir, K.C.I.F.
Maffey, Sir John Louder, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.I., C.I.E.	Mehta, Sir Chunilal Vjibkhandas, K.C.B.I.	Mulealy, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.
Magill, Col. Sir James, K.C.B., A.M.S.	Molkiohni, Sir Roderick S., K.B.E., C.B.	Muller, Sir Wm. Grenfell Max, K.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Malcolm, Sir Ian Z., K.C.M.G.	Melhu, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles John, T.D., K.C.B., C.B.I.	Munck, Rt. Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Malcolm, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Nell, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Mellor, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir James Gilbert Shaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.	Munro, <i>Air Vicer. Marshal</i> Sir David, K.C.B., C.B., M.B.
Maier Kotia, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> H. H. Nawab of, K.C.B.I., K.C.B.	Mendi, Sir Sigismund F., K.B.E.	Murdoch, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Hon. Sir James Anderson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Malkin, Sir Herbert Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Mensforth, Sir Holberry, K.C.B., C.B.E.	Murray, Sir Alexander R., K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E.
Malleson, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Wilfrid, K.C.B., C.B., C.I.E.	Menzies, Sir Frederick Norton Kay, K.C.B., C.B., C.I.E.	Murray, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Archibald J., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, G.C.M.G., C.B.	Mercer, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir H. Frederic, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Murray, Sir George, K.B.E.
Malla, Most Rev. Bp. of, K.B.E.	Morowther, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Murray, Sir Geo. Evelyn P., K.C.B.
Mance, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Harry O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Micelli, Sir Robert Carmilow, K.C.M.G.	Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H., K.C.B., C.B., C.I.E.
Mandi, <i>Capt.</i> H. H. the Raja of, K.C.B., C.B., C.I.E.	Middleton, Sir John, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.	Murray, Hon. Sir George John R., K.C.M.G.
Manifold, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Courtenay C., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.B.	Middleton, Sir Thomas H., K.C.I.E., K.B.E., C.B.	Murray, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir John, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Manifold, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Michael G. E. Bowman, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Midwinter, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Edward C., K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.	Murray, Sir John Hubert Plunkett, K.C.M.G.
Manisty, <i>Paym.-Br.-Adm.</i> Sir Henry W. E., K.C.B., C.M.G.	Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.B.I.	Murray, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Malcolm D., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Mann, Sir John, K.C.B.	Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.	Murray, Sir Oswyn Alexander R., K.C.B.
Mannell, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir George Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.	Milne, Sir John S. Wardlaw, K.B.E., C.V.O.	Murray, Hon. Sir Thomas K., K.C.M.G.
Mansfield, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.	Mira, Chief of, K.C.I.E.	Murray, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Valentine, K.C.B., C.B., C.I.E.
Mansfield, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Herbert, K.C.B.	Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, K.C.M.G., K.C.	Murshidabad, the Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Mant, Sir Regd. Arthur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Mitchell, Hon. Sir Herbert Edward, K.C.V.O.	Myers, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael, K.C.M.G.
Marchant, Rev. Sir James, K.B.E., L.D.	Mitchell, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.	
	Mitchell, <i>Prof.</i> Sir Wm., K.C.M.G.	
	Mitchelson, Hon. Sir Edwin, K.C.M.G.	

Myore, Col. H.H. the Maharaja of, C.C.S.I., G.S.R.	Padma Sham Shere Jung, Rana Bahadur, Gen. Sir G.H.E., K.C.I.E.	Ponsonby, Maj.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Myore, H.H. the Yavaraja of, C.C.I.E.	Page, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Pool, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cuthbert, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nagar, Raja of, K.B.E., C.I.E.	Palanpur, Maj. H.H. the Nawab of, C.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.	Pope, Sir William J., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Nance, Surg.-Capt. Sir Arthur S., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.	Pallin, Maj.-Gen. Sir Philip Chas., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Popham, Air Marshal Sir Henry Robert M. Brooke, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Nash, Maj.-Gen. Sir Philip A. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Pallana, Thakore Sahib of, K.C.I.E.	Porbandar, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Nathan, Col. Sir Frederic L., K.B.E.	Palmer, Col. Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.	Porter, Col. Sir (H.E.) Bruce Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G., A.M.S.
Nathan, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew, C.M.G.	Palmer, Sir Herbert R., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	Porter, Surg.-Gen. Sir Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., R.N.
Neish, Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.B.E., C.B.	Panna, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Pound, Vice-Adm. Sir Alfred, D.P.R., C.B.
Nelson, Sir Arthur E., K.C.I.E., G.S.R.	Pares, Sir Bernard, K.B.E.	Powell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Herbt., K.C.B.
Newdigate, Sir Francis A. Newdigate, C.M.G.	Paris, Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald, K.C.B.	Power, Lt.-Col. Sir D'Arcy, K.B.E.
Newland, Maj.-Gen. Sir Foster R., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.	Parr, Hon. Sir Christopher James, K.C.M.G.	Powers, Hon. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
Newman, Sir George, K.C.B., M.D.	Parry, Sir Fredk. S., K.B.E., C.B.	Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Newholme, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.	Partridge, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.	Pratt, Sir John T., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Newton, Sir Francis Jas., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Patey, Adm. Sir George E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Prendergast, Admiral Sir Robert John, K.C.I.E.
Newton, Sir G. Douglas C., K.B.E., M.P.	Patilala, Maj.-Gen. H.H. the Maharaja of, G.S.R.I., C.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.	Prentice, Sir William D. R., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Nicholl, Sir Edward, K.B.E.	Patterson, Lt.-Col. Sir Stewart B. A., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.	Preston, Sir Frederick G. P., K.B.E.
Nicholls, Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.	Peacock, Sir Walter, K.C.V.O.	Price, Col. Sir Rhys H., K.B.E., C.M.G., V.D.
Nicholls, Gen. Sir William Charles, K.C.B.	Pearce, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Foster, K.C.V.O.	Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
Nicholson, Adm. Sir Douglas R. L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	Pears, Vice-Adm. Sir Edmund R., K.B.E., C.B.	Prout, Lt.-Col. Sir William Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.B.
Nicholson, Sir Frederick Augustus, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Pearson, Gen. Sir A. Astley, K.C.B.	Pryce, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry E. ap R., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nicholson, Sir Walter Frederick, K.C.B.	Peat, Sir Harry, K.B.E.	Pryn, Surg.-Rear-Adm. Sir William W., K.B.E., C.B.
Nicol, Sir Thos. Drysdale, K.B.E.	Pedder, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.	Pyatt, Maj.-Gen. Sir Pomeroy Holland, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Niemeyer, Sir Otto E., G.S.R., K.C.B.	Peden, Hon. Sir John Beverley, K.C.B.	Pulteney, Lt.-Gen. Sir William P., C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nimmo, Sir Adam, K.B.E.	Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G.	Radcliffe, Brig.-Gen. Sir Charles Delme, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Norman, Surg.-Vice-Adm. Sir William Hy., K.C.B., R.N.	Peel, Sir William, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Radcliffe, Sir Frederick Morton, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Northey, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Pelrae, Adm. Sir Richard H., K.C.B. (m), K.B.E., C.B. (c), M.V.O.	Radcliffe, Gen. Sir Percy P. de B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Northmore, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.	Pelham, Sir Edward H., K.C.B.	Rae, Sir James, K.B.E.
Noworthy, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.	Pelly, Adm. Sir Henry Bertram, K.C.V.O., C.B.	Rafter, Sir Chas. Haughton, K.B.E.
Notley, Comm. Sir Franke B. S., K.B.E., R.D., R.N.	Penson, Sir T. Henry, K.B.E.	Rahim Bakhsh, Moulvi, Sir, K.C.B.
Oakley, Sir John Hubert, G.S.R.	Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.	Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
O'Brien, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles R. M., K.C.M.G.	Perceval, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Maxwell, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Rainy, Sir George, K.C.S.I., K.C.B.
O'Donnell, Sir Samuel Perry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Perceval, Sir John Hope, K.B.E.	Raitt, Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
O'Donnell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas J., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.M.S.	Perceval, Col. Sir Harold F. P., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., C.C.I.E., K.C.B.	Percy, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Rajgarh, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Olivia, Maj.-Gen. Sir Walter Holland, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B., M.P.	Pereira, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cecil E., K.C.B., C.M.G.	Rajpala, Maj. H.H. the Maharaja of, K.B.E.
O'Grady, Capt. Sir James, K.C.M.G.	Perley, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Halsey, C.M.G.	Ramasamy Chetty Kandasamy Shanmukham Chetty, Sir, K.C.I.E.
O'Keefe, Maj.-Gen. Sir Menus Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.	Perry, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh W., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.	Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Oliphant, Sir Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Perry, Sir Percival L. D., K.B.E.	Ramsay, Surg.-Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander R. M., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Oliver, Sir James William, K.B.E.	Petavel, Sir Joseph E., K.B.E., F.R.S.	Ramsay, Lt.-Col. Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.I.E.
Oliver, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Fras., G.C.R.(m), K.C.M.G., C.B. (c), M.V.O.	Peters, Sir Lindley Byron, K.B.E.	Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B.
Oman, Sir Charles W. C., K.B.E., L.L.D., M.P.	Phayre, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur, K.C.B.	Ramsay, Hon. Sir Patrick W. M., K.C.B.
Omanney, Admiral Sir R. Nelson, K.B.E., C.B.	Phillimore, Admiral Sir Richd. F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Rankine, Sir Richard S. D., K.C.M.G.
O'Neill, Sir Arthur E., K.B.E.	Phillips, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Rattam, Col. H.H. the Maharaja of, C.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.V.O.
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, C.M.G.	Phillips, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Ravon, Sir Vinson L., K.B.E.
Oram, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir Hy. John, K.C.B.	Phillips, Sir Percival, K.B.E.	Read, Sir Herbt. Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Orange, Sir Hugh William, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.	Phipp, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric C. E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Ready, Lt.-Gen. Sir Felix F., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ort, Maj. Sir Charles W. J., K.C.M.G.	Piggott, Sir G. Bettsworth, K.B.E.	Redmayne, Sir Richard A. S., K.C.B.
Osborn, Sir Nathaniel F. R., K.B.E., C.B.	Pike, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.	Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., L.L.D.
Ovey, Sir Edmond, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Pinu, Sir Alan William, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Rees, Sir Miles, K.C.V.O.
Packe, Sir Edwd. Hussey, K.B.E.	Pinching, Surg.-Maj. Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.	Reid, Sir William James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
	Pinney, Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald J., K.C.B.	Rennie, Sir Ernest Amelius, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
	Pollard, Paym.-Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Fleetwood, K.C.B., C.M.G.	
	Poisson, Col. Sir Thomas A., K.B.E., C.M.G.	
	Ponsonby, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.P.B., C.V.O.	

Rewa, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Salmond, <i>Marshal of the Royal Air Force</i> , Sir John M., G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Strohl, H. H. Maharao of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Reynolds, Sir Leonard Wm., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Salter, Sir James Arthur, K.C.B.	Sitamar, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Reynolds, Maj. Sir Percival Reuben, K.B.E.	Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C.	Skeen, General Sir Andrew, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Rhodes, Col. Hon. Sir R. Heaton, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.	Santhar, H.H. Chief of, K.C.I.F.	Skelton, <i>Eng. Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Reginald Wm., K.C.B., C.M.E., D.S.O.
Rich, Hon. Sir George F., K.C.M.G.	Samucl, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Louis, G.C.B., G.R.E., M.P.	Skevington, Sir Joseph O., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Richardson, Maj.-Gen. Sir George S., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Sammuelson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.	Skinner, Maj.-Gen. Sir Percy Cyril
Richmond, Adm. Sir Herbert W., K.C.B.	Saunders, Sir Charles J. O., K.B.E.	Burrell, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rickard, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.	Saugh, Chief of, K.C.I.F.	Sladen, Com. Sir Sampson, K.B.E., R.N.
Ridout, Maj.-Gen. Sir Dudley H., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Sankey, Col. Sir H. Stuart, K.B.E., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Slater, Sir Alexander Ranford, G.C.B., C.B.F.
Rien, Sir Jean Louis, K.C.S.I.	Saravak, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.M.G.	Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.	Satow, Sir Harold E., K.C.M.G., G.R.E.	Smart, Com. Sir Morton, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.D., R.N.V.R.
Ritchie, Maj.-Gen. Sir Archibald B., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Saville, Sir Leopold H., K.C.B.	Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Robb, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fredk. S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Scallan, Gen. Sir Robert I., G.C.B., K.C.I.F., D.S.O.	Smith, Sir Allan MacGregor, K.B.F.
Roberts, Sir Alex. Fowler, K.B.E.	Schooling, Sir William, K.B.E.	Smith, Adm. Sir Aubrey C. H., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Roberts, Sir Arthur C., K.B.E.	Schroder, Sir Walter, K.B.E.	Smith, Hon. Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G.
Robertson, Sir Benjamin, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.	Schuster, Sir Claud, G.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.	Smith, Sir Frank E., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Robertson, Rt. Hon. Sir Malcolm Arnold, G.C.B., K.B.E.	Schuster, Lt.-Col. Sir George Ernest, K.C.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.	Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Robertson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Philip R., K.C.B., C.M.G.	Scott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Bunny, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Smith, Sir H. Lewellyn, G.C.B.
Robertson, Sir Robert, K.B.E., F.R.S.	Scott, Col. Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.	Smith, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Robertson, Sir Wm. Charles F., K.C.M.G.	Scott, Hon. Sir Ernest S., K.C.M.G., M.C.	Smith, Hon. Sir James Jeynton, K.B.F.
Robin, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., K.B.E.	Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.	Smith, Lt. Sir Keith Macpherson, K.B.E.
Robinson, Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.B.	Scott, Sir John, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Smith, Sir Malcolm, K.B.F.
Robinson, Rear-Adm. Sir Hy. Russell, K.C.M.G.	Scott, Sir Robert R., K.C.B., C.S.I.	Smith, Sir Osborne Arkell, K.C.I.E.
Robinson, Lt.-Col. Sir Thos. Biloe, G.R.E., K.C.M.G.	Scott, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Edwin, K.B.C.I.E., D.S.O.	Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Sydenham C. U., F.R.S., C.M.G., K.C.B.
Robinson, Sir W. Arthur, G.C.B., C.B.E.	Seade, Sir William, K.C.M.G.	Smith, Sir Thomas J., K.B.F.
Roblin, Hon. Sir Rodmond P., K.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Selby, Sir William H. M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Robson, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.	Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal Harilal, K.C.I.F.	Smith, Sir Wm. Rose, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Rodwell, Sir Cecil H., K.C.M.G.	Seton, Sir Malcolm C. C., K.C.B.	Smith, Sir J. H. Musterton, K.C.B.
Rogers, Maj.-Gen. Sir Leonard, K.C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S.	Shackleton, Sir David Jas., K.C.B.	Smith, Sir Rev. John Taylor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.D.
Rolleston, Col. Sir Lancelot, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.	Shams Shah, <i>Nawab Khan Bahadur</i> , Sir, K.C.B., K.C.B.	Smyth, Maj.-Gen. Su Nevill, F.R.C.
Romer, Gen. Sir Cecil F., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.	Share, <i>Paym-Rear-Adm</i> Sir Hau- net H., K.B.E., C.B., K.B.	Smyth, Sir Samuel A., K.C.I.F., C.S.I.
Rosenthal, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., I.M.S.	Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Smugge, Sir Harold Edward, K.B.E.
Ross, Sir Frederick William Leith, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Shaw, Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Chas., K.C.B.	Smyth, Sir John F. C., D.S.O., M.P.
Rostron, Capt. Sir Arthur Henry, K.B.E., K.B.E.	Shea, Gen. Sir John S. M., G.C.B., K.C.B., C.M.G.	Snow, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thos. D'Oyly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Rowlatt, Sir Frederick Terry, K.B.E.	Sheldon, Sir Mark, K.B.E.	Sonpur, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Rowlatt, Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney A. T., K.C.S.I.	Sheppard, Admiral Sir Thomas Dawson Lees, K.B.F., C.B., M.C.	Soutley, Sir William Jameson, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.F.
Ruck, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Matthews, K.B.F., C.B., C.M.G.	Sherrington, Prof. Sir Charles Scott, G.M.G.R.E., D.S.O.	Southern, Sir Wilfrid T., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Rundle, General Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Sherwood, Col. Sir Arthur Percy, K.C.I.F., M.V.O.	Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.B.E.
Russell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Shipway, Sir Francis E., K.C.V.O., M.D.	Spencer, Sir Harris, K.B.E.
Russell, Sir Claud F. W., K.C.M.G.	Shone, Lt.-Gen. Sir William T., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Spencer, Lt.-Col. Sir Wilfrid B., K.C.B., K.C.F., D.S.O., M.C.
Russell, Sir Herbert W. H., K.B.F.	Shuckburgh, Sir John Evelyn, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Spickernell, <i>Paym.-Capt.</i> Sir Frank Todd, K.B.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.S.
Russell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Michael W., K.C.B., C.B., C.V.O.	Shute, Lt.-Gen. Sir Cameron D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Spinks, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charlton W., K.B.E., K.C.B.
Russell, Hon. Sir Odo W. T. V., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.	Sifton, Sir James D., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Squires, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Anderson, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Ruthven, Brig.-Gen. Hon. Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright-Horse, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Sikandar Hyat Khan, <i>Khan Bahadur Capt. Sardar</i> Sir, K.B.E.	Stamp, Sir Josiah C., G.R.E.
Ryan, Sir Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Sikkin, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.F.	Standen, Sir Bortrain P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Ryrie, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Granville de L., K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.	Silliam, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arnold F., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Standing, Com. Sir Guy, K.B.F., K.B.V.R.
Sadler, Sir Michael E., K.C.S.I., C.B.	Simmons, Sir Percy Coleinan, K.C.V.O.	Stanmest, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geo. Bradshaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.S.
St. John, Lt.-Col. Sir Ry. Beauchamp, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.	Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., G.R.E., K.C.M.P.	Stanley, Hon. Sir Arthur, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
St. Johnston, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Reginald, K.C.M.G.	Simpkin, Sir Oswald K. A., K.C.B., K.C.B.	Stanley, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir George F., G.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Sale, Sir Stephen Geo., K.C.I.E.	Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.	Stanley, Sir Herbert James, G.C.M.G.
Salla, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Sinclair, Adm. Sir Edwyn S. Alexander, G.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C. Gen.	Stanley, Adm. Hon. Sir Victor Albert, K.C.B., M.V.O.
	Sinclair, Lt.-Col. Sir Walrod A. F., K.B.E.	Stanton, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry E., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
	Singer, Admiral Sir Morgan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Startin, Admiral Sir James, K.C.B.
		Stavert, Sir William E., K.B.E.
		Stawell, Sir Richard R., K.B.E., M.S.

Steel, *Air Marshal* Sir John Miles, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Stein, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.E.
 Stephens, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald B., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Stephenson, Sir Hugh Lansdown, K.C.I., K.C.I.E.
 Stein, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward, K.B.E.
 Stewart, *Sir* Findlater, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.I.
 Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Stewart, *Col.* Sir James P.M. Purves, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
 Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John H. Keith, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Stewart, Sir Kenneth Dugald, K.B.
 Stilianian, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Harry, K.B.E.
 Stiles, *Col.* Sir Harold T., K.B.E., M.D.
 Stonor, Hon. Sir Harry Julian, G.C.V.O.
 Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lionel A. M., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Storey, Sir Ronald H. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Stow, Sir Alexander Montague, K.C.I.E., D.B.E.
 Strachey, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Strakosch, Sir Henry, G.B.E.
 Straatfeld, *Col.* Sir Henry, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
 Strout, Hon. Sir Philip Whistler, K.C.M.G.
 Strickland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir E. Peter, K.C.B., K.B.F., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Strohmenger, Sir Ernest J., K.B.F., C.M.G.
 Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Campbell, K.B.E.
 Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Theodosius Burnett, K.B., K.B.F., M.D.
 Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Chas. O., K.C.B.I.
 Stubbs, Sir Reginald E., G.C.M.G.
 Sturges, Sir Mark B. R., K.C.B.
 Sutherland, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B.
 Swann, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Oliver, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Swat, The Wall of, K.B.E.
 Sweetenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Swinton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Dunlop, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Sykes, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk H., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Sykes, Sir John Chas. G., K.C.B.
 Sykes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Percy M., K.C.I.F., C.B., C.M.G.
 Symes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Stewart, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Synnon, Hon. Sir Josiah H., K.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Synnott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Hy., K.B.E., C.B.I., O.B.E., M.C.
 Talbot, Sir Gerald Francis, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Tallents, Sir Stephen G., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Talc, *Maj.* Sir Robert Wm., K.B.F.
 Taylor, Sir John Jas., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Taylor, Hon. Sir Wm. F. Kymin, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Tehri (Garhwal), *Maj.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.B.I.
 Teichman, Sir Eric, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir, K.C.B.I., M.D.
 Theiler, Sir Arnold, K.C.M.G.
 Thom, Sir William, K.B.E.

Thomas, Sir Charles John Howell, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Thomas, Sir John Lynn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
 Thomas, Sir Thoma. Shenton W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Thomas, Sir Wm. Beach, K.B.E.
 Thompson, Sir John Perronet, K.C.B.I., K.C.I.E.
 Thompson, Sir Percy, K.B.F., C.B.
 Thomson, Sir Basil H., K.C.B.
 Thomson, *Col.* Sir Courtland, K.B.E.
 Thomson, Sir Francis Vernon, K.B.E.
 Thomson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Win Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
 Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beaufoy, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward N., K.B.E., M.C.
 Thornycroft, Sir John E., K.B.E.
 Thullier, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Thursby, *Admiral* Sir Cecil Flennes, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Thurston, *Adm.* Sir George O., K.B.F.
 Thwaites, Sir William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., C.B.I.
 Tilley, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
 Timpon, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Todhunter, Sir Chas. George, K.C.B.F.
 Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alliston C., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Tower, Sir Reginald T., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, K.C.M.G.
 Townsend, Sir Reginald, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Towns, *Adm.* Sir (F.) Beacroft, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Beckwith, *17th*, K.C.B., C.B.F.
 Trehorne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Harper, K.C.M.G., A.M.S.
 Tilton, Sir Seymour B., K.B.F.
 Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James K., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Trouby, Sir Edward, K.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Truett, Sir Theodorius Gustaff, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Tucker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Hugh, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Tudor, *Adm.* Sir Frederick Charles, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.I.
 Tupper, *Admiral* Sir Reginald G. O., G.B.E., K.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Turnbull, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh S., K.B.E.
 Turner, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir George E., K.B.E., C.B.
 Turner, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
 Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Turpin, Sir William G., K.C.B.
 Tweedie, *11ce-Adm.* Sir Hugh J., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Twigg, Sir John, K.C.I.F.
 Tytler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry C., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Udaipur, H.H. the Maharana of, G.C.B.I., K.C.I.E.
 Umar Hayat Khan, Malik, *Col.* Sir, K.C.I.E., M.D.
 Unalake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Upcott, Sir Gilbert C., K.C.B.
 Van Rynveld, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Helpertus Andreas, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Vanaltart, Sir Robert G., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.D.
 Van Straubenzee, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Sir Cartwright, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Vaughan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Louis Ridley, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Venkatagiri, Mansubhdar of, *Maha-Raja*, K.C.I.E.
 Versey, Sir Harry Lloyd, G.C.V.O.
 Vernon, Sir William Henry Venables, K.B.E.
 Vosey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.B.F., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Vilaragha, Acharya, *Discom Bahadur* Sir Tiruvallangudi, K.B.E.
 Vincent, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Vincent, Sir Wm. H. Hoare, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.I.
 Vyle, *Sir Gilbert Christopher*, K.B.E.
 Vyryan, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Arthur Vvelli, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Wandell, Sir Charles Graham, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Wadia, Sir Nasarvanji Navroji, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Waittell, *Adm.* Sir Arthur K., K.C.B.
 Wake, *Admiral* Sir Drury St. A., K.C.I.F., C.B.
 Walker, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
 Walker, Sir John, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George T. Forester, K.C.B.
 Walker, Sir Herbert Ashcombe, K.C.B.
 Walker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Wallace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cathbert S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Wallace, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Wallace, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
 Wallers, Sir Evelyn Ashley, K.B.E.
 Wallington, Sir Edward Wm., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Walsh, Sir Charles Arthur, K.B.E.
 Walton, Hon. Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.
 Walwyn, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Humphrey T., K.C.B.I., C.B., D.S.O.
 Ward, *Maj.* Hon. Sir John Hubert, G.C.V.O.
 Wardrop, *Gen.* Sir Alexander E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Wardrop, Sir John Oliver, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Ware, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fabian A. G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Warren, Sir Norcott, K.C.I.F.
 Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E., K.B.E.
 Waterhouse, Sir Ronald Dockray, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Watson, Sir Alfred William, K.C.B.
 Watson, Sir Chas Cunningham, K.C.I.F., C.B.I.
 Watson, *Col.* Sir Chas. Gordon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
 Watson, Sir Frank P., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry D., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.F., M.V.O.
 Watson, *Adm.* Sir Hugh Dudley Richards, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.F.
 Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
 Watts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Wanchope, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Grenfell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Waugh, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., K.C.B.
 Webb, *Col.* Sir A. Lisle Ambrose, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Webb, *Adm.* Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Weigall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, K.C.M.G.
 Weir, Sir John, G.C.V.O., K.B.E.
 Welby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred C. E., K.B.E.
 Welch, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir George, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Wellesley, Sir Victor A. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Willcox, Col. Sir William Henry, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.	Wittenoom, Hon. Sir Edward Horne, K.C.M.G.
Wemyss, Capt. Sir (M.) Francis Colchester, K.B.E.	Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.	Wodehouse, Maj. Sir Edwin Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Wernher, Col. Sir Harold A., K.C.V.O.	Williams, Brig.-Gen. Sir Arthur J. Allen, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.L.C.E.	Wood, Lt.-Col. Sir Jas. Wm. Leigh, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Western, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Geo. Balfour, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Williams, Sir Evan Owen, K.B.F.	Woolfs, Sir James Williams, K.B.E.
Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir Aylmer G. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.	Williams, Maj.-Gen. Sir Godfrey, K.C.B., C.B.	Woodward, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Williams, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Bruce, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Woolcombe, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. Louie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Whigham, Gen. Sir Robert D., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Williams, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.	Woon, Gen. Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B.
Whiskard, Sir Geoffrey G., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Williams, Lt.-Col. Sir John L. V., K.B.I., T.D.	Worthington, Col. Sir Edward S., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
White, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Brudenell B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Willis, Sir Frederick J., K.B.E., C.B.	Wortley, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
White, Sir Herbert Edw., K.C.M.G.	Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander, K.C.B.	Wright, Sir Almoth E., K.B.E., C.B., M.D., D.S.B.
White, Col. Sir William Hale, K.B.E., M.D.	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Arnold T., K.C.I.E., C.M.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Wyndham, Sir Percy C. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
White, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.O.	Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Wynne, General Sir Arthur Singleton, K.C.B.
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.	Wilson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Fuller M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Wynne, Sir Trevellyn Rashleigh, K.C.B.I., K.C.I.E., D.D.
Whitley, Brig.-Gen. Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Wilson, Sir Horace John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.F.	Wyon, Sir Albert W., K.B.E.
Whyte, Sir Alex. Fredk., K.C.S.I.	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Yapp, Sir Arthur K., K.B.E.
Wigram, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Clive, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.	Wilson, Col. Sir Muriough J., K.B.E.	Yarr, Maj.-Gen. Sir (M.) Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Wigran, Lt.-Gen. Sir Kenneth, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Wilson, Hon. Sir Reginald Victor, K.B.E.	Young, Capt. Sir A. Henderson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Wilberforce, Brig.-Gen. Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Wilson, Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.	Young, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hilton, G.B.F., D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P.
Wilford, Sir Thos. Mason, K.C.M.G., K.C.	Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.O.	Young, Lt.-Col. Sir Frank Popham, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Wilkinson, Maj. Sir Neville R., K.C.V.O., F.R.A.	Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.I.E.	Young, Sir Walter James, K.B.E.
Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Wilton, Sir Ernest Colville Collins, K.C.M.G.	Young, Sir Wm. Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
Wilkinson, Sir Russell Facey, K.C.V.O.	Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.	Youngusband, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis E., K.C.B.I., K.C.I.F.
Williams, Sir Frederic Jenne, K.C.V.O., M.K.E.S.	Wingfield, Sir Charles J. F. R., K.C.M.G.	Youngusband, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geo. John, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
	Winter, Col. Sir Ormonde de l'Epée, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Zaharoff, Sir Basil, G.C.B., G.B.E.

THE GRAND PRIORY IN THE BRITISH REALM OF THE VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

THE Order was founded in Jerusalem in 1099 by the Blessed Gerard as an Order of Hospitaliers under the Augustinian rule. His successor, inspired by the example of the Templars, converted it into a Military Order. On the loss of Jerusalem it migrated to Acre and from thence to Rhodes and Malta, where it formed one of the most important bulwarks against the naval power of the Moslems in the Mediterranean. Since the loss of Malta in 1798 the Order, which is International, has devoted itself to works of charity and humanity. The objects and purposes of the Order are, amongst other things, the maintenance of the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem, and the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade at Home and Overseas, and the London Light and Electrical Clinic for poor people. The Order is conferred for services in the cause of humanity throughout the Empire, and is open to both men and women. There are 5 classes: Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross; Knights and Dames of Justice and of Grace; Commanders of both sexes; Officers of both sexes; Serving Brothers and Sisters. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title. The ribbon of the decorations of the Order is black (watered). *Headquarters*: St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.



Sovereign Head	HIS MAJESTY THE KING
Grand Prior	H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.
Sub-Prior	Maj.-Gen. The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., G.B.E., K.C.B., T.D.
Prelate	The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Bailiff of Ely	Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.



EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Chancellor—Lt.-Gen. Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Secretary-General—Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Receiver-General—The Hon. Sir William Goschen, K.B.E.
Director of Ambulance—Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G.
Hospitalier—Col. J. T. Woolrych Perowne, V.D., T.D.
Almoner—Capt. A. C. Seton-Christoper.

Librarian—Col. Edwin J. King, C.M.G., F.R.A.
Registrar—Edwin H. Freshfield, L.L.D.
Genealogist—Sir Gerald W. Wollaston, at each, M.V.O.
Director of Ceremonies—Brig.-Gen. The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.C.
Chief Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade at Home, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Duncan, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Do., Overseas, Col. James L. Sleeman, C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O.

Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Order of the British Empire.

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G.B.E.) and Dames Commanders (D.B.E.) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, e.g. "Miss Florence Smith," after receiving the honour of G. (or D.) B.E. would be addressed as "Dame Florence," and in writing, as "Dame Florence Smith, G. (or D.) B.E." Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, e.g. "The Countess of —, G.B.E." Dames Grand Cross of the British Empire rank after wives of Barons and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS.

Aberdeen and Temair, The Marchioness of, G.B.E.	De Saumarez, Anne Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E.	McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud, G.B.E., D.B.C.
Airlie, The Dowager Countess of, G.B.E.	Dixon, Edith, Lady, D.B.E.	Mellroy, Dame Anne Louise, D.B.E., M.D.
Amptill, The Lady, C.I., G.B.E.	Donner, Anna Maria, Lady, D.B.E.	Mair, Dame Sarah Elizabeth Siddons, D.B.E., LL.D.
Anderson, Dame Adelaide Mary, D.B.E.	Dorrien, Olive Crofton, Lady Smith, D.B.E.	Melchett, The Dowager Lady, D.B.E.
Anstruther, Hon. Dame Eva Isabel Henriette, D.B.E.	Dove, Dame Jane Frances, D.B.E.	Monro, The Hon. Lady, D.B.E.
Antrobus, Edith Marion, Lady, D.B.E.	Dufferin and Ava, The Dowager Marchioness of, C.I., D.B.E., V.A.	Montrose, The Dowager Duchess of, G.B.E.
Arnott, Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.	Findlay, Harriet Jane, Lady, D.B.E.	Narsingarh, H.H. the Rani-Regent of, D.B.E.
Atoll, The Duchess of, D.B.E., M.P.	Furster, The Lady, G.B.E.	Novar, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Baden-Powell, Olive St. Clair, The Lady, G.B.E.	Furse, Dame Katherine, G.B.E.	O'Dwyer, Una, Lady, D.B.E.
Bailey, Hon. Dame Mary, D.B.E.	George, Dame Margaret Lloyd, G.B.E.	Oliver, Beryl, Lady, D.B.E., D.B.C.
Barrett, Dame Henrietta, D.B.E.	Godman, Dame Alice May, D.B.E.	Oran, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, D.B.E., M.D.
Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G.B.E., D.B.C.	Gosford, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E.	Paget, Louisa, Lady, G.B.E.
Bodford, The Duchess of, D.B.E., M.C.	Greenwood, The Lady, D.B.E.	Pearson, Ethel Maud, Lady, D.B.E.
Bevan, Hon. Dame Maud Elizabeth, D.B.E.	Greville, Hon. Dame Margaret Helen, D.B.E.	Penrose, Dame Emily, D.B.E., D.C.I.
Bridgeman, Caroline Beatrice, Viscountess, D.B.E.	Grimston, Dame Madge Kendal, D.B.E.	Pentland, The Lady, D.B.E.
Brittain, Dame Alida Luisa, D.B.E.	Harcourt, The Dowager Viscountess, G.B.E.	Phipps, Dame Jessie Percy Butler Wilton, D.B.E.
Brown, Dame Edith Mary, D.B.E., M.C.P.	Harrowby, The Countess of, D.B.E.	Reld, Flora, Lady, G.B.E.
Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, G.B.E., M.C.C.	Hennessy, Dame Una Constance Pope, D.B.E.	Rhonda, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Buller, Dame Audrey Charlotte Georgiana, D.B.E., M.C.C.	Hoare, The Lady Maud, D.B.E.	Rice, Dame Margaret Ker Pryse, D.B.E.
Burnett, Dame Maud, D.B.E.	Houston, Lady (Lucy, Lady Byron), D.B.E.	Ridley, The Dowager Viscountess, D.B.E.
Butt, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.	Hudson, Dame Mary Elizabeth, G.B.E. (The Viscountess Northcliffe)	Roberts, The Countess, D.B.E.
Buxton, The Countess, G.B.E.	Hughes, Dame Ethel Mary, G.B.E.	Rumford, Dame Clara Butt, D.B.E.
Campbell, Dame Janet Mary, D.B.E., M.D.	Humphrys, Gertrude Mary, Lady, D.B.E.	Shakospear, Dame Ethel Marj Reader, D.B.E., D.S.C.
Casson, Dame Sybil (Sybil Thordike), D.B.E., M.C.	Hunt, Dame Agnes Gwendolue, D.B.E., M.C.	Simon, Kathleen, Lady, D.B.E.
Cavay, The Countess of, D.B.E.	Hunt, Dame Catherine Keefe, D.B.E.	Simpson, Dame Florence, D.B.E.
Chamberlain, Dame Ivy Muriel, G.B.E.	Jekyll, Agnes Lowndes, Lady, D.B.E.	Smith, Dame Anne Beadmore, D.B.E., D.B.C.
Chalmersford, The Viscountess, G.B.E.	Jerny, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E.	Smith, Dame Ethel Mary, D.B.E., M.C. D.C.
Chisholm, Dame Alice, D.B.E.	Kendal, Dame Madge, see Grimston.	Stradbroke, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Cook Mary, Lady, D.B.E.	King, Dame Ethel Locke, D.B.E.	Strickland, Dame Barbara, D.B.E.
Cox, Dame Belle, D.B.E.	Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E., M.C.	Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, G.B.E., D.B.C.
Crowdy, Dame Rachael Eleanor, D.B.E., M.C.	Lees, Dame Sarah Ann, D.B.E.	Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy, D.B.E.
Crickbank, Dame Joanna Margaret, D.B.E., M.C.	Leicester, The Countess of, D.B.E.	Tuke, Dame Margaret Janison, D.B.E.
Curzon of Kedleston, The Marchioness, G.B.E.	Lennox, Lady Algernon Gordon, D.B.E.	Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne, G.B.E. (Civil).
Darnley, Florence Countess of, D.B.E.	Liverpool, The Countess of, G.B.E.	Waldegrave, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Davidson, Margaret Alice, Lady, D.B.E.	Livingstone, Dame Adelaide, D.B.E.	Walker, Dame Edith Campbell, D.B.E.
Dawson, Anne Evelyn, Lady, G.B.E.	Londonderry, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.	Waterford, The Dowager Marchioness of, G.B.E.
Denman, The Lady, D.B.E.	Lunsdon, Dame Louisa Innes, D.B.E., M.D.	Webster, Dame May Louise, D.B.E.
	Lyall, Dame Beatrice Margaret Hudson, G.B.E.	Wenlock, Annie, Lady, G.B.E.
	Lyttelton, Hon. Dame Edith, G.B.E.	Willingdon, The Countess of, C.I., G.B.E.
		Wingate, Caroline Leslie, Lady, D.B.E.

Knights Bachelor.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.
(Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of K.C.B., &c., &c.)

NOTE.—Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir —" (Christian name), and in writing as Sir A—B—, (Christian and surname). Wives of Knights Bachelor as Lady — (surname only).

Abul Hamid, <i>Khan Bahadur</i>	Baker, Sir Alfred.	Berry, Sir Geo. Andreas.	Brunton, Sir William.
Abul Husain, <i>Khan Bahadur</i>	Baker, Sir John, M.D.	Berryman, Sir Fredk. Henry.	Buck, Sir Francis Morgan, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., L.S.O.
Abul Karim Abu Ahmed Khan Ghumnavi, <i>Haji</i>	Ballantyne, Sir Henry.	Bertram, Hon. Sir Anton.	Bryceson, Sir Arthur Benjn.
Abul Qadir, <i>Khan Bahadur</i>	Banerji, Sir Alibon Rajkumar, C.S.I., C.B.E.	Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert.	Buchanan, Sir George S., C.B., M.D.
Arcland, Sir Hugh T. Dyke, M.C., C.B.F., F.R.S.	Banks, Sir R. Mitchell, K.C.	Biden, Sir Rowland H., F.R.S.	Buck, Sir Edward J., C.B.E.
Arcland, Hon. Sir Edward.	Bansilal Motilal, <i>Raja Bahadur</i>	Bigger, Sir Edward Coey.	Buckland, Sir Hy James.
Adam, Sir James, C.B.F., C.	Bantock, Sir Granville, D.M.S.	Biggs, Sir Albert Ashley.	Buckland, Sir Philip Lind-
Adami, Sir Leonard C.	Barber, Sir E. Fairless.	Bilimoria, Sir Shapurji.	Buckleton, Sir Henry.
Adams, Sir Leonard C.	Barclay, Sir George Wm.	Birball, <i>Maj</i> Sir John D., T.D., M.P.	Budge, Sir E. A. Wallis, M.D.
Adams, Sir John Coode.	Barclay, Sir Thomas, L.L.B.	Bircham, Sir Bertram O., M.C.	Bulmer, Sir James William.
Adamson, Sir John H.B., C.M.G.	Barker, Sir Henry Edward.	Birch, Sir Charles Hayward, C.B.E.	Burdon, Sir Ernest, C.S.I., C.B.
Agar, Sir Francis.	Barker, Sir Robert.	Bird, Sir Harry.	Burn, Sir Richard, C.S.I.
Ainscough, Sir Thomas M., C.B.F.	Barker, Sir Rayner Childs, C.B.E.	Bird, Sir William B. M.	Burnet, Sir John Jas., M.A.
Aird, Sir John.	Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell.	Birkett, Sir Thomas W.	Burrell, Sir William.
Aird, Sir Edwin.	Barnes, Sir Thomas Jas., C.B.F.	Birrell, Sir Hy. Charles.	Burrows, Sir Stephen Mont-
Aitchison, Sir Stephen Harry.	Barnett, Lt-Col Sir Louis Edwd., M.C., F.R.C.S.	Birrell, Sir Arthur Wm.	Burton, Sir Montague.
Alcock, Sir Walter G., M.V.O.	Barr, Sir James, C.B.E., M.D.	Black, Sir Arthur Wm.	Burton, Sir Pomeroy.
Alden, Sir Percy.	Barran, Sir Rowland H., C.B.E.	Blackmore, Sir Charles H., M.D.	Burton, Sir William J. M.
Ali Muhammad Khan, Dehlavi, Sir.	Barrow, Sir Samuel.	Blain, Sir Herbert Edwln., C.B.E.	Bury, Sir George.
Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, <i>Dewan Bahadur</i> , Sir.	Barth, Sir Jacob William, C.B.E.	Blair, Hon. Sir James Wm.	Bushby, Sir Edmond Fleming.
Allan, Sir M. Montagu, C.B.	Barthorpe, Sir Fredk. Jas.	Blair, Sir Reginald.	Butterfield, Sir Fredk. W. L.
Allard, Sir George Mason.	Bartholomew, Sir Stanley L.	Blair, Sir Robert.	Butters, Lt-Col. Sir John Henry, C.M.G., M.P., C.B.
Allen, Sir Ernest K., C.B.E.	Barton, Sir John George, C.B.	Blomfield, Sir Reginald T.	Butterworth, Sir Alex. Kaye.
Allen, Sir John S., M.P.	Barton, Sir William.	Bois, Sir Stanley.	Challin, Sir Joseph K., C.M.G.
Allen, Sir R. Wilberforce.	Batchele, Sir Walter McGough.	Bolan, Sir Robert A., C.B.F.	Cahn, Sir Julian.
Allen, Sir Thomas Wm.	Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson, O.M.	Boman, Sir Dumphiboy.	Chalmers, Sir Derwent Hall.
Allison, Sir Richard J., C.B.E.	Bateson, Hon. Sir Alexander Wingwall.	Bonner, Sir Geo. Albert.	Chalmers, Sir Derwent Hall, <i>Kumarswami Naxtri, Dewan Bahadur</i> , Sir.
Allom, Sir Charles Carrick.	Batten, Sir John Kaye.	Booth, Sir Charles Henry.	Caldar, Sir James Charles, C.B.E.
Alston, Sir Charles Ross.	Bayer, Sir Horace.	Boscawen, Lt-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir A. S. T. Griffith.	Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.
Amalawanan Kanungo, Sir.	Bayley, Sir John.	Bose, Sir Jagadis Chandra, C.S.I., C.B.F.	Callender, Sir Thomas O.
Ames, Sir Herbert Brown.	Beare, Sir Thomas Hudson.	Bourne, Sir Frederick Samuel A., C.M.G.	Cameron, Sir David Young, M.A.
Anderson, Sir Alex. Jas., C.B.I., V.D.	Beardell, Sir William A.	Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.	Campbell, Sir Archibald H.
Anderson, Sir George, C.S.I., C.B.E.	Beasley, Sir John C., C.B.F.	Bowler, <i>Maj</i> Sir Frank.	Campbell, Sir Edward T., M.P.
Anderson, Sir Maurice, M.V.O.	Beattie, Sir John (arruthers).	Bower, Sir Percival M.P.	Campbell, Sir Malcolm, M.B.E.
Anderson, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert N.	Beatty, Sir Kenneth James Benachump, Sir Harold.	Bowring, Hon. Sir Edgar R.	Campbell, Sir Rollo Fredk. Graham.
Anderson, Sir Charles Llewellyn, O.M.	Beaumont, Sir John W. F., K.C.	Bowring, Sir Frederick Chimes.	Cann, Sir Wm. Moore.
Anderson, Sir Francis Robt.	Beazley, Sir Raymond, D.Litt.	Bowler, Hon. Sir John.	Carden, Sir Herliot.
Ansell, Sir R. Norman.	Beck, Sir Raymond.	Brackenbury, Sir Henry Britten.	Carlson, Sir Alexander Keith.
Angier, Sir Theodore, S.	Becker, Sir Fredk. E. R.	Bradford, Sir Thos. A.	Carroll, Lt-Col. Sir Jas.
Annapu Panarandus Patro Garu, <i>Rao Bahadur</i> , Sir.	Beharrell, Lt-Col. Sir John Geo., D.S.O.	Braddon, Sir Charles Ernest St John.	Forrest H., C.M.G., C.B.
Anthony, Sir John.	Belcher, Sir Charles F., O.M.E.	Branton, Hon. Sir George A. H.	Carrasco, Hon. Sir Walter C., F.R.S.
Appleby, Sir Alfred.	Bell, Sir Ernest A. S., C.B.F.	Brown, <i>Wp'd</i> Sir William, M.P.	Carpentale, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Charles D., C.B.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.	Bell, Sir James.	Bruce, Sir Edward Hugh, C.S.I.	Carpenter, <i>Maj</i> Sir Archibald Boyd Boyd.
Aspinall, Sir Algernon, C.M.G., C.B.E.	Bell, Sir John Ferguson.	Brett, Sir Cecil M. W., C.S.I.	Carpenter, Sir Hy. Cort H.
Aspinall, Sir J. Audley F.	Bell, Sir John W. Anderson.	Brickdale, Sir C. Portenue.	Carr, Sir Emuley.
Asbury, Rt. Hon. Sir John Meir.	Bell, Sir Gerald, C.B.F.	Bright, Sir Charles, F.R.S.	Carr, Sir William.
Atcherley, <i>Maj-Gen.</i> Sir Llewellyn W., C.M.G., C.V.O.	Bellman, Sir C. Harold, M.B.E.	Brown, Sir Geo. Thos.	Carruthers, Sir William.
Atkins, Sir Ivor A., M.B., D.O.	Bencraft, Sir Henry W. R.	Broadway, Sir Alan Brice.	Carter, Sir Frank W., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Atkinson, Hon. Sir Cyril.	Bennett, Hon. Sir Charles Alan.	Brodbank, Sir Joseph G.	Caw, Sir Wm. Morris, C.B.E.
Avory, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace.	Bennett, Sir Courtenay W., C.B.E.	Brooke, Sir John Reeve, C.B.	Cator, Sir Ralph B. P.
Ayling, Sir Wm. Bock.	Bennett, Capt. Sir Ernest N., M.P.	Brown, Sir Edwln., L.L.B.	Caulcutt, Sir John.
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Badgerow, Sir George Washington, C.M.G., C.V.O.	Bennett, Sir Henry Honeywood Curtis, K.C.	Browne, Sir Jas. Orlinton.	Chadwick, Sir David T., C.B.I.
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Baillie, Sir B. B., C.B.E.	Bennett, Sir Reginald.	Browning, Sir Jeffrey, C.B.E.	Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.
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	Bentham, Sir Edward O.	Bruce, Sir Wallace.	Chapman, Hon. Sir Fredk. R.
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M. D.	Gunson, Sir James Henry,	M. V. O.	Jackson, Sir Henry, M. P.
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Gepp, Sir Herbert W.	C. R. P., M. S. D.	C. B. E.	Todd.
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Gillet, Sir George M.,	Hamilton, Sir Robert Wm.,	Holsay, Prof. Sir Fredk T.	Jennings, Sir Arthur O.,
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Godfrey, Sir Geo. Cochrane	Hanson, Sir Philip H., C. B.	Holdsorth, Sir Wm. Seale,	Johnston, Sir Christopher
Godfrey, Sir John H. E., M. D.	Harnar, Sir Victor R.	K. C. C. Lord Lands	Johnstone, Sir Robert S.
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Goodchild, Sir William A.	Harrison, Sir Edw. Richard	Hopwood, Sir William.	Jones, Sir Wm. G. Yarworth.
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Taylor, Sir Andrew Thomas.	Taylor, Sir Fredk. Williams.	Taylor, Sir Herbert John.	Taylor, Sir Robert Alex. G.	Taylor, Sir Thomas.	Taylor, Sir Thomas M., c.s.e.	Tegart, Sir Chas. Augustus, c.s.t., k.c., M.P.	Terrill, Sir Courtney.	Terry, Sir Richard R.	Tew, Sir Mervyn Lawrence.	Thakurdas, Sir Purshotam- das, c.i.e., m.d.	Theobald, Sir Henry Studdy, k.c.	Thomas, Sir Brumwell.	Thomas, Sir Daniel L.	Thomas, Sir Iltid.	Thomas, Sir William Hy., m.d.	Thompson, Sir Wm. Ernest.	Thompson, Sir Joseph J., c.m.	Thompson, Sir St. Clair.	Thompson, Sir William, L.D.	Thorburn, Sir Michael G.	Thorne, Sir Wm. Caldwell.	Toldin, <i>His Honour</i> Judge Sir Alfred A., k.c.	Todd, Sir Wm A. Forster.	Tomkins, Sir Lionel Linton, c.i.e.	Tomkinson, Sir Thomas S.	Tottenham, Sir Alex. R. L., c.s.e.	Towle, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis Wm., c.s.e.	Travers, Sir Walter L., c.i.e., c.m.g.	Tredgold, Sir Clarkson Henry.	Trench, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Hy. Cluvenix, c.i.e., c.s.e.	Tritton, Sir William A.	Tudball, Sir William.	Turner, Sir Ben, c.s.	Turner, Sir Montagu C.	Turner, Sir Skinner.	Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. George.	Twooney, Sir Daniel H. R.	Tyler, Sir Alfred Wm.	Tyler, Sir Henry H. Francis M., c.i.e.	Underhill, Sir Arthur.	Unwin, Sir Raymond.	Upton, Sir Thomas E. T.	Urwick, Sir Thomas Hunter.	Vaccha, Sir Dinshah Edalji.	Van Boeschoten, Sir Johan- nes G.	Van der Meulen, Sir Fredk A., c.s.e.	Vangal, <i>Tikrimankachari</i> Krishnamachari, <i>Rao Ba-</i> <i>hadur</i> Sir, c.i.e.	Van Hulesteyn, Sir Willem.	Vasirvadas, Sir Jumbo- hunda.	Vasany, <i>Trikamji Mulji</i> , Sir Vasudeva Raja, Sir Veuga- nad Raja, c.i.e.	Vedra, <i>Ramesam</i> Pantalu, c.i.e., c.v.c.	Verney, Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph, c.i.e., c.v.c.	Vicars, Sir John.	Villiers, Sir William, c.s.	Villiers, Sir Thomas Lister.	Vincent, Sir Percy.	Vora, Sir Mammoohadas Ramji.	Voules, Sir Francis Minchin.	Wade, Sir William, c.s.e.	Wadia, Sir Ousefji Nowroji, c.i.e.	Waghorn, Col. Sir Wm. Janyera, c.m., c.m.g.	Walden, Hon. Sir Samuel R.	Waley, Capt. Sir Fredk. Geo., c.s.e., F.R.S.	Walker, Sir Gilbert Thomas, c.s.t.	Walker, Sir Henry, c.s.e.	Walker, Prof. Sir James.	Walker, Sir John W. Thom- son, c.s.e.	Walker, Sir Norman, m.d.	Wall, Sir Frederic Joseph.	Wallace, Sir Edward H.	Wallace, Sir John S.	Stewart, Sir	Wall, Sir Frederic Joseph.	Wallis, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Power.	Walmesley, Sir Hugh.	Walsh, Sir Cecil, c.s.	Walters, Sir W. Howell.	Walton, Col. Sir Cusack, D.S.O.	Walton, Sir Geo. O'Donnell.	Warburg, Sir Oscar Eman- uel.	Ward, Sir Thomas R. J., c.i.e., m.v.o.	Waring, Sir Holburt Jacob, c.s.e., F.R.S.	Warner, Sir Geo. Frederic.	Watkins, Sir Percy George.	Watkins, Sir Harry Emerson.	Watson, Sir Henry W., c.s.e.	Watson, Sir Alfred Henry.	Watson, Sir Arthur, c.s.e.	Watson, Sir D. Milne, L.D.	Watson, Sir Duncan, m.d.	Watson, Sir Francis.	Watson, Sir Hugh W. Allan.	Watson, Sir John Mathew- son.	Watson, Sir Malcolm.	Watson, Sir William, L.D.	Watt, Sir James.	Watts, Sir Thomas, m.d.	Wayland, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Abraham, m.p.	Wazir Haxam, <i>Sitgid</i> Sir.	Webb, Sir Chas. Morgan, c.i.e.	Webb, Sir Montagu de P., c.i.e., c.s.e.	Wedgwood, Sir Ralph Lewis, c.m., c.m.g.	Welby, Sir Geo. Farie, c.m.g.	Wellcome, Sir Henry Solo- mon, L.D.	Welford, Sir Robert Mills, L.D.	Wessels, Rt. Hon. Sir Joh- annes W.	West, Sir Glyn H.	West, Sir Leonard H., c.s.e.	West, Sir Walter Woolf.	Wheatley, Sir Zachariah.	Wheeler, Sir Wm. Ireland De C., m.d.	Whitaker, Col. Sir Albert Edward, c.s.e., t.d.	Whitaker, Sir James E.	Whitaker, Sir George Ernest.	White, Sir Thomas.	Whitcliffe, Sir Cuthbert Wm.	Whitla, Sir Wm. m.d.	Whitla, Sir Michael Hy.	Whitson, Sir Thomas B.	Whyte, Sir Wm. Edward, c.s.e.	Wigram, Sir Henry Francis.	Wilmor, Sir Herbert W.	Wild, Sir Ernest, k.c.	Wilkins, Capt. Sir George Hubert, m.c.	Wilkinson, Sir Henry John Arthur.	Wilkinson, Sir George Henry.
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[illegible]

THE VICTORIA CROSS. No.

The ribbon is *Crimson* for all Services (until 1918 it was *Blue* for Royal Navy).

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY INSTITUTED *January 20th, 1866.*



The Victoria Cross was instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War, and extended in 1911 and 1920. The decoration is worn before all others, on the left breast, and consists of a bronze Maltese Cross, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." A special annuity of £10 a year is granted to every recipient below Commissioned Rank, with an additional £5 a year for every bar, such bar being added for additional acts of bravery which would have entitled the recipient to the Victoria Cross if he or she had not already received it. In the event of an annuitant being unable to obtain a livelihood on leaving the Service, the amount of the annuity may be increased to £50. In 1911, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Empire.

A LIST OF SURVIVING RECIPIENTS.

Addison, Rev Wm. Ront. F. (H.C.F.R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Blackburn, Capt. Arthur S. (Australia), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916
Adlam, Capt. Tom Edwin (B.C.F.R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Blackburn, Capt. Wm. Anderson (S. Africa), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Agar, Comm. Augustine W. S., D.S.O. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Bonner, Lt. Charles G., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Alexander, Maj.-Gen. E. W., C.B., C.M.G. (R.F.A.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Booth, Capt. Frederick C., D.C.M. (S. Africa), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Anney, Corpl. William (R. War R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Borella, Lieut. Albert C., M.M. (Australia), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Andrew, Capt. Leslie W. (N. Z. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Bourke, Lt. Wm. Ewart (Nantsia R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Angus, Lt.-Corpl. W. H. L., <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Bourke, Lt.-Comm. Roland, D.S.O. (R.N.V.R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Arbuthnot, Major. Adm. (R.E.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Bovle, Rtr.-Adm. E. Courtney (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Auten, Lt.-Comm. Harold, D.S.C. (R.N.R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Bradley, Lieut. Frodrik H. (R.F.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1905
Axford, Lt.-Corpl. Thomas L., M.M. (Aust. I.F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Broeton, Pte. Alexander (Manitoba R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Aylmer, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fenton J., Bt., K.C.M., (R.E.), <i>Humana-Nagar</i>	1891	Brooks, C.-Sgt.-M. Edward (Oxf. & B. L. I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Barrett, Maj. John C. (Lele R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Brown, Sergt. Oliver (Gold. Gds.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Baron, Corpl. Collins (Manitoba Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Brown, Corpl. Walter Ernest, M.M. (Aust. I.F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Barton, Corpl. Fredk. M. (Indian Army), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Bryan, Lt.-Corpl. Thomas (Northd. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Bassett, Lieut. Cyril R. G. (N. Z.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Buchanan, Capt. Angus (S.W. Hore R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Beak, Maj. Daniel M. Wm., D.S.O., M.C., (R. Scots Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Burgos, Lt.-Col. Dan, D.S.O. (Blou. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Beas, Corpl. W. (Canad. Inf.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901	Burns, Sergt. William Francis (Rif. Bde.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Beesley, Pte. William (Rif. Bde.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Burns, Corpl. Alfred A. (Horta R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Beck, Capt. H. G. W., <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Butler, Pte. Wm. Boynton (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Belcher, Capt. D. W. (L.R.B.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Bye, Sergt. Robert (Welsh Gds.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Bell, Lt. F. W. (W. Australia), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901	Byrne, Pte. Thomas (1st Lancs.), Sudan	1896
Bellaw, Capt. Edward D. (Brit. Columbia R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Caffrey, Pte. J. (York and Lanc R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Bennett, Capt. E. P., M.C. (Worce. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Caldwell, Sergt. Thomas (Lancash. Yeo & R. S. Co Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Bent, C.-S. M. S. J. (East Lancs. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Calver, Sergt. Laurence, M.M. (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Bingham, Rtr.-Adm. Hon. Esq., D.S.C. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Campbell, Rear-Adm. Gordon, D.S.O. (a Bars), M.F. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Bishop, Lt.-Col. William Avery, M.C. (Bar), M.C., D.S.C. (Can. Cav. & R.F.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917		
Bissett, Lieut. William D. (A. & S. H.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918		

Campbell, Col. John Vaughan, c.m.g., d.s.o., A.D.C. (Coldstr. Gds.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Dunstan, <i>Lieut</i> William (Australia), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Carmichael, <i>Sergt.</i> John (N. Staff. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Durrant, <i>Corpl.</i> E. (Rifle Bde.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Carpenter, <i>Br.-Adm.</i> Alfred Fras. B., <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Dwyer, <i>Lt.</i> John James (Aust. M.G.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Carroll, <i>Pte.</i> John (Aus. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Edwards, <i>Corpl.</i> Frederick J. (Midldx R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Cartwright, <i>Pte.</i> George (Aust.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Edwards, <i>Pte.</i> Thos. (Black Watch), <i>Sudan</i>	1884
Cator, <i>Sergt.</i> Harry (E. Surrey R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Edwards, <i>and Lieut.</i> Wilfrid (K. O. York. L. I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Chafor, <i>Pte.</i> George W. (E. York. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Egerton, <i>Sergt.</i> Ernest Albert (Sherwood F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Chatta Singh, <i>Sepoy</i> (Bhopal Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Elcock, <i>Corpl.</i> Roland (Roy. Scots), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Christian, <i>Pte.</i> Harry (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Engleheart, <i>Sergt.</i> H. (25th Hrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Christie, <i>L.-Capt.</i> John Alex. (Lond. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Engish, <i>Maj.</i> W. John (A.S.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Clarke, <i>Sergt.-Maj.</i> James (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Evans, <i>Sergt.</i> Arthur, n.c.m. (Linc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Clements, <i>Corpl.</i> J. J. (Rimington Guides), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Evans, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Lewis Pugh, c.m.g., d.s.o. (Black Watch), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Cloutman, <i>Maj.</i> Brett M. J. (R.E.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Farmer, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Donald D. (King's R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Coffin, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Clifford, c.m., d.s.o. (R.E.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Finch, <i>Sergt.</i> N. Augustus (R.M.A.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Collins, <i>Sergt.</i> John, d.m. (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Findlater, <i>Piper</i> G. (Gord. Highrs.), <i>Tirah</i>	1897
Colman, <i>Lt.-Colpl.</i> William H., d.m. m.m. (N. Staff. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Findlay, <i>Maj.</i> George do C. E., m.c. (R.E.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Colvin, <i>Capt.</i> Hugh (Chesh. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Fitzpatrick, <i>Pte.</i> F. (Conn. Rang.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1879
Colvin, <i>Col.</i> J. M. Colquhoun (R.E.), <i>Mohammad</i>	1897	Forshaw, <i>Capt.</i> William T. (Manchester R.), <i>Great War</i>	1915
Cooper, <i>and Lieut.</i> Edward (K.R.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Foss, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> C. C., d.s.o. (Bedfs. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Copplins, <i>Corpl.</i> Frederick George (Manitoba R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Poster, <i>Corpl.</i> Edward (E. Surrey R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Cosgrove, <i>Sergt.</i> W. R. (Munster F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Freyberg, <i>Col.</i> Bernard C., c.m.g., d.s.o. (a Bar), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Coutello, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> G. W. (A.S.C.), c.m.g., d.s.o. (I.A.), <i>Malakand</i>	1897	Fricketton, <i>Lieut.</i> Samuel (N.Z.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Counter, <i>Corpl.</i> Jack Thomas (King's R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Frishy, <i>Capt.</i> Cyril Hubert (Cold. Gds.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Courry, <i>Lt.</i> Gabriel G. (R.A.F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Fuller, <i>Lt.-Colpl.</i> W. (Welch R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914
Coverdale, <i>Lt.</i> C. Harry, m.m. (Mauch. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Fuller, <i>Lt.-Colpl.</i> W. D. (Gron. Gds.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Cox, <i>Pte.</i> Christopher (Bedf. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Garforth, <i>Sergt.</i> Chas. E. (25th Hrs.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914
Craig, <i>Lt.</i> J. M. (A.S.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1917	Geary, <i>Roy. Beng. H.</i> , c.v. (E. Surrey R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Crauden, <i>Pte.</i> H. G. (25th Hrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901	Geis, <i>Col.</i> Robert, m.c. (Royal Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Crighton, <i>Pte.</i> James (Auckland R. N.Z.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Gibbald, <i>Sergt.</i> Dagmar (Ind. Cav.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Crinnin, <i>Col.</i> John, c.v., c.i.e., v.o. (I.M.S.), <i>Burma</i>	1889	Godley, <i>Pte.</i> Sidney F. (Roy. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914
Cross, <i>Corpl.</i> Arthur Henry (M.G.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Good, <i>Corpl.</i> Herman James (Quebec R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Crowe, <i>Capt.</i> John (A.S.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1918	Gordon, <i>Lt.-Colpl.</i> B. S., m.m. (Aust.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Cruckshank, <i>Pte.</i> Robert Edward (Lond. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Gordon, <i>Col.</i> W. E., c.m.g., d.s.o. (Gora High), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Crutchley, <i>Capt.</i> Victor Alexander, d.s.c. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Goris, <i>Colpl.</i> Robert (R.F.A.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Cunningham, <i>Pte.</i> John (E. York. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Gurt, <i>Col.</i> Viscount, c.m.g., d.s.o., m.v.o. (Gron. Gds.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Curry, <i>Pte.</i> W. M. (Aust.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Gooley, <i>Batt. Sergt.-Major</i> William (R.F.A.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Curtis, <i>Sergt.</i> A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Gourley, <i>and Lieut.</i> Cyril E., m.m. (R.F.A.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Curtis, <i>Sergt.</i> Horace A. (E. Dub. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Graham, <i>Maj.</i> John R. N. (M.G.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Dalziel, <i>Driver</i> Henry (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Graunt, <i>Col.</i> John Immanuel, d.s.o. (U.A.), <i>Thibet</i>	1904
Daniels, <i>Maj.</i> H., m.c. (Rif. Bde.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Graunt, <i>Col.</i> John G. (Wellington R. N.Z.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Darwin Sing Negi, <i>Naik</i> (Garwhal R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Greenes, <i>Sergt.</i> Fred (Sherwood F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Davey, <i>Corpl.</i> Philip, m.m. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Greenwood, <i>Lt.</i> Col. Harry, d.s.o. (and Bar), m.c. (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Davies, <i>Corpl.</i> John Thomas (S. Lancs. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Grogg, <i>Lieut.</i> Milton F., m.c. (and Bar), (Nova Scotia R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Davies, <i>Sergt.</i> Joseph (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Grogg, <i>Sergt.</i> William, m.c. m.m. (Rif. Bde.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Davies, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> L. A. E. Price, c.m., c.m.g., d.s.o., d.s.c. (K.R.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901	Grieve, <i>Capt.</i> Robert Outthbert (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Davies, <i>Capt.</i> Richard B., d.s.o. (A.F.C.), m.m., <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Grimbaldeston, <i>C.Q.M.S.</i> William H. (K.O.S.B.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Dawson, <i>Capt.</i> Jas. Lennox (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Griushaw, <i>Lt.</i> John (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Day, <i>Corpl.</i> Sidney J. (E. York. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Grogan, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> George Wm. St. G., c.m.g., d.s.o. (Worc. Regt.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Daykins, <i>Sergt.</i> John B. (Y. & R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Guy, <i>Comd.</i> Basil John Douglas, d.s.o. (R.N.), <i>China</i>	1900
Dean, <i>Maj.</i> Donald J. (R.W. Kent R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Haine, <i>Capt.</i> Reginald L., m.c. (H.A.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Dean, <i>Lieut.</i> P. T. (R.N.V.R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Hall, <i>Sergt.</i> Arthur (Aust.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
de Wurt, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Adrian Carlton, c.m., c.m.g., d.s.o., d.s.c. (4th Dn. Gds.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Halliday, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Lewis S. T., m.c. (R.M.L.I.), <i>China</i>	1900
Dinosen, <i>Lieut.</i> Thomas (Quebec R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Hawes, <i>Lt.-Colpl.</i> Joel (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Dobson, <i>Capt.</i> Alexis C. (N. & C. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1919	Hulton, <i>Pte.</i> Albert (K.O. Royal R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Dobson, <i>Lt.-Colpl.</i> F. W. (Coldstr. Gds.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Hamilton, <i>and Lt.</i> John (Australia), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Dougan, <i>Pte.</i> John (25th D.G.), <i>Lancs. Nek.</i>	1881	Hamilton, <i>Sergt.</i> John Brown (High. L.I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Dorrell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> G. T. M.E. (R.H.A.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914	Hauna, <i>Lieut.</i> Robert (Can. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Douglas, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> H. E. M., c.m., c.m.g., d.s.o. (R.A.M.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899	Hansen, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Percy H., d.s.o. m.c. (Linc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Downie, <i>Sergt.</i> Robert (R. Dub. F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Harvey, <i>Capt.</i> Fredk. M. W. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Doxat, <i>Maj.</i> Alexis C. (N. & C. R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901	Harvey, <i>Pte.</i> Jack (Lond. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Doyle, <i>C.-Sergt.-Maj.</i> Martin, m.m. (B. Munster Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Harvey, <i>Pte.</i> Norman (R. Innis F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Drain, <i>Sergt.</i> J. H. C. (R.H.A.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914	Harvey, <i>Pte.</i> Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Dresser, <i>Pte.</i> Tom (Green Howards), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914	Hayward, <i>Capt.</i> Regd. F. Johnson, m.c. (Wilts R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Drummond, <i>Lt.-Com.</i> Geoffrey H. (R.N.V.R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Hendon, <i>Corpl.</i> Wm. (King's Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Duffy, <i>Pte.</i> James (R. Innis F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Heavside, <i>Pte.</i> Michael (Durb. F. I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Dunmore, <i>Maj.</i> Earl of, d.s.o., m.v.o. (15th Lrs.), <i>Upper Swat</i>	1897	Hedges, <i>Lieut.</i> Frederick W. (Bedf. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918

Henderson, Trooper H. S. (Bulawayo), <i>Rhodesia</i>	1896	Lawrence, Lt.-Col. B. T. T. (59th Lrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Herring, Maj. Alfred Cecil (N'changa R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Lawson, Pte. E. (Gord. High), <i>Tirah</i>	1897
Hewitson, Corp. James (K.O. Royal R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Leach, Lt. J. (Mchester R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914
Hewitt, and Lieut. William Henry (N. Afr. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Leak, Pte. John (Austral.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914
Hill, Pte. Albert (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Lenke, Lt.-Col. A. Martin (S.A. Coast), <i>S. Africa</i> , 1902; (R.A.M.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Hogan, Sergt. J. (Manchester R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914	Le Queues, Lt.-Col. Fred Simson (R.A.M.C.), <i>Hurma</i>	1899
Holbrook, Com. N. D. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914	Lewis, Pte. Herbert Wm. (Welch R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916
Holland, Maj. E. J. (R. Canadian Div.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Lister, Sergt. Joseph (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1907
Holland, Capt. John Vincent (Leinster R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Lloyd, Maj.-Gen. Sir Owen E. P., <i>n.o.s. (A.M.S.)</i>	1917
Holmes, Lieut. F. W. (K.O. Y.L.I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914	Lowerson, Sergt. Albert David (Aust.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Holmes, Pte. Thomas William (Can. Mtd. Rif.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Luke, Driver F. (R.H.A.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914
Hornby, Brig.-Gen. E. J. Phipps, <i>c.s., c.m.o. (R.A.), S. Africa</i>	1900	Lyall, Capt. Graham (Cent. Ontario R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Howell, Corp. Geo. Julian, <i>n.m. (Aust. Inf.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	McAulay, Sergt. John, <i>n.o.s. (Moote Gds.)</i>	1918
Hudson, Lt.-Col. Charles Edward, <i>n.o.s.</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	McCarthy, Lt. Lawrence D. (Aust.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
(Sherwood F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	McDonough, Sergt. Stanley K. (Aust. Imp. For.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Huffman, Capt. Jas. P. (West Riding R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	MacDowell, Maj. Thain W., <i>n.o.s. (Can. Inf.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Hughes, Pte. Thomas (Can. Rang.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	MacGregor, Maj. John, <i>n.o.s. d.o.m. (bar) (Canad. Mtd. Rif.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Hull, Shoeing-Smith Chas. (1st Lrs.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	McIntosh, Pte. George (Gord. Highs.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Hunter, Corp. David Ferguson (High. L.I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	McIntyre, Lt. David Lowe (Arg. & South. High.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Hutcheson, Capt. Bellenden, <i>n.o.s. (Can. A.M.C.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	McNally, Sergt. William, <i>n.m. (Green Howards)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Hutchinson, Col. E. D. Brown Synge, <i>c.s. (14th Hrs.)</i> , <i>South Africa</i>	1900	McNamara, Wing Com. Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Hutchinson, Lt.-Corp. James (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	McNamara, Corp. John (S. Burr. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Hutti, Corp. Arthur (R. Warwick R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	McNair, Lt.-Sergt. Fred (Scotts L.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916
Ingram, Lt. George M., <i>n.m. (Australia)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Mailson, Lt.-Com. W. St. A. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Inglis, Lt.-Col. Edgar Thos., <i>n.o.s. (R.A.M.C.)</i> , <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Mauling, Col. Sir Percival S. B., <i>c.s. (K.R.R.C.)</i> , <i>Sudan</i>	1884
Insall, Wing-Commander Gilbert S. M., <i>n.m. (R.A.F.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Martin, Lt.-Col. Cyril G., <i>n.o.s. (R.E.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Inwood, Pte. Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp. For.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Masters, Pte. Richard George (R.A.S.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Ishar Singh, <i>Nask (with Punjab)</i> , <i>W. Afghanistan</i>	1916	Mausterson, Maj. J. E. I. (K.O. Royal R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Jackson, Pte. William (Australia), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Maufe, Capt. Thomas H. B. (R.G.A.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
James, Maj. H., <i>n.o.s. (Worce. R.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Maxwell, Lt. Joseph, <i>n.o.s. d.o.m. (Aust.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
James, Capt. Manley Angell, <i>n.o.s. (Glouc. R.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Max, Lt. H. (Scottish R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914
Jarvis, Lt.-Col. C. A. (Gl. War)	1915	Mayson, Sergt. Tom R. (K.O. Royal R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Jerrard, Pte. Op. A. (R.A.F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	McCombs, Capt. Samuel (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916
Johnson, Lt. George M., <i>n.o.s. (bar)</i> , <i>n.o.s. (S.W. Bord.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	McDonald, Lt. Edward Noel, <i>n.o.s. (C.F.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1916
Johnson, Lt. James (Northum. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Mellish, Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas. John, <i>n.o.s. d.o.m.</i> , <i>Assand</i>	1900
Johnson, Sergt. William Hy (Sher. F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Melvin, Pte. Charles R. (Highs.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Johnstone, Maj. R. (Imp. Light Horse), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899	Merrifield, Lt. William, <i>n.m. (Cent. Ontario R.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Jones, Col. C. Mansel, <i>c.m.o., d.o.s. (W. York R.)</i> , <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Metcalf, Lt.-Corp. William Henry, <i>n.m. (Mant. Ls.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Jones, Pte. Thos. Alfred, <i>n.m. (Chesh. R.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Miles, Pte. Francis G. (Glouc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Joynt, Capt. William Donovan (Aust. I.F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Mir Dast, Subadar (Coke's Rif.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Judson, and Lieut. Reginald Stanley, <i>n.o.s.</i> , <i>n.m. (Auckland R., N.Z.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Mitchell, Capt. Coulson N., <i>n.o.s. (Canad. Engrs.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Karnabhadur Rana, <i>Nask (Gurkha Rifles)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Moffatt, Pte. M. (Leinster R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Kelly, Capt. Henry, <i>n.o.s. (bar) (W. Riding R.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Molyneux, Sergt. John (R. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Kennedy, Lt.-Col. Wm. Clark, <i>c.m.o., d.o.s. (bar) (Quebec R.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Moon, Lt. Rupert, V. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Kenny, Pte. Henry (Loyal R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Moore, Capt. Montagu S.S. (Hants R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Kenny, Pte. Thomas (Durham L.I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Mott, Sergt. Edward J., <i>n.o.s. (Bord. R.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Kenny, Pte. Thomas Jas. B. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Mountain, Sergt. Albert (W. Yorks. L.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Keuny, Sergt. W. (Gordon H.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Moyney, Sergt. John (Ir. Gds.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Ker, Capt. Allan Ebenezer (Gord. High.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Mugford, Pte. Harold (M.G.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Kerr, Pte. John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Mullin, Maj. George Harry, <i>n.m. (Can. Inf.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Kerr, Lt. Leonard (Australia), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Murray, Lt.-Col. Henry Wm., <i>c.m.o., d.o.s.</i> , <i>n.o.s. (Aust. Inf.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Kintadad Khan, <i>Nask (Canadian Inf.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1914	Murray, Corp. Jas. (Conn. Rang.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1881
Kitoros, Pte. Cecil John (Canadian Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Myles, Capt. Edgar K., <i>n.o.s. (W. York R.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1916
Kirby, Group-Capt. Frank H., <i>c.m.s., d.o.m. (R.A.F.)</i> , <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Nasim, Pte. Adam Martin E., <i>c.s. (R.E.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Knight, and Lt. Alfred J. (Sherwood F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Neume, Col. P., <i>d.o.s. (R.E.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Knight, Capt. H. J. (King's Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Nowland, Capt. R. C. (Manxland), <i>Rhodesia</i>	1895
Knox, and Lieut. Cecil Leonard, (R.E.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Nowland, Capt. James E. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Knowall, Corp. Ellis (Canadian Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Nickerson, Maj.-Gen. William Hy. S., <i>c.m., c.m.o. (R.A.M.C.)</i> , <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Knibb Thaps, <i>Nask (Gurkha R.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Nunney, Pte. C. J. F., <i>n.o.s.</i> , <i>n.m. (Can. Inf.)</i> , <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Laidlaw, Sergt. Daniel (K.O.S.B.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Nurse, Lieut. G. E. (R.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Lala, Jemadar (1st Dogras), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	O'Leary, Lieut. Michael (Connaught Rangers), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Lauder, Pte. David R. (R. Scots Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	O'Meara, Pte. Martin (Australia), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Laurent, Sergt. Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bde.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	O'Neill, Sergt. John (Leinster R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
		Onions, and Lieut. George (Devon R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
		Ormsby, Sergt. John Wm. (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917

O'Rourke, <i>Pte.</i> Michael J., m.m. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Statton, <i>Serjt.</i> Percy Clyde, m.m. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Palmer, and Lt. Fredk. Wm., m.m. (Roy Fus.), (<i>Gl. War</i>)	1917	Steele, <i>Lt.-Com.</i> Gordon C. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1919
Parker, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> Walter R. (R.M.L.I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Steele, <i>Serjt.</i> Thomas (Seaford H.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Peaslake, <i>Lt.</i> Geo. Randolph, d.s.o., m.c. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Stone, <i>Gunner</i> Charles Edwin, m.m. (R.F.A.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Pock, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Cyrus Wesley, d.s.o. (Manitoba R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Storkey, <i>Capt.</i> Percy Valentine (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Peeler, <i>Serjt.</i> Walter (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Strachan, <i>Maj.</i> Henry, m.c. (Can. Cav.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Phillips, (<i>Capt.</i> Robert E. (R. War. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Stringer, <i>Pte.</i> George (Manch. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916
Pitcher, <i>Pvt.</i> Otho Ernest, d.s.o. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Stuart, <i>Com.</i> Ronald Neil, d.s.o. (R.N.R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Plitta, <i>Pte.</i> J. (Manch. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Sullivan, <i>Corpl.</i> Arthur F. (Roy. Fus.), <i>N. Rhodesia</i>	1919
Pollard, <i>Capt.</i> Alfred O., m.c., d.s.o. (H.A.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Sykes, <i>Pte.</i> Ernest (Northd. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Pollock, <i>Lt.</i> James D. (Can. High), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Symons, <i>Capt.</i> Wm. J. (Australis), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Pool, <i>Capt.</i> A. H. Batten, m.c. (R. Muns. F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Tandey, <i>Pte.</i> H., d.s.o., m.m. (W. Riding R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Potts, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> Fredk. W. O. (Berks Yeo.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Thomas, <i>Serjt.</i> John (N. Staffs. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Poniter, <i>Pte.</i> Arthur (W. Rid. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Thornhill, <i>Capt.</i> Hugo V. H. (Aust.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914
Procter, <i>Rov.</i> Arthur H. (King's R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Tollerton, <i>Pte.</i> R. (Cameron H.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Prowse, <i>Ch. P.O.</i> George (R.N.V.R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Tombs, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> Joseph (King's R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Quigley, <i>Pte.</i> Robert (R. Ulster Rif.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Towers, <i>Pte.</i> James (Scott Rif.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Ramsden, <i>Lieut.</i> H. E. (Protect. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899	Towner, <i>Lieut.</i> Edgar Thomas, m.c. (Aust. M.G.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Ratcliffe, <i>Pte.</i> William, m.m. (S. Lanc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Towne, <i>Capt.</i> Sir E. B. B., k.c.v.o., c.m.g. (Gord. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1899
Rayfield, <i>Lt.</i> Walter (Brit. Columb. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Toye, <i>Capt.</i> Alfred M., m.c. (Middx. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Readitt, <i>Serjt.</i> John (S. Lanc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Train, <i>Corpl.</i> Charles Wm. (Lond. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Rees, <i>Serjt.</i> Ivor (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Trynor, <i>Serjt.</i> W. B. (W. Yorks. R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Rees, <i>Group-Capt.</i> Lionel W. B., d.s.o., m.c., m.c. (R.A.F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Turner, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir R. E. W., k.c.m.g., c.m.g., d.s.o. (R. Can. Div.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Rendle, <i>Serjt.</i> T. E. (D.C.L.I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914	Turner, <i>Pte.</i> Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916
Reynolds, <i>Capt.</i> Henry, m.c. (R. Scotch), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Unwin, <i>Capt.</i> E. C., m.c. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914
Richards, <i>Serjt.</i> Alfred (Lancs. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Upton, <i>Pte.</i> J. (Sherwood F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Ricketts, <i>Pte.</i> Thos. (R. Newland R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Veale, <i>Corpl.</i> Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916
Ritchie, <i>Com.</i> H. P. (R.N.), <i>Dar-es-Salaam</i>	1914	Vickers, <i>Corpl.</i> Arthur (Warwick R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Ritchie, <i>Corpl.</i> Walter (Seaford H.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Vickers, <i>Capt.</i> Chas. G. (Sherwood For.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914
Roberts, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> F. C., d.s.o., d.s.o., m.c. (Worc. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Vickers, <i>Serjt.</i> S. (Dumfri. R. Trav. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1897
Robertson, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> Charles Graham, m.m. (R. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Walker, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> William George, c.b. (I.A.), <i>Somaland</i>	1903
Robertson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> James Forbes, d.s.o., m.c. (Border R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Walker, <i>Maj.</i> A. R. Hill (Nthimp R.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1881
Robertson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> William, d.s.o. (Gord. Highs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1890	Wallace, <i>Capt.</i> Samuel T. D. (R.F.A.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Robinson, <i>Capt.</i> Eric G., d.s.o. (R.N.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Wark, <i>Maj.</i> Blair A., d.s.o. (Aust.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Robson, <i>Pte.</i> H. H. (Royal Wals.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914	Watson, <i>Maj.</i> Arnold Horace S., d.s.o., m.c. (R.E.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Rochford, <i>Capt.</i> (Seaford H.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Watt, <i>Ch. Skipper</i> Joseph (R.N.R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Rogers, <i>Lt.</i> James (S. A. Constab.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1914	Weale, <i>Serjt.</i> Henry (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Roupeil, <i>Maj.</i> G. R. P. (E. Surrey R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Welch, <i>Serjt.</i> James (R. Berk. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Rutherford, <i>Lt.</i> Charles Smith, m.c., m.m. (Quebec R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	West, <i>Squad-Leader</i> Ferdinand M.F., m.c. (R.A.F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Ruthven, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Hon. Sir Alex. G. A. Hore, k.c.m.g., d.s.o. (Worc. Fus.), <i>Sudan</i>	1898	Wheeler, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Ruthven, <i>Lt.</i> William (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	White, <i>Maj.</i> Archie Cecil T., m.c. (Green Howards), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916
Ryan, <i>Pte.</i> John (Aust.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	White, <i>Pte.</i> Jack (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Ryder, <i>Serjt.</i> Robert (Middx. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	White, <i>Lt.</i> Wm. Allison (M. G. Corps), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Sadler, <i>Lt.</i> Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Whitfield, <i>Serjt.</i> Harold (K. Shrop. L. I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Sage, <i>Pte.</i> Thomas Hy. (Som. L.I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	White, <i>Serjt.</i> John W., d.s.o. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917
Sanders, <i>Lt.</i> George, m.c. (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Wilcox, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> Alfred (Oxf. & Bucks. L. I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Sanders, <i>Lt.</i> Arthur J. Fleming (H. Surrey R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Wilkinson, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> Alfred (Manch. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Saunders, <i>Serjt.</i> Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Williams, <i>C-Serjt.</i> Maj. John H., d.s.o., m.m. (Barf. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Saunders, <i>Q-M-Serjt.</i> R. (Manch. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Williams, <i>Serjt.</i> William (R.N.R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Springer, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> F. A. C. (Can. A. M.S.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Willis, <i>Maj.</i> Richard R. (Lancs. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Shahmud Khan, <i>Yark</i> (Punjab), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Wood, <i>Pte.</i> Wilfred (Northd. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Shankland, <i>Capt.</i> Robert, d.s.o. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1917	Woodall, and Lt. Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Sharpe, <i>Serjt.</i> C. (Lincas. R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Woods, <i>Pte.</i> James Park (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Shaul, <i>Serjt.</i> J. (High L. I.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899	Woods, <i>Rev.</i> Geoffrey H., m.c. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Shepherd, <i>Ktm.</i> Albert E. (K.R.R.C.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Wright, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Wallace D., c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o. (R. W. Surrey), <i>Sokoto</i>	1903
Sinton, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John A., d.s.o. (I.M.S.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1916	Wyatt, <i>Lt.-Serjt.</i> George H. (Cold. Gds.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915
Smith, <i>Gunner</i> Albert (R.A.), <i>Sudan</i>	1898	Wyly, <i>Col.</i> Guy G. E., c.b., d.s.o. (Tasmania), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Smith, <i>Lt.-Serjt.</i> Edward, d.s.o. (Lancs. Fus.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918	Young, <i>Pte.</i> Thomas (Darh. L. I.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Smith, <i>Serjt.</i> Isay (Manchester R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915	Zengel, <i>Serjt.</i> Raphael L., m.m. (Saskatchewan R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918
Smith, <i>Col.-Serjt.</i> James (The Buffs), <i>Mohmand</i>	1915		
Smith, <i>Pte.</i> James (Border R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1914		
Smyth, <i>Maj.</i> J. G., m.c. (Ludhiana Sikhs), <i>Gl. War</i>	1915		
Smyth, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Nevill M., c.b. (and D.G.), <i>Sudan</i>	1898		
Speckman, <i>Serjt.</i> Charles Edward (Border R.), <i>Gl. War</i>	1918		

His Majesty's Ministers.

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(Appointed August 25, 1932: Ministry reconstructed November 5, 1932 and October 1932.)

§ THE CABINET.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., b. 1866 (N Lab) £5,000
Lord President of the Council	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., b. 1867 (C) £5,000
Lord Privy Seal	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., b. 1867 (C) unpaid
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., b. 1863 (C) £5,000
Secretary of State for Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., M.P., b. 1876 (C) £5,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Sankey, C.B., b. 1866 (N Lab) £5,000
Secretary of State for War	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hallahan, b. 1872 (C) £5,000
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, C.B., D.S.O., M.P., b. 1873 (L Nat) £5,000
Secretary of State for India	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., D.S.O., C.B., M.P., b. 1880 (C) £5,000
Secretary of State for the Dominions	The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., b. 1873 (N Lab) £5,000
Secretary of State for the Colonies	The Rt. Hon. Philip Cunliffe-Lister, C.B., M.P., b. 1884 (C) £5,000
Secretary of State for Air	The Most Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.V.O., b. 1878 (C) £5,000
Secretary of State for Scotland	The Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey P. Collins, K.B.E., C.B., M.P., b. 1875 (L Nat) £5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton Young, K.B.E., D.S.O., B.E.C., M.P., b. 1879 (C) £5,000
President of the Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., b. 1870 (C) £5,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. Sir Bolton Evers-Monell, M.P., b. 1871 (C) £5,000
President of the Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Lord Irwin, K.G., C.B., C.I.E., b. 1881 (C) £5,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt. Hon. Walter E. Elliot, M.C., M.P., b. 1890 (C) £5,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Betterton, Bt., C.B.E., M.P., b. 1878 (C) £5,000
First Commissioner of Works	The Rt. Hon. William Ormsby-Jore, M.P., b. 1885 (C) £5,000

§ OTHER MINISTERS.

Minister of Transport, Major Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P., b. 1896 (C) £5,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lt. Hon. J. C. Davidson, C.B., M.P., b. 1899 (C) £5,000
Minister of Pensions, Major Lt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P., b. 1871 (C) £5,000
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Inskip, K.B.E., K.C., M.P., b. 1876 (C) (and fees; in 1929-30 £21,500) £5,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Donald Bradley Somervell, K.C., M.P., b. 1889 (C) (and fees; in 1929-30 £6,778) £5,000
Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., b. 1876 (C) £5,000
Paymaster-General, Lord Rochester, C.B., M.P., b. 1876 (N Lab) unpaid
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Capt. D. Euan Wallace, M.C., M.P., b. 1892 (C) £5,000
Treasury: Financial Secretary, Mr. J. Horne Belsham, M.P., b. 1894 (C) £5,000
Patronage Secretary, Capt. Rt. Hon. H. D. Margesson, M.P., b. 1890 (C) £5,000
Junior Lords:—Capt. Austin U. M. Hudson, M.P., b. 1897 (C), Lt.-Col. Sir A. Lumbert Ward, Bt., D.S.O., M.P., b. 1876 (C); J. Bindell, M.P., b. 1884 (L Nat), each £1,000; W. J. Womersley, M.P., b. 1878 (C) and Maj. G. F. Davies, M.P., b. 1875 (C) unpaid
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State:—
Home, Rt. Hon. Douglas Hacking, C.B.E., M.P., b. 1884 (C) £5,500
Foreign, Capt. R. A. Eden, M.C., M.P., b. 1897 (C) £5,500
Dominions, Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., b. 1902 (N Lab) £5,500
Colonies, The Earl of Plymouth, b. 1889 (C) £5,500
India, R. A. Butler, M.P., b. 1902 (C) £5,500
Air, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., C.B.E., C.B., M.P., b. 1888 (C) £5,500
Parliamentary Secretaries:—
War, Rt. Hon. Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1880 (C) £5,500
Do. (Financial), A. Duff-Cooper, D.S.O., M.P., b. 1890 (C) £5,500
Admiralty, Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P., b. 1894 (C) £5,500
Trade, Dr. E. Leslie Burgin, M.P., b. 1887 (L Nat) £5,500
Mines, Ernest Brown, M.C., M.P., b. 1881 (L Nat) £5,500
Overseas Trade (Joint Secretariat for Foreign Office and Board of Trade), Lt. Col. D. J. Colville, M.P., b. 1894 (C) £5,500
Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries), The Earl De La Warr, b. 1900 (N Lab) £5,500
Labour, R. S. Hudson, M.P., b. 1896 (C) £5,500
Education, Horward Ramsbotham, C.B., M.C., M.P., b. 1887 (C) £5,500
Health, G. H. Shackleton, M.P., b. 1892 (L Nat) £5,500
Transport, Lt.-Col. C. M. Headlam, D.S.O., C.B.E., M.P., b. 1876 (C) £5,500
Charity Commissioner, Sir Ernest Bennett, M.P., b. 1868 (L Nat) unpaid
Second Church Estates Commissioner, Hon. R. D. Denman, M.P., b. 1876 (N Lab) unpaid

Scotland.

SECRETARY.	
Secretary of State (in the Cabinet).....	£5,500
Under Secretary (Health), A. N. Skelton, M.P., b. 1880 (C).....	£5,500
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Wilfred Guild Norman, K.C., M.P., b. 1884 (C).....	£5,000
Solicitor-General, Douglas Jamieson, K.C., M.P., b. 1880 (C).....	£5,000

Political Ministers of the Royal Household.

Treasurer, Sir F. C. Thomson, Bt., K.C., M.P., b. 1875 (C) £700
Comptroller, Sir Frederick George Ponny, Bt., M.P., b. 1876 (C) £700
1 st Chamberlain, Sir Victor Warrender, Bt., M.C., M.P., b. 1890 (C) £700
Lords in Waiting, Lord Templemore, D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1880 (C); Viscount Gage, b. 1895 (C); Viscount Allendale, M.C., b. 1890 (L) each £600

CABINET MINISTERS' PENSIONS.—(First Class Pension, £5,000; Second Class Pension, £3,500. None paid since April 5, 1924.) Pensions were granted to the following Ministers, but have been resigned by them:—Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, now Lord Gainsford (£5,500 per annum); Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour (£5,500 per annum).

§ All salaries subject to the deductions shown on p. 279.

Conspectus of

Date	Prime Minister	Exchequer.	Home (1788).	Foreign (1788).	War (1794).	Colonies (1854)
June 9, 1832	Liverpool...	N Vansittart F J Robinson	Sidmouth R Peel	Londonderry G Canning	Palmerston...	Bathurst
Apr 24, 1837	G Canning ..	G Canning ..	S Bourne ..	Dudley ..	Palmerston ..	Goderich
Sept. 5, 1837	Goderich ..	J C Herries ..	Lansdowne ..	Dudley ..	Palmerston ..	W Huskisson ..
Jan. 25, 1840	Wellington ..	H Goulburn ..	R Peel	Dudley ..	Hardinge ..	W Huskisson ..
					Ld J L. Gower	Sir G Murray ..
					G W W. Wynn	
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne ..	Palmerston ..	Sir H. Parnell	Goderich
					E. Ellice ..	Hon E Stanley ..
July 28, 1834	Melbourne ..	Althorp	Duncannon ..	Palmerston ..	E. Ellice ..	Hon T. S. Rice ..
Dec 26, 1834	Sir R Peel ..	H Goulburn ..	H Goulburn ..	Wellington ..	J C Herries ..	Aberdeen
					Howick	Stanley
Apr. 18, 1835	Melbourne ..	T Spring Rice ..	Lord J Russell	Palmerston ..	T B Macaulay	Normanby
		F T Baring ..	Normanby ..		Sir H. Hardinge	Ld J Russell ..
Sept 6, 1841	Sir R Peel ..	H Goulburn ..	Sir J Graham ..	Aberdeen ..	Sir T. Fremantle	Stanley
					Hon S Herbert	W E. Gladstone
July 6, 1846	Ld J Russell ..	Sir C Wood ..	Sir G. Grey ..	Palmerston ..	Hon F Maule	Grey
				Granville ..		
Feb 27, 1852	Derby	B Disraeli ..	S H Walpole	Malmesbury	W Beresford..	Sir J Pakington ..
						Newcastle ..
Dec 26, 1852	Aberdeen ..	W E Gladstone	Palmerston...	Lord J Russell	Hon S Herbert	Sir G Grey ..
				Clarendon ..	Newcastle ..	Lord J Russell ..
						Hon S Herbert ..
Feb 10, 1855	Palmerston ..	W E Gladstone	Sir G Grey	Clarendon ..	Panmure	Sir W. Molesworth
		Sir G C Lewis				H. Labouchere ..
Feb 25, 1855	Derby	B Disraeli ..	S H Walpole	Malmesbury	Gen Peel	Stanley
			T S S Estcourt		Hon S Herbert	Sir E B Lytton ..
Jun 18, 1855	Palmerston ..	W E Gladstone	Sir G C Lewis	Ld J. Russell	Sir G C Lewis	Newcastle
			Sir G Grey ..		de Grey & Ripon	E Cardwell
					de Grey & Ripon	E Cardwell
Nov 6, 1855	Russell	W E Gladstone	Sir G Grey ..	Clarendon ..	de Grey & Ripon	E Cardwell
					de Grey & Ripon	E Cardwell
July 6, 1856	Derby	B Disraeli ..	G Hardy	Stanley	Gen Peel	Carnarvon
			G Hardy	Stanley	Sir J Pakington	Buckingham
Feb 27, 1856	B Disraeli ..	G W Hunt ..	G Hardy	Stanley	Sir J Pakington	Buckingham
			R Lowe	Clarendon ..	E Cardwell	Granville
Dec. 9, 1856	W E Gladstone	R Lowe	H A Bruce ..	Clarendon ..	E Cardwell	Kimberley
			W E Gladstone	Granville ..	G Hardy	Carnarvon
Feb 21, 1857	H Disraeli ..	R A Cross ..	R A Cross ..	Salisbury ..	Col F A Stanley	Sir M H Bence ..
	(Lancasterfield)	Sir S Northcote				
Apr 26, 1858	W E Gladstone	W E Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	Granville ..	H C E Childers	Kimberley
		H C E Childers			W Hartington ..	Derby
Jun 24, 1858	Salisbury ..	Sir M H. Beach	Sir R A Cross	Salisbury ..	W H Smith ..	Col F. A Stanley ..
Feb. 6, 1858	W E Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	H C E Childers	Rosebery ..	H C Bannerman	Granville
Aug 3, 1858	Salisbury ..	Ld R Churchill	H Matthews ..	Idlesleigh ..	W H Smith ..	E Stanhope
	W H Smith ..	G J Goschen		Salisbury ..	E Stanhope ..	Knutsford
Aug 28, 1858	W E Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith	Rosebery ..	H C Bannerman	Ripon
Mar 3, 1859	Rosebery ..	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith	Kimberley ..	H C Bannerman	Ripon
July 2, 1859	Salisbury ..	Sir M H. Beach	Sir M W Ridley	Salisbury ..	Lansdowne ..	J Chamberlain ..
	Balfourist Ld	C T Ritchie ..	C T Ritchie ..	Lansdowne ..	St J Brodick ..	J Chamberlain ..
July 22, 1859	A J Balfour ..	A Chamberlain	A. Akers-Douglas	Lansdowne ..	H O A. Forster	A Lyttelton ..
Dec 5, 1859	Sir H C ..	H H. Asquith	H J Gladstone	Sir E Grey ..	R B Haldane ..	Elgin
	Bannerman)				R B Haldane ..	
			H J Gladstone	Sir E Grey ..	Haldane (Vict.)	Greve
April 8, 1860	H. H. Asquith	D Lloyd George	W S Churchill	Sir E Grey ..	Col J. E. B. Seely	L Harcourt
			R McKenna ..		H. H. Asquith ..	
					Kitchener ..	
					Grey (Vict.)	
May 26, 1865	H. H. Asquith	R. McKenna	Sir J Simon ..	Sir E. Grey ..	D Lloyd George	A Bonar Law ..
			Herbert Samuel			
Dec. 7, 1866	D Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law	Sir G Cave	A J Balfour	Derby	Milner
		A Chamberlain	E Short	Curzon	Milner	W S Churchill ..
		Sir R. S. Horne			W S Churchill	
Oct 23, 1868	A. Bonar Law	S. Baldwin ..	W C Bridgeman	Curzon	Sir L. W. Evans	Devonshire ..
					Derby	
May 22, 1868	S. Baldwin ..	S. Baldwin ..	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire ..
		N Chamberlain				
Jan. 28, 1869	J R MacDonald	P. Snowden ..	A. Henderson ..	J. R. MacDonald	S. Walsh	J. H. Thomas ..
Nov. 4, 1869	S. Baldwin ..	W. S. Churchill	Sir W Joynson	Sir A. Chamberlain	Sir L. W. Evans	Dom. & Col.
			Hicks	berlain		L. C. M. S. Amery
June 8, 1869	J R. MacDonald	P. Snowden ..	J R Clynes ..	A. Henderson	T Shaw	H. Thomas ..
						Passfield
Aug. 26, 1869	J R. Mac Donald	P. Snowden	Sir H Samuel ..	Reading	Crewe	J H Thomas D..
		N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Gilmour ..	Sir J. Simon ..	Halsham	Sir P. C. Lister C..

Former Administrations.

Date	Ld. Chancellor	Ld. President	Board of Trade	Admiralty	India (1784 & 1858)	Ld. Ident. (1802-1898)
June 9, 1822	Eldon	Harrowby	{ Chancery In F. J. Rolin- son W. Huskisson W. Huskisson C. Grant W. V. Fitzgerald J. C. Herries	Melville Clarence Clarence Melville Melville	{ Buckingham G. Canning C. Bathurst C. W. W. H. Pym C. W. W. H. Pym C. W. W. H. Pym Ellenborough Ellenborough	Richmond. Whitworth. Talbot. Welllesley. Welllesley. Welllesley. Alessey. Northum- berland
Nov. 22, 1830	Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J. Graham	C. Grant	Anglesey. Welllesley. Haddington. Haddington.
July 18, 1834	Brougham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson	Auckland	C. Grant	Haddington.
Dec. 26, 1834	Lyndhurst	Rosely	A. Baring	de Grey	Ellenborough	Haddington.
April 18, 1835	{ (In c'mission) Cottenham	Lansdowne	{ C. P. Thomson H. Labouchere Ripon W. E. Gladstone Dalhousie	Auckland Minto Haddington Ellenborough	Sir J. Holhouse Ellenborough Ellenborough Ellenborough	Mulgrave. Ebrington. de Grey. Heytesbury.
Sept. 6, 1841	Lyndhurst	Wharncliffe	Auckland	Clarendon	Sir J. Holhouse	Beesborough. Clarendon.
July 6, 1846	{ (In c'mission) Cottenham	Lansdowne	H. Labouchere	Sir F. T. Baring	Sir J. Holhouse	Eglington.
Feb. 27, 1852	St. Leonards	Lonsdale	J. W. Henley	Northumberland	J. C. Herries	St. Germans.
Dec. 26, 1852	Cranworth	Ld. J. Russell	E. Cardwell	Sir J. Graham	Sir C. Wood	Carlisle.
Feb. 20, 1855	Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A.	Sir J. Graham Sir C. Wood	{ Sir C. Wood R. Vernon South Ellenborough Stanley	Eglington. Carlisle. Wodehouse. Wodehouse.
Feb. 25, 1855	Chelmsford	Salisbury	{ J. W. Henley Donoughmore	Sir J. Pakington	Stanley	Eglington.
June 18, 1859	{ Campbell Wadbury Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood	Carlisle. Wodehouse.
Nov. 6, 1865	Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood	Wodehouse.
July 6, 1866	Chelmsford	Buckingham	Sir S. Northcote	Sir J. Pakington	Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn.
Feb. 27, 1863	{ Cairns Hatherley Bathorne	Marlborough Marlborough Ripon Aberdare	Richmond Richmond H. I. Corry H. I. Corry G. J. Childers G. J. Childers G. Ward Hunt W. H. Smith	Sir S. Northcote Sir S. Northcote Argyll Salisbury Cranbrook	Sir S. Northcote Sir S. Northcote Argyll Salisbury Cranbrook	Abercorn. Spencer. Abercorn. Marlborough.
Feb. 27, 1874	Cairns	Richmond	Sandon	W. H. Smith	Northbrook	Kimberley
April 28, 1880	Selborne	Spencer Carlingford	J. Chamberlain	Northbrook	Kimberley	Cowper. Spencer.
June 24, 1885	Halbury	Cranbrook	{ Richmond E. Stanhope	Ld. G. Hamilton	Ld. R. Churchill	Carnarvon.
Feb. 6, 1886	Herschell	Spencer	A. J. Mundella	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen.
Aug. 3, 1886	Halbury	Cranbrook	Stanley of P Sir M. A. Beach	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cross	L'donderry. Zetland.
Aug. 18, 1892	Herschell	Kimberley	A. J. Mundella	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton.
Mar. 3, 1894	Herschell	Rosebery	A. J. Mundella J. Bryce C. T. Ritchie	Spencer	H. H. Fowler	Houghton.
July 2, 1895	Halbury	Devonshire	G. W. Balfour	Selborne	Ld. G. Hamilton	Canagan.
July 12, 1902	Halbury	Devonshire	G. W. Balfour	Selborne	Ld. G. Hamilton	Dudley.
Dec. 5, 1905	Loreburn	Crewe	Lloyd George	Tweddmouth	J. Morley	Aberdeen.
April 8, 1908	{ Loreburn Haldane	Tweddmouth Wolverton Beauchamp Morley Beauchamp	{ W. S. Churchill Sydney Buxton John Burns W. Runciman	R. McKenna W. S. Churchill	Morley (Visct.) Crewe	Aberdeen.
May 25, 1915	Buckmaster	Crewe	W. Runciman	A. J. Balfour Sir E. Carson	A. Chamberlain	Wimborne.
Dec. 7, 1916	{ Finlay Birkenhead	Curzon Balfour	{ Sir A. Stanley Sir A. Geddes Sir R. S. Horne S. Baldwin	Sir E. Geddes W. H. Long Lee	E. S. Montagu Peel	Wimborne. Ypres FitzAlan.
Oct. 23, 1922	Cave	Salisbury	Sir P. Lloyd- Greame	L. C. M. S. Amery	Peel	Sir S. Hoare.
May 22, 1923	Cave	Salisbury	Sir P. Lloyd- Greame	L. C. M. S. Amery	Peel	Sir S. Hoare.
Jan. 22, 1924	Haldane	Parmoor	S. Webb	Chelmsford	Olivier	Thomson.
Nov. 4, 1924	{ Cave Hailsham	Balfour	{ Sir P. Cunliffe- Lister	W. C. Bridgeman	{ Birkenhead Peel	Sir S. Hoare. Thomson.
June 8, 1929	Sankey	Parmoor	W. Graham	A. V. Alexander	W. Benn	Thomson. Annires.
Aug. 25, 1931	Sankey	S. Baldwin	Sir P. C. Lister W. Runciman	{ Sir A. Cham- berlain Sir B. Eyres Monseil	Sir S. Hoare	Londonderry.

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THE OTTAWA AGREEMENTS.—Parliament adjourned on July 13, 1932, until Oct. 27, power being given for both Houses to be called together earlier in case of emergency, and the Session was resumed on Oct. 18, 1932, in order to pass the legislation necessitated by the Agreements reached at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. As a first step, Mr. J. H. Thomas announced that notice had been given to denounce the temporary commercial agreement with the Soviet at the end of six months. The first discussion took place on the financial resolutions, Sir Herbert Samuel, who had resigned from the Government, asking that all the Agreements should be terminable at so many months' notice instead of lasting for five years. Mr. MacDonald declared that the Agreements were in full accord with the Government's election pledges and denied that they were unconstitutional. If the Ottawa Conference had failed, he said, the World Economic Conference would have been impossible. Sir John Simon, who also claimed that the Agreements were constitutional, said that they admitted all Empire produce free, increased the duties by five per cent. upon about twenty foreign articles and maintained the existing ten per cent. duty upon about thirty-eight foreign articles. The resolutions were carried by huge majorities on Oct. 20; on the following day an amendment on the report stage to make the Agreements subject to the right of termination after six months' notice was defeated by 225 to 58; and on Oct. 24 the resolutions were agreed to on report and the Ottawa Agreements Bill was read a first time. Moving the second reading on Oct. 26, Mr. J. H. Thomas said that the Agreements must be judged as a long-, and not as a short-range policy. With regard to Russia he declared that the denouncing of the treaty would not interfere with normal trade, but would prevent any attempt to deprive Canada of the value of the new preferences. Ottawa, he claimed, marked a great Imperial achievement and an excellent example to the world. Mr. Runciman on the following day said that the Agreements did not limit our liberty in the future more than many other commercial treaties. So far from preventing foreign negotiations, we were already negotiating with some countries. A Labour amendment for rejection was defeated by 423 to 77 and the bill was read a second time. The committee stage occupied four days, and on Nov. 3 the third reading was agreed to by 416 to 68, Mr. Neville Chamberlain claiming that Ottawa had begun a new conception of Imperial unity and opened a new chapter in Imperial history. The House of Lords gave the bill a second reading by 139 to 34 on Nov. 20 and on Nov. 25 it was read a third time and received the Royal Assent.

THE MEANS TEST.—The only other matter of importance dealt with before the close of the Session was a modification of the Means Test in the Unemployment Insurance system. A Labour vote of censure on the subject was defeated by 462 to 55 on Oct. 25, and on Nov. 9 the House of Commons carried by 267 to 43 a resolution providing that, in deciding the circumstances of an applicant for transitional payments, disability pensions and compensation would be treated as if they were reduced by one-half, and in respect of money and investments regarded as capital assets, it would be disregarded if the aggregate did not exceed £25, and, if the value exceeded

that amount but not £300, it would be treated as equivalent to a weekly income of one shilling for every complete £25. It was estimated that the cost of the alteration would be about £1,000,000. The Minister of Labour, Sir Henry Betterton, said that the question of family income must wait for the larger reform of Unemployment Insurance which must be undertaken later. Moving the second reading of the bill on Nov. 14, Sir Henry said this was the first time that recognition had been given to the principle that pensions were not granted solely for maintenance. It was only a temporary bill, and if the fears that had been expressed concerning the position of ex-service men proved well-founded, that matter would be given full consideration in framing the new bill. A Labour motion demanding the abolition of the means test was rejected by 344 to 45, and the bill read a second time on the following day, when its further stages were secured. On Nov. 17 it received the Royal Assent and the Session was brought to an end.

THE NEW SESSION.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—After only a week's interval, the new Session was opened by the King in State on Nov. 22, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester attending the ceremony. The Royal Speech declared that it was still necessary to exercise careful supervision over public expenditure, both national and local, and claimed that the measures already taken to assist British industry in the home market, and to improve British markets overseas, had created a feeling of greater confidence. The Government, it was emphasised, would continue to do everything in their power to stimulate the recovery of trade. Further plans, it was stated, were necessary to enable agriculture to take its proper place in the economy of the nation. The Speech described unemployment as "undoubtedly the gravest of our social problems" and said that in framing proposals for dealing with the subject, the maintenance of morale and fitness to resume work when opportunities could be found would be borne in mind. "As time and opportunity offered" measures dealing with Rent Restriction, London Passenger Transport and other matters of importance would be introduced. In the House of Lords the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava moved and Lord Chesham seconded the Address in reply, which was agreed to, while in the other House the Address was moved by Mr. Roy Bird and seconded by Mr. Clement Davies. The Prime Minister during the opening debate said that the Government had formed itself into a "Council of War" with regard to unemployment, and would encourage every form of municipal and other enterprise, subject to the warning that rates and taxes could not be drawn upon extravagantly. The revival of agriculture, he said, was essential to their plans. The unused land and the partly used land must be absorbed steadily to place a much larger percentage of the people in direct contact with the land. Mr. Elliot, the Minister of Agriculture, announced on the following day that the Government had decided to appoint a Meat Reorganisation Commission to deal with the question of fat stock, and an export committee to watch the operation of the scheme for the restriction of

meat imports. The Address was agreed to on Nov. 28, after the defeat by 432 to 39 of a Labour amendment, moved by Major Atlee, declaring that the Government had failed to carry out their mandate to restore the economic position of the country, and expressing regret that the Government lacked the courage to adopt the alternative Socialist policy of attacking the fundamental causes of the poverty problem.

THE BUDGET.—Mr. Chamberlain's second Budget, "opened" on April 25, was marked by no important changes in taxation, but was a notable example of orthodox finance. He began by claiming that, although the year had closed with a deficit, the out turn might well afford more solid satisfaction than some of the surpluses in earlier and more prosperous times. The actual expenditure was £777,000,000 and the revenue, £745,000,000, leaving a deficit of £32,276,959, which, however, included the payment to the United States of £28,900,000, which would be met by borrowing. Coming to details, the Chancellor said that there was a deficit of nearly £12,000,000 in Customs and Excise, which would have been larger but for £2,500,000 received from the Irish Free State duties and £1,750,000 from the Ottawa duties. The revenue from beer gave the lowest yield for 13 years, £6,000,000 below his estimate, while the shortfall from the new tariff, allowing for the Ottawa duties, was £9,000,000. This he put down partly to fall in prices, but mainly to the fact that they had been much more successful than he had anticipated in checking foreign imports, and he took a certain satisfaction from the fact that the adverse balance of trade was checked. Inland revenue showed a drop of £15,500,000, his estimate for surtax proving too high by £5,000,000 and that for income-tax by £8,000,000. With regard to expenditure, no less than £18,000,000 in supplementary estimates had to be laid at the door of unemployment; but the whole of this was not required. Summarising the Budget deficit, he said they had a net shortage of revenue of £22,000,000, an increased expenditure of £11,000,000, and a payment to the United States of £29,000,000, making a total of £62,000,000. From that they could deduct savings in interest on Debt and reduction in the Sinking Fund amounting together to £29,000,000, leaving a net deficit of £33,000,000, or making allowance for the estimated Budget surplus of £800,000, a Budget deficit of £32,200,000. The Floating Debt, Mr. Chamberlain said, was now £820,000,000, which was nearly £200,000,000 above what it was a year earlier, but this increase was mainly due to the creation of the Exchange Equalisation Fund of £150,000,000, and the State had acquired assets corresponding to that sum. They had, moreover, laid the foundations for a very substantial decrease in the annual charge for the Debt, the total interest saving amounting to £52,000,000, owing to the conversion of the War Loan and other operations. The Chancellor thought the year was one of substantial achievement. The sacrifices that had been suffered had been borne with a patience which had excited general admiration, and the purchasing and saving power of the people had been maintained to a very remarkable degree. Turning to 1933, he announced that he proposed again to make no provision either for payments of the Debt to the

United States or for receipts of Reparations from other countries to ourselves. The grand total of ordinary expenditure apart from Sinking Fund he placed at £697,486,000, which was £88,000,000 less than two years earlier. In addition they had absorbed another £25,000,000 which would have meant increased expenditure. Of this real saving of £113,000,000 he attributed £52,000,000 to the saving on interest and £61,000,000 to economies in other directions. On the basis of existing taxation the Chancellor estimated a revenue of £712,730,000, despite a "depressingly low" allowance for surtax and a considerable fall for income-tax. After announcing a reduction from 1s to 10s. per cent. of the duty upon the raising of new capital and reductions in the rates of interest on arrears of death duties and excess profits duty, Mr. Chamberlain said that discussions were still proceeding on the question of the liability of the co-operative societies to income-tax, and they hoped to reach an agreement. The matter could not rest where it was, he said, and he had set down a provisional sum of revenue of £750,000 for the year without settling the method of obtaining it. After indicating small increases in the duties on matches and mechanical lighters, the application of the machinery of the Import Duties Act to the silk and artificial silk industry, the renewal of the hops duty, and an additional Excise duty on British sparkling wines, the Chancellor said that he would impose a duty of 1d. a gallon on heavy hydro-carbon oils, with an Excise duty on all stocks of over 10,000 gallons. There was, he next said, an unanswerable case for an increase of the duties upon the heavier class of road vehicles in the goods class, and he therefore imposed substantial increases from Jan. 1, 1934. From these he estimated a yield in a full year of £1,750,000, which would go to the Road Fund. All these changes raised the estimated revenue to £714,777,000, giving a surplus of £17,291,000, without making any allowance for the Sinking Fund. He announced that he was not proposing to make any provision for the redemption of debt, and that owing to the conversion of the War Loans he would only have to borrow about £7,500,000. Because of the drop in revenue from beer, he had come to the conclusion that there must be some reduction in the price and some improvement in the quality. The existing plan of taxation would be abandoned, and beer would from that day be charged at the rate of 24s. per bulk barrel up to and including a gravity of 1.037 degrees, with a rise of 2s. per degree over that gravity. The result would be that the retail price would be reduced by 1d. per pint and the quality would be improved. The brewers had promised to increase the proportion of home-grown barley used. Mr. Chamberlain put the loss of revenue on this account at £14,000,000, reducing his free balance to £3,291,000. He was not prepared to lower the income-tax, but had decided to revert to the old system of equal half-yearly payments. The postponement of revenue involved would be £12,000,000, and this would be largely met by transferring a sum of £10,000,000 from the depreciation fund attached to the Five per cent. War Loan which was no longer required. He was thus left with a final surplus of £1,291,000. Before reaching this point, Mr. Chamberlain had examined the suggestion that the psychological effect of a reduction of direct taxation

would stimulate business. But he asked what would happen if the reaction did not materialise? Looking round the world he saw that badly unbalanced Budgets were the rule rather than the exception. The one country that had stood the test of these difficult times with the greatest measure of success was the United Kingdom. We were free from the fear that things were going to get worse, and we were free largely because we had balanced our Budgets. As to the future, the Chancellor said that at home they had at least made a good beginning. The most hopeful prospect for any considerable advance towards prosperity lay in collaboration with other nations, and he voiced the prayer of the whole House that the Prime Minister's mission to President Roosevelt might prove fruitful in establishing a clearer perception among the nations of the possibilities of common action for the benefit of the world. The Chancellor was congratulated by Sir Herbert Samuel on the following day on resisting the appeals from once responsible quarters to have an unbalanced Budget. On May 4 a resolution was passed giving authority to increase the Exchange Equalisation Account, used to keep the pound stable, out of the Consolidated Fund from £150,000,000 to £350,000,000, and the Finance Bill was formally brought in. The second reading was secured on May 17 after the defeat of a motion for rejection by 368 to 48. Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for taxing co-operative societies was carried by 328 to 109 on May 22. He explained that the societies were being asked to pay only what the Raeburn Commission and the majority report of the Royal Commission on Income Tax had declared to be their proper share of the national taxation. Beyond the co-operative societies only the mutual insurance societies would be affected, and they would merely be brought upon the same basis of taxation as their competitors. As a result of the failure of the Government's efforts to obtain an agreed scheme, they had decided to tax all undistributed profits, the dividends being regarded as a trading expense. Mr. Hore-Belisha added that it was estimated that the proposals would raise about £1,050,000. During the committee stage on May 24, the Chancellor said that he was prepared to exempt coast-wise shipping from the operation of the duty on fuel oil. The co-operative societies clause was read a second time by 253 to 77, and added to the Bill on May 25, and on the following day the committee stage was concluded. The concession to coast-wise shipping was agreed to during the report stage on June 19, when another amendment was passed permitting holders of off-licences to sell spirits in half-pint bottles. The report stage came to an end on June 20, and three days later the third reading was carried after a Labour motion for rejection had been defeated by 290 to 42. The Bill received the Royal Assent on June 28, after a rapid progress through the House of Lords.

THE HOUSING POLICY.—The adjustment of the nation's housing policy to the changing conditions was sought by two measures—the Rent (Restriction Amendment) Bill and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Bill, both presented by the Minister of Health. The main object of the latter was to encourage the building of the smaller types of houses by private enterprise. The existing subsidies were abolished except in

respect of slum clearances, and building societies were helped to finance the building of houses for letting. Sir Edward Hilton Young, moving the second reading on Dec. 15, said the Government believed that capital could now be normally directed into the building of small houses of the type that could be let at 7s. 6d. a week, exclusive of rates. The abolition of the subsidy would be accompanied by precautions, such as the continued control for five years of the rent on pre-1919 small houses, and the payment of the subsidy for houses already applied for. A Labour motion for rejection was defeated by 238 to 42, and the second reading was agreed to. During the committee stage on Feb. 28, Sir Edward declined to change the date on which the Bill would come into operation, but moved an amendment, which was agreed to, accepting for subsidy houses contained in plans which had reached a reasonable degree of preparation before the introduction of the Bill. He declared on March 6, when the third reading was secured, after a motion for rejection had been negatived by 233 to 66, that the Government was determined to press the war against the slum evil, and he proposed to call on local authorities to prepare surveys of the slums in their areas and programmes which would distinguish between re-conditioning and clearance, with a time limit upon their completion. The Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on March 23, and a third time on April 26, receiving the Royal Assent on May 12. Moving the second reading of the other Bill, the Health Minister said on Dec. 22 that the system of control was essentially temporary in spite of its long duration and was justified so long as there was a dearth of houses. Since 1920 circumstances had changed and now all the more expensive houses would be de-controlled. Regarding the houses built to let to the more poorly-paid wage-earners, he said one-sixth of this class had been de-controlled, with the result that rents had been increased on an average by 85 per cent. more than the rents of controlled houses in the same class. That meant that de-control of these houses must temporarily cease until the supply caught up with the demand. Control would not be re-imposed on any house already de-controlled. The Bill would give protection to the vast majority of small tenants for five years, and landlords would obtain easier possession of their property for their own legitimate use. The Bill was read a second time on the following day after the defeat by 326 to 111 of an amendment by Mr. Buchanan. When it came before the committee, on the Solicitor-General's motion it was agreed that the Bill should come into force on Sept. 29, 1933, in England and Wales and on Nov. 28 in Scotland. The committee stage was completed on April 11, and the third reading was obtained by 301 to 6 on May 15. The Lords made little change and the Bill received the Royal Assent on July 18, when it was stated that under its provisions some 500,000 houses passed out of control, while on a change of tenancy a further 1,850,000 houses would become de-controlled.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING.—The Government's proposals to enable producers to organise effectively and to stop imports of agricultural produce were embodied in the Agricultural Marketing Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. Elliot in the Commons on

March 13. Under the measure the Board of Trade were empowered to make orders regulating the importation of any specified agricultural product if a marketing scheme dealing with that branch of the industry were in force or being prepared. The Minister of Agriculture said that the Bill set out to hold and improve the position of British agriculture, to make the re-organisation of British agriculture a contribution to the cure of world-wide economic chaos, and to make agriculture give a lead to other industries by becoming the best instead of the least organised industry. They must try, he said, to establish an equilibrium of price levels and replacement of value as the criterion of what should be asked from the consumer for produce. Mr. Elliot mentioned that nine new marketing schemes had been prepared. A Labour amendment was rejected by 314 to 62 and the second reading secured on *March 20*, the Bill being referred to a standing committee. The third reading was carried on *May 30* after a motion for rejection had been defeated by 271 to 56. The Lords made certain amendments with which the Commons disagreed, but both Houses accepted a new clause permitting the validity or orders under the Bill to be challenged within 28 days. The Royal Assent was given on *July 18*.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.—While negotiations for a new trade agreement between Great Britain and Russia were proceeding, they were stopped by the arrest of a number of British subjects in Moscow, and the Government at once secured the power to prohibit importations of all Russian goods. Moving the second reading of the enabling Bill on *April 5*, Sir John Simon explained that its passage was required to give the Government a free hand. They sincerely regretted the interruption of the negotiations, but as they could not secure a fair trial for the arrested Britons they could do nothing but ask to be equipped with the same powers to control Russian imports as the Soviet Government already possessed to control British imports. That might help to bring home to the Soviet Government the feeling of the British people in this matter and do something to help British subjects in peril. Sir Stafford Cripps moved the rejection of the Bill which he suggested was a victory for that anti-Russian bias which had seized the opportunity given it by factitious excitement. Sir Herbert Samuel declined to refuse the powers, but asked that the Bill should be connected only with the case of the British engineers, and as this assurance was not given, Sir Herbert's supporters abstained from the division. The amendment for rejection was negatived by 247 to 48 and the second reading was agreed to. On *April 6*, after Sir Austen Chamberlain had declared that the only issue was to secure justice for the arrested men, Mr. Runciman gave the promise and the Liberals then supported the Bill. An amendment that a proclamation under the Bill should only be valid for three months unless Parliament passed a resolution praying for its continuance was added, and the remaining stages were secured immediately. The Royal Assent was given on *April 14*. The convicted Britons having been released before the expiry of three months, no further proclamation was necessary, and negotiations for a new trade agreement were in progress when Parliament adjourned.

REGULATING ROAD TRANSPORT.—An attempt to place road transport under the same conditions as the railways was made in the Road and Rail Traffic Bill presented on *April 7*. Moving the second reading on *May 3*, Mr. Oliver Stanley, the new Minister of Transport, said that the Bill did not pretend to settle the whole transport problem. It was an attempt to give the user of transport a choice between systems, none of which possessed any undue advantage over any other such as a concealed subsidy. The Government's only desire was to give the country the best transport system of all kinds, and he warned the road and rail industries that if they did not organise some division of function by agreement between themselves, someone would have to organise it for them. The Bill, he claimed, approximated road transport to rail transport in the three points which at present made the competition of road transport unfair—regulation of services, regulations for safety and regularity of services. Three forms of licences were to be issued, and with regard to the removal of restrictions on the railways, Mr. Oliver declared that the Bill abolished all he could find which were not now required by the considerations for which they were originally framed. These considerations were that the railways must be safe and that they must not be able to exploit monopolistic powers. A Labour amendment was rejected by 302 to 38, and the Bill was read a second time and sent to a standing committee. The report stage was opened on *July 19*, and concluded on the following day, and on *July 21* an amendment for its rejection was defeated by 163 to 25 and the Bill read a third time. The House of Lords gave it a first reading on *July 25*, and the remaining stages were left over until after the recess.

LONDON TRANSPORT.—The whole system of public transport—trams, buses and trains—in the metropolitan area was centralised and placed under one authority by the London Passenger Transport Bill, which had been carried over from the previous Parliament by a special resolution after being considered by a joint committee of the two Houses. The measure was originally introduced by Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Labour Minister of Transport, and adopted by the National Government, and the former Conservative opposition was not entirely removed by amendments made by Mr. Pybus when the committee stage began on *Nov. 29*. One of these substituted trustees for the Minister as the agent to appoint members of the new Board to be set up to co-ordinate passenger traffic, while another made the Railway Rates Tribunal the arbiter for facilities and fares instead of the Minister. When the report stage was concluded on *Feb. 13*, a clause was added transferring to the Board the powers which the London County Council possessed to run passenger steamers, provided the Council favoured the proposal. The third reading was agreed to on the following day after the defeat by 232 to 46 of a Conservative amendment for rejection. Mr. Pybus said that the Bill provided the only practicable plan for the necessary co-ordination of London's passenger transport. The Government were satisfied that full efficiency and the requisite economies could not be achieved without unity of management, which required complete amalgamation and unified ownership, and they wanted without delay a

Board to deal with London passenger traffic as a whole. Before the second reading was carried in the House of Lords on *March 2*, a motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was negatived by 155 to 13. The London Passenger Transport Board was set up and came into operation on *July 1*, when the whole of the tramway, tube and omnibus systems of the Metropolis were transferred to the new authority, which also exercised functions over suburban railway systems.

REFORMING LONDON'S POLICE.—As a result of a report presented by Lord Trenchard, the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, the Government introduced a bill to effect a number of reforms in the Force by broadening the basis of recruitment. The main proposals were the institution of a Police College, where university and public and secondary school recruits could be trained for the higher ranks, and the creation of a short-service branch, in which constables should retire after ten years' service. New conditions were set up in regard to the Police Federation and its powers. Sir John Gilmour, moving the second reading of the Bill on *May 23*, reminded the House that the Force had been in existence for over a century, but there had been little change in its organisation. The scheme

for recruitment to the higher ranks was neither new nor novel, and there was no intention to set up a privileged officer class. Mr. Lansbury's motion for rejection was defeated by 225 to 60, and the Bill was read a second time. The standing committee to which it was referred made little alteration, and on *June 26* the report stage and third reading were secured, a rejection motion being negatived by 220 to 52, an amendment to omit the part reconstituting the Police Federation by 245 to 53, and another to delete the short-service provisions by 180 to 62. Sir John Gilmour denied that there was any desire to abolish the Police Federation, and said that the rank and file would still be able to present their grievances to the authorities. The reforms, he claimed, were a means of improving the efficiency of the Force, which had failed at certain parts of its work, such as the detection of housebreakers. The Bill was passed by the Lords and received the Royal Assent on *July 18*.

ADJOURNMENT.

Parliament adjourned on *July 28* until *Nov. 7*, with the now customary provision that it should be summoned to meet earlier if it were in the public interest.

§ OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

<i>Speaker (re-elected Nov. 3, 1931),</i> Capt. The Rt. Hon. Edward A. FitzRoy, M.P. for Daventry	£5,000
<i>Secretary,</i> Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph Verney, C.I.E., C.V.O.	£700
<i>Chairman of Committees,</i> Rt. Hon. Sir D. H. Herbert, K.B.E., M.P.	£2,500
<i>Deputy Chairman,</i> Capt. R. C. Bourne, M.P.	£1,000
<i>Clerk of the House of Commons,</i> Sir Horace Christian Dawkins, K.C.B., M.B.E.	£3,000
<i>Clerk Asst.,</i> Gilbert F. Montrieux Campion, C.B.	£1,800
<i>Second do.,</i> F. W. Metcalfe	£1,200
<i>Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees,</i> Bryan Fell, C.B.	£1,000 to £1,200
<i>Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills,</i> E. P. Colombe, C.B.	£1,000 to £1,200
<i>Clerk of the Journals,</i> C. R. Turner	£1,000 to £1,200
<i>Senior Clerks,</i> Sir J. S. Horsburgh-Porter, Bart.; W. K. Gibbons; O. C. Williams; G. W. H. Throckmorton; B. H. Coode; A. W. M. Bull; C. R. P. Diver; E. A. Fellowes; R. A. W. Dent; L. A. Abraham	each £650 to £900
<i>Assist. Clerks,</i> N. J. Lockton; S. St. G. S. Kingdom; E. J. H. Edenborough; D. J. Gordon; R. St. G. Drennan; K. R. Mackenzie; S. C. Hawtreay; S. Gordon; T. G. B. Cocks; J. S. Crawford; H. R. M. Farmer; A. C. Marples	each £150 to £600
<i>Accountant,</i> J. Luxford	£400 to £650
<i>Assist. Accountant,</i> C. L. Watson	£200 to £350
<i>Vote Office Principal Clerk,</i> Maj. B. T. St. John	£650
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms,</i> Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.	£1,200
<i>Deputy Sergeant,</i> Walter H. Erskine, M.B.E.	£800
<i>Assistant do.,</i> Paymaster Capt. R. Butcher, C.M.G., C.V.O.	£700
<i>Chaplain to the Speaker,</i> Rev. Canon Wm. H. Carnegie, M.A.	£400
<i>Counsel to the Speaker,</i> Sir F. Liddell, K.C.B., K.C.	£1,800
<i>Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer,</i> Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph Verney, C.I.E., C.V.O.	£800
<i>Librarian,</i> A. E. A. W. Smyth, C.B.E.	£1,000 to £1,200
<i>Assistant do.,</i> Vivian Kitto	£400 to £600
<i>Shorthand Writer,</i> H. A. Stevens	fees
<i>Official Reports (Editor),</i> T. H. Parr	£550 to £600

§ For Salaries see note, p. 279.

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THE eighth Parliament of King George V., elected on October 27, 1931. 472 Conservative; 13 National Labour; 35 Liberal Nationalists; 33 Liberals; 3 National Independents. Total for National Government, 556. Labour 52; Independent Liberals 4; Independents 3. Total against National Government, 59.

	DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS				POLITICAL ALLEGIANCE, NOV. 1932.		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Government	Opposition	Government Majority.
England	230	255	7	492	464	28	+436
Wales & Monmouth	24	11	1	36	16	20	-4
Scotland	38	33	3	74	65	9	+56
Northern Ireland...	8	4	1	13	11	2	+9
Total	300	303	12	615	556	59	+497

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

ABBREVIATIONS.—C. = Conservative; Com. = Communist; Ind. = Independent; L. = Liberal; L. Nat. = Liberal Nationalist; Lab. = Labour; N. Lab. = National Labour; N.P. = New Party; Nat. = Nationalist.

The numbers before the Constituency provide a key to the Geographical List on pages 265-278.

	May.		May.
Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir F. D., Bt. (L.)		Beaumont, M. W. (C), 262Aylesbury	20,441
277N. Cornwall	1,546	Beaumont, Hon. R. E. B. (C), 194Central	
Adams, D. M. (Lab.), 41S. Poplar	4,288	Portsmouth	10,121
Adams, S. V. T. (C), 143W. Leeds	10,347	Beit, Sir A. L., Bt. (C), 44S.E. St. Pancras	9,280
Agnew, Lt.-Com. P. G., R.N. (C), 276Cam-		Belisha, Maj. L. Hore- (L), 191Downport	14,420
borne	3,804	Benn, Sir A. Shirley, Bt., K.B.E. (C),	
Afinaworth, Lt.-Col. C. (C), 102Bury	14,443	216Park, Sheffield	10,609
Albery, I. J., M.C. (C), 349Gravesend	9,922	Bennett, Capt. Sir E. N. (N. Lab.), 494	
Alexander, Brig.-Gen. Sir W., K.B.E., C.B.,		Central Cardiff	13,362
C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (C), 544Cent.		Bernays, R. H. (L), 98V. Bristol	13,214
Glasgow	10,091	Betterton, Lt. Hon. Sir H. B., Bt., C.B.E.	
Allon, Sir J. Sandeman (C), 160W.		(C), 408Rushcliffe	22,494
Derby	23,125	Bevan, Anconin (Lab.), 523Ebbw Vale	unop.
Allen, Maj. J. S., M.C., T.D. (C), 70W. Bir-		Bevan, Stuart, K.C. (C), 25Holborn	13,178
kenhead	9,665	Birchall, Maj. Sir J. D. (C), 140N.E. Leeds	21,377
Allen, W., K.C. (C), 226Burton	2,399	Bird, Sir R., Bt. (C), 253W. Wolverhampton	9,091
Allen, Lt.-Col. Sir W. J., K.B.E., D.S.O. (C),		Blaker, Sir R., Bt. (C), 388Southborne	24,501
609Armagh	unop.	Blindell, J. (L. Nat.), 338Holland	21,535
Amery, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S.		Bolst, Capt. C. C. A. L. Erskine (C),	
(C), 80Sparkbrook	14,979	85Blackpool	33,426
Applin, Lt.-Col. R. V. K., D.S.O. (C),		Boothby, R. J. G. (C), 563E. Aberken	10,097
384Enfield	10,866	Borodale, Lt. Visct., B.N. (C), 12Peckham	8,241
Apsley, Lord, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (C), 96Central		Bossom, A. C. (C), 351Maidstone	20,624
Bristol	7,168	Boulton, W. W. (C), 212Central Sheffield	8,377
Aake, Sir R. W., Bt. (L. Nat.), 178E. New-		Bourne, Capt. R. C. (C), 190Oxford City	unop.
castle	10,346	Bowater, Sir V., Bt. (C), 10City of London	unop.
Astbury, Lt.-Com. F. W. (C), 209W. Sal-		Bower, Lt.-Com. R. T., R.N. (C), 463Clee-	
ford	11,763	land	10,548
Astor, Viscountess (C), 193Sutton	10,204	Bowyer, Capt. Sir G. E. W., Bt., M.C. (C),	
Astor, Maj. Hon. J. J. (C), 347Dover	19,962	263Buckingham	12,047
Atholl, Duchess of, D.B.K. (C), 593Kinross		Boyce, H. Leslie (C), 122Gloucester	9,978
and Western	5,695	Boyd, A. T. Lennox (C), 258Mid Bedford	1,427
Attlee, Maj. C. R. (Lab.), 50Limehouse	551	Brabazon, Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore, M.C. (C),	
Bailey, E. A. G. S. (C), 166Gorton	4,912	235Wallasey	32,449
Baillie, Sir A., Bt. (C), 588Linthgow	3,520	Bracken, B. J. (C), 38N. Paddington	14,204
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. S. (C), 456Bradley	unop.	Braithwaite, J. G. (C), 215Hillsborough	6,500
Balfour, G. (C), 24Hampstead	31,453	Braithwaite, Maj. A. N., D.S.O., M.C. (C),	
Balfour, Capt. H. H., M.C. (C), 350		460Buckrose	unop.
Thanet	21,666	Brass, Capt. Sir W. (C), 357Clitheroe	9,441
Banluc, Lord (C), 364Lonsdale	5,602	Briant, F. (L), 34N. Lambeth	7,602
Banfield, J. W. (Lab.), 242Wednesbury	3,779	Briscoe, Capt. R. G., M.C. (C), 265Cam-	
Banks, Sir R. Mitchell, K.C., 454Stewin-		bridge	12,729
don	4,794	Brise, Maj. E. A. Ruggles (C), 318Maldon	12,077
Barrie, Sir C., K.B.E. (L. Nat.), 219South-		Broadbent, Col. J. (C), 64Ashton	4,576
ampton	27,844	Brocklebank, C. E. R. (C), 155Fairfield	16,676
Barton, Capt. B. K., M.C. (C), 133Central		Brown, Charles (Lab.), 406Mansfield	5,562
Hull	3,660	Brown, Col. D. C. (C), 402Hezham	13,021
Bateman, A. L. (C), 10N. Camberwell	765	Brown, E., M.C. (L. Nat.), 528Leith	12,447
Batey, J. (Lab.), 313Spennyoor	4,000	Brown, Brig.-Gen. H. Clifton (C), 260	
Beauchamp, Sir B. C., Bt. (C), 238E. Wal-		Newbury	unop.
thamston	8,822	Browne, Capt. A. C. (C), 606West Belfast	9,107

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
Buchan, J. C.H. (C), 600 <i>Soot. Univ.</i>	unop.	Cranborne, Viscount (C), 301 <i>S. Dorset</i>	12,475
Buchanan, G. (Lab.), 545 <i>Gorbals</i>	8,014	Cripps, Hon. Sir S., K.C. (Lab.), 67 <i>E. Bristol</i>	499
Buller, Lt.-Col. Sir M. Manningham, Bt. (C), 181 <i>Northampton</i>	14,919	Croft, Br.-Gen. Sir H. Page, Bt., C.M.G., T.D. (C), 86 <i>Bournemouth</i>	29,921
Bullock, Capt. H. M., M.B.E. (C), 371 <i>Waterloo</i>	unop.	Crooke, J. S. (C), 72 <i>Deritend</i>	10,521
Burghley, Lord (C), 399 <i>Peterborough</i>	12,434	Crookshank, Col. C. de W. (C), 88 <i>Bootle</i>	8,806
Burgin, Dr. E. Leslie (L), 257 <i>Luton</i>	24,118	Crookshank, Capt. H. F. C. (C), 379 <i>Gainsborough</i>	6,830
Burgett, J. G. (C), 529 <i>N. Aberdeen</i>	14,178	Cross, R. H. (C), 204 <i>Rossendale</i>	3,117
Burton, Col. H. W., O.B.E. (C), 432 <i>Sulbury</i>	2,571	Crossley, A. C. (C), 188 <i>Oldham</i>	22,064
Butler, R. A. (C), 320 <i>Saffron Walden</i>	16,033	Cruddas, Lt.-Col. B., D.S.O. (C), 403 <i>Wanabeck</i>	9,533
Butt, Sir A., Bt. (C), 54 <i>Batham</i>	18,812	Culverwell, C. T. (C), 100 <i>West Bristol</i>	34,389
Cadogan, Maj. Hon. E., C.B. (C), 385 <i>Finchley</i>	27,846	Curry, A. C. (L. Nat.), 304 <i>Bishop Auckland</i>	755
Cain, Hon. A. R. Nall- (C), 159 <i>Waverley</i>	23,973	Dagger, G. (Lab.), 521 <i>Abertillery</i>	unop.
Caine, G. R. Hall, C.B.E. (C), 299 <i>E. Dorset</i>	1,910	Dalkeith, Earl of (C), 597 <i>Rozburgh & Selkirk</i>	3,974
Campbell, Sir E. T. (C), 102 <i>Bromley</i>	37,812	Davidson, Rt. Hon. J. C. C., C.H., C.B. (C), 334 <i>Hemel Hempstead</i>	13,925
Campbell, Rear-Adm. G. W. (C), D.S.O. (Nat.), 102 <i>Burnley</i>	8,209	Davies, E. C., K.C. (L. Nat.), 526 <i>Montgomery</i>	unop.
Cape, T. (Lab.), 283 <i>Workington</i>	3,304	Davies, D. I. (Lab.), 519 <i>Pontypriid</i>	7,814
Caporri, A. C. (C), 187 <i>W. Nottingham</i>	5,633	Davies, Maj. G. F. (C), 420 <i>Coil</i>	6,119
Carpenter, Sir A. Boyd- (C), 433 <i>Chertsey</i>	26,308	Davies, R. J. (Lab.), 372 <i>West Houghton</i>	2,460
Carver, Maj. W. H. (C), 462 <i>Lowdownshire</i>	unop.	Davison, Sir W. H., K.B.E. (C), 312 <i>Ken-sington</i>	unop.
Cassels, J. D., K.C. (C), 121 <i>N. Camberwell</i>	8,888	Dawson, Sir P. (C), 37 <i>W. Lewisham</i>	24,333
Castlereagh, Viscount (C), 611 <i>Down</i>	unop.	Denman, Hon. R. (N. Lab.), 138 <i>Central Leeds</i>	15,863
Cautley, Sir H. S., Bt., K.C. (C), 441 <i>E. Grinstead</i>	29,705	Denville, A. (C), 177 <i>Central Newcastle</i>	20,309
Cayzer, Sir C., Bt. (C), 267 <i>Chester</i>	6,404	de Rothschild, J. A. E., D.C.M. (L), 341 <i>of Ely</i>	13,849
Cayzer, Maj. Sir H. R., Bt. (C), 196 <i>Portsmouth, S.</i>	24,919	Devlin, J. (N), 622 <i>Fermanagh</i>	5,549
Cazalet, Thelma (C), 26 <i>E. Islington</i>	14,110	Dickie, J. P. (L. Nat.), 397 <i>Consett</i>	2,547
Cazalet, Capt. V., M.C. (C), 452 <i>Chyppenhain</i>	6,304	Dixey, A. C. N. (C), 281 <i>Penrith</i>	1,492
'edil, Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh (C), 486 <i>Oxford U.</i>	unop.	Dixon, Capt. Rt. Hon. H., O.B.E. (C), 603 <i>E. Belfast</i>	19,021
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Sir A., K.G. (C), 82 <i>W. Birmingham</i>	11,941	Dobbie, W. (Lab.), 205 <i>Rotherham</i>	15,874
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. N. (C), 74 <i>Edgbaston</i>	27,928	Donner, P. W. (C), 29 <i>W. Islington</i>	4,510
Chapman, Col. R., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (C), 309 <i>Houghton le Spring</i>	2,849	Doran, E. (C), 231 <i>N. Tottenham</i>	4,521
Chapman, Sir S. (C), 539 <i>S. Edinburgh</i>	unop.	Dower, Capt. A. V. G. (C), 224 <i>Stockport</i>	24,407
Chorlton, A. E. L., C.B.E. (C), 169 <i>Plattling</i>	5,790	Doyle, Sir N. Grattan (C), 179 <i>N. Newcastle</i>	24,454
Chotzner, A. J. (C), 246 <i>Upton</i>	5,108	Drewe, C. (C), 293 <i>Hendon</i>	7,291
Christie, J. A. (C), 395 <i>S. Norfolk</i>	10,047	Duckworth, G. A. V. (C), 413 <i>Shrewsbury</i>	9,147
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., C.H. (C), 316 <i>Epping</i>	20,286	Dugdale, Capt. T. L. (C), 464 <i>Richmond, Yorks</i>	unop.
Clarke, F. E. (C), 346 <i>Dartford</i>	6,746	Duggan, H. J. (C), 322 <i>Acton</i>	12,272
Clarry, R. G. (C), 492 <i>Newport, Mon.</i>	8,591	Duncan, J. A. L. (C), 30 <i>N. Kensington</i>	12,017
Clay, Col. Rt. Hon. H. H. Spender, C.M.G., M.C. (C), 353 <i>Tonbridge</i>	22,394	Dunglass, Lord (C), 584 <i>Lanark</i>	8,860
Clayton, Sir G. C., C.B.E., Ph.D. (C), 274 <i>Wirral</i>	34,818	Eady, G. H. (C), 90 <i>Central Bradford</i>	9,289
Clive, Lt.-Col. G. Windsor, C.M.G. (C), 411 <i>Ludlow</i>	15,017	Eales, J. F., K.C. (C), 75 <i>Edlington</i>	18,996
Clydesdale, Marquis of (C), 595 <i>E. Renfrew</i>	15,253	Eastwood, J. F., O.B.E. (C), 398 <i>Kettering</i>	8,716
Cobb, Sir C. S., K.B.E., M.V.O. (C), 17 <i>West Fulham</i>	12,093	Eden, Capt. R. A., M.C. (C), 449 <i>Warwick</i>	29,323
Cochrane, Com. Hon. A. D., D.S.O., R.N. (C), 573 <i>Dunbarton</i>	3,045	Edge, Sir W. (L. Nat.), 374 <i>Boncorth</i>	14,256
Cocks, F. Seymour (Lab.), 405 <i>Broxton</i>	1,590	Edmondson, Maj. A. J. (C), 409 <i>Banbury</i>	unop.
Colfox, Maj. W. P., M.C. (C), 302 <i>Dorset</i> , W. Collins, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir G. P., K.B.E., C.M.G. (L. Nat.), 456 <i>Greenock</i>	5,239	Edwards, C. C.B.E. (Lab.), 522 <i>Redditch</i>	unop.
Colman, Nigel C. D. (C), 32 <i>Brixton</i>	7,163	Elliott, Rt. Hon. W. E., M.C. (C), 528 <i>Kelvingrove</i>	9,066
Colville, Lt.-Col. D. J. (C), 289 <i>N. Midlothian</i>	13,710	Ellis, Sir R. G., Bt. (C), 221 <i>Winchester</i>	16,302
Conant, R. J. E. (C), 283 <i>Chesterfield</i>	5,980	Ellis, W. Craven- (C), 118 <i>Southampton</i>	28,724
Cook, T. R. A. M. (C), 394 <i>N. Norfolk</i>	6,953	Ellistoun, Capt. G. S., M.C. (C), 84 <i>Blackburn</i>	24,310
Cooke, Dr. J. D. (C), 238 <i>Hammer-smith</i>	12,628	Elmley, Viscount (L. Nat.), 392 <i>E. Norfolk</i>	19,383
Cooper, A. Duff, D.S.O. (C), 602 <i>St. George's</i>	unop.	Emmott, C. E. G. C. (C), 554 <i>Springburn</i>	34
Copeland, Mrs. Ida (C), 228 <i>Stoke</i>	6,654	Eutwick, Maj. C.F., M.C., K.C. (C), 86 <i>Bolton</i>	22,649
Courtauld, Maj. J. S., M.C. (C), 444 <i>Richester</i>	37,671	Erskine, Lord (C), 419 <i>Weston super Mare</i>	29,350
Courthope, Lt.-Col. Sir G. L., Bt., M.C. (C), 432 <i>Rye</i>	unop.	Essenhigh, R. C. (C), 267 <i>Newton</i>	381
Cove, W. G. (Lab.), 513 <i>Aberdeen</i>	6,651	Estcourt, Capt. T. E. Sotherton- (C), 476 <i>Pontefract</i>	3,971
Cowan, D. M. (L), 602 <i>Southall Universities</i>	unop.	Evans, Capt. A. (C), 496 <i>South Cardiff</i>	5,584
Cradock, Sir R., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (C), 492 <i>English Universities</i>	1,286	Evans, D. Owen (L), 509 <i>Cardigan-shire</i>	4,571
		Evans, Capt. E. L., 528 <i>Welsh Univ.</i>	1,125
		Evans, Capt. R. T. (L), 508 <i>Cardiff</i>	1,214
		Evans, P. V. Emrys- (C), 290 <i>S. Derbyshire</i>	10,007
		Everard, W. Lindsay (C), 377 <i>Melton</i>	22,255
		Falle, Sir B., Bt. (C), 192 <i>N. Portsmouth</i>	14,149
		Fermoy, Lord (C), 393 <i>King's Lynn</i>	23,623
		Fielden, E. B. (C), 165 <i>Exchange</i>	15,534

	Maj.		Maj.
Fitzroy, Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A. (C), 397	unop.	Hanley, D. A. (C), 14 Deptford	4,314
<i>Doverbury (The Speaker)</i>		Hannon, P. J. H. (C), 721 <i>Walsley</i>	39,642
Flanagan, W. H. (C), 154 Clayton	4,903	Harbord, A. (L. Nat.), 123 Gt. Yarmouth	15,973
Fleming, E. L., K.C. (C), 271 Withington	14,718	Harris, Sir P. A. Bt. (L), 65 W. Bethnal Green	6,253
Flint, A. J. (N. Lab.), 281 <i>Leiston</i>	2	Hartington, Marquess of, M.B.E. (C), 291	unop.
Foot, D. M. (L), 133 Dundee	19,475	<i>West Derbyshire</i>	
Foot, I. (L), 273 <i>Boadicea</i>	unop.	Hartland, G. A. (C), 182 Norwich	10,588
Ford, Sir P. J., Bt. (C), 538 N. Edinburgh	17,590	Harvey, G. (C), 23 Kennington	8,183
Fox, Sir G. W., Bt. (C), 410 <i>Enley</i>	9,444	Harvey, C. M. Barclay (C), 254 Kincardine	5,376
Fraser, Capt. I., C.B.E. (C), 43 N. St. Pancras	10,233	Harvey, Maj. S. E. (C), 208 <i>Totnes</i>	6,552
Fraser, J. A. Lovat (N. Lab.), 425 <i>Lichfield</i>	10,679	Haslam, Dr. H. C. (C), 380 Hornacastle	9,212
Freemantle, Lt.-Col. Sir F. E., O.B.E., M.D.	26,401	Haslam, Sir J. (C), 87 <i>Bottom</i>	29,666
(C), 337 St. Albans	5,966	Headlam, Lt.-Col. C. M., D.S.O., O.B.E. (C), 303 <i>Barnard Castle</i>	2,434
Fuller, Capt. A. G. (C), 162 <i>Ardrick</i>	5,935	Healy, Cahir (Nat.), 612 <i>Fermanagh</i>	5,996
Galbraith, J. F. W., K.C. (C), 434 E. Surrey	12,292	Heilgers, Capt. F. F. A. (C), 431 <i>Bury St. Edmunds</i>	unop.
Ganzoni, Sir J., Bt. (C), 132 <i>Leitch</i>	14,197	Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (Lab.), 286 <i>Clay Cross</i>	15,638
Gault, Lt.-Col. A. H., D.S.O., O.B.E. (C), 427 <i>Taunton</i>	5,387	Henderson, Lt.-Col. Sir V. L., M.C. (C), 314	unop.
George, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd, O.M. (L), 493	5,046	<i>Chelmsford</i>	24,206
<i>Caernarvon</i>	4,227	Heneage, Lt.-Col. A. P., D.S.O. (C), 381 <i>Louth</i>	3,595
George, Maj. G. Lloyd (L), 527 <i>Fenbrook</i>	21,688	Hepburn, P. G. T. Buchanan (C), 151 E. <i>Taxteith</i>	19,091
George, Megan Lloyd (C), 504 <i>Anglesey</i>	7,159	Hepworth, J. (C), 91 E. <i>Bradford</i>	6,753
Gilson, C. H. (C), 477 <i>Pudsey</i>	21,449	Herbert, Rt. Hon. Sir D. H., K.B.E. (C), 328	unop.
Gillet, Sir G. M. (N. Lab.), 15 <i>Finsbury</i>	20,130	<i>Watford</i>	24,653
Gilmour, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt., D.S.O.	4,972	Herbert, Capt. S. (C), 59 <i>Abbey</i>	unop.
(C), 551 <i>Pollok</i>	5,583	Hicks, G. (Lab.), 61 E. <i>Woolwich</i>	608
Gledhill, G. (C), 125 <i>Halifax</i>	unop.	Hills, Maj. Rt. Hon. J. W. (C), 478 <i>Ripon</i>	22,772
Glossop, C. W. H. (C), 475 <i>Penistone</i>	9,154	Hirst, G. H. (Lab.), 485 <i>Wentworth</i>	17,399
Gluckstein, L. H. (C), 185 E. <i>Nottingham</i>	5,345	Hoare, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G. (C), 13 <i>Chelsea</i>	18,289
Glyn, Maj. R. G. C., M.C. (C), 259 <i>Abingdon</i>	14,007	Holdsworth, H. (L), 93 S. <i>Bradford</i>	15,537
Goff, Sir P., K.C. (C), 202 <i>Chatham</i>	9,827	Hope, Capt. Hon. A. O. J., M.C. (C), 712 <i>Aston</i>	16,747
Gouldie, N. B., K.C. (C), 240 <i>Warrington</i>	11,174	Hope, S. (C), 273 <i>Stalybridge</i>	13,306
Goodman, Col. A. W. (C), 27 N. <i>Islington</i>	2,053	Hopkinson, A. (Ind.), 266 <i>Mossley</i>	1,430
Gore, Capt. Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby (C), 426 <i>Stafford</i>	1,377	Hornby, F. (C), 153 <i>Everton</i>	4,400
Gower, Sir R., O.B.E. (C), 203 <i>Gillingham</i>	unop.	Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. (C), 547 <i>Hillhead</i>	13,740
Graham, D. M. (Lab.), 523 <i>Hamilton</i>	3,093	Horobin, I. M. (Nat.), 47 <i>Central South-wark</i>	7,447
Graham, Maj. Sir F., Bt. (C), 280 N. <i>Cumber-land</i>	4,603	Horsburgh, Florence, M.B.E. (C), 524 <i>Dundee</i>	15,083
Granville, E. I. (L. Nat.), 428 <i>Fife</i>	9,746	Howard, T. F., D.C.M. (C), 28 S. <i>Islington</i>	7,161
Graves, Marjorie (C), 21 S. <i>Hackney</i>	344	Howitt, Dr. A. B., C.V.O. (C), 100 <i>Reading</i>	15,162
Gray, W. J. Anstruther (C), 586 N. <i>Lanark</i>	2,806	Hudson, Capt. A. U. M. (C), 20 N. <i>Hackney</i>	11,523
Greene, W. P. C. (C), 254 <i>Worcester</i>	unop.	Hudson, R. S. (C), 221 <i>Smithport</i>	16,324
Greenwood, Rt. Hon. A. (Lab.), 234 <i>Wake-field</i>	17,285	Hume, Sir G. (C), 18 <i>Greenwich</i>	15,556
Grenfell, D. R. (Lab.), 515 <i>Gower</i>	12,971	Hunter, Dr. J. (L), 574 <i>Dumfries</i>	19,180
Grenfell, E. C. (C), 2 City of <i>London</i>	4,272	Hunter, Capt. M. J. (C), 378 <i>Brigg</i>	6,195
Gretton, Col. Rt. Hon. J., C.B.E. (C), 421	9,500	Hurl, Sir P. A. (C), 452 <i>Devizes</i>	8,201
<i>Burton</i>	5,935	Hurst, Col. Sir G. B., T.D., K.C. (C), 168	unop.
Griffith, F. Kingsley, M.C. (L), 173 <i>Middle-borough West</i>	16,380	<i>Moss Side</i>	15,262
Griffiths, T. (Lab.), 535 <i>Pontypool</i>	203	Hutchinson, W. G. D. (C), 319 <i>Romford</i>	18,687
Grigg, Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (C), 266 <i>Altrin-cham</i>	10,373	Inskip, Rt. Hon. Sir T. W. H., C.B.E., K.C. (C), 328 <i>Pareham</i>	unop.
Grimston, R. V. (C), 455 <i>Westbury</i>	12,394	Iveagh, Countess of, C.B.E. (C), 220 <i>Southend</i>	33,823
Gritten, W. G. Howard (C), 126 <i>Hartlepool</i>	16,455	Jackson, Sir H. (C), 55 <i>Central Wandsworth</i>	11,647
Groves, T. E. (Lab.), 245 <i>Stratford</i>	12,064	Jackson, J. C., K.C. (C), 361 <i>Heywood</i>	19,514
Grundy, T. W. (Lab.), 479 <i>Rother Valley</i>	6,727	James, Wing-Com. A. W. H., M.C. (C), 400	unop.
Guest, Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E., C.B.E., D.S.O.	16,015	<i>Wellingborough</i>	7,990
(C), 162 <i>Drake</i>	3,017	Jamieson, D., K.C. (C), 549 <i>Marjhill</i>	4,097
Guinness, T. L. E. B. (C), 67 <i>Bath</i>	unop.	Janner, B. (L), 52 <i>Whitechapel</i>	1,149
Gunston, D. W., M.C. (C), 325 <i>Thornbury</i>	31,564	Jenkins, Sir W. (Lab.), 517 <i>Neath</i>	13,642
Guy, J. C. M., M.C. (C), 536 <i>Cent. Edinburgh</i>	27,586	Jennings, R. (C), 312 <i>Sedgefield</i>	6,552
Hacking, Capt. Rt. Hon. D. H., O.B.E. (C), 356 <i>Chorley</i>	4,817	Jesson, Maj. T. E. (C), 201 <i>Rochdale</i>	7,017
Hales, H. K. (C), 227 <i>Hanley</i>	unop.	Joel, D. J. B. (C), 112 <i>Dudley</i>	3,904
Hall, G. H. (Lab.), 497 <i>Aberdare</i>	unop.	John, Will (Lab.), 501 W. <i>Rhondda</i>	18,728
Hall, Capt. W. D.A., M.C. (C), 205 <i>Brecon</i>	unop.	Johnson, R. P. Croom, K.C. (C), 415	unop.
Hamilton, Sir G. (C), 131 <i>Ilford</i>	unop.	<i>Bridgewater</i>	17,067
Hamilton, Sir R. W. (L), 502 <i>Orkney</i>	unop.	Johnston, J. W. (C), 598 <i>Clackmannan</i>	6,796
Hammersley, S. S. (C), 224 <i>Stockport</i>	unop.	Johnston, M. Campbell (C), 117 S. <i>East Ham</i>	2,263
Hanbury, C. (C), 300 N. <i>Dorset</i>	unop.	Johnstone, H. (L), 222 <i>South Shields</i>	10,016

	Maj.		Maj.
Jones, F. Llewellyn. (L. Nat.), 522 Flint.....	24,247	McGovern, J. (Lab.), 552 Shettleston.....	771
Jones, Sir G. W. H. (C), 523 Stoke Newington	10,196	McKeag, W. (L), 308 Durham.....	270
Jones, H. Baydon (L), 520 Merioneth	1,949	McKie, J. H. (C), 277 Galloway	9,817
Jones, Dr. J. H. Morris, M.C. (L. Nat.), 520 Denbigh	unop.	Macley, Hon. J. P. (L), 560 Paisley	10,004
Jones, J. J. (Lab.), 244 Silverton	14,197	McLean, Maj. Sir A. (C), 306 S.W. Norfolk	9,664
Jones, Lewis (L. Nat.), 503 W. Swansea	6,016	Maclean, Neil (Lab.), 446 Swan	605
Jones, Morgan (Lab.), 524 Caerphilly	12,017	McLean, Dr. W. H. (C), 552 Tradeston	1,488
Jones, J. Lees- (C), 152 Blackley	4,325	Macmillan, Capt. H. (C), 225 Stockton	11,031
Ker, J. C., C.A.I., C.I.F. (C), 509 W. Shilling	1,819	Macpherson, Rt. Hon. Sir Ian, Bt., K.C. (L. Nat.), 570 Ross and Cromarty	unop.
Kerr, Lt.-Col. C., D.S.O., M.C. (L. Nat.), 559 Montrose	933	Macquisten, F. A., K.C. (C), 566 Argyll	unop.
Kerr, H. W. (C), 180 Oldham	21,766	Magnay, T. (L. Nat.), 121 Gateshead	12,238
Kimball, L. (C), 376 Loughborough	7,822	Mainwaring, H. (Lab.), 500 E. Rhondda	2,899
Kirkpatrick, W. M. (C), 197 Preston	20,566	Maitland, A. (C), 328 Faversham	12,342
Kirkwood, D. (Lab.), 532 Dunbarton	997	Maitland, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Steel, Bt. (C), 448 Tarnworth	34,044
Knight, G. W. Holford, K.C. (N. Lab.), 186 S. Nottingham	12,269	Makins, Brig.-Gen. E., C.B., D.S.O. (C), 270 Knutsford	unop.
Knox, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. F., K.C.B., C.M.G. (C), 264 Wycombe	30,387	Mallalieu, E. L. (L), 468 Colne Valley	3,385
Lamb, Sir J. Q. (C), 427 Stone	13,080	Mander, G. Le M. (L.), 252 E. Wolverhampton	2,317
Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (L. Nat.), 204 South Molton	22,201	Margesson, Capt. Rt. Hon. H. D. R., M.C. (C), 447 Rugby	13,970
Lampson, Rt. Hon. G. Locker- (C), 391 Wood Green	38,384	Maraden, Com. A. (C), 3 N. Battersea	6,703
Lampson, Comdr. O. Locker, C.M.G., D.S.O. (C), 76 Handsworth	22,441	Martin, T. B. (C), 305 Blaydon	496
Lansbury, Rt. Hon. George (Lab.), 40 Bow & Brunley	4,664	Mason, D. M. (L), 537 E. Edinburgh	7,128
Latham, Sir P., Bt. (C), 465 Scarborough	25,450	Mason, Lt.-Col. G. K. M., D.S.O. (C), 108 N. Croydon	34,200
Law, Sir A. (C), 287 High Peak	17,937	Maxton, J. (Lab.), 541 Bridgton	4,689
Law, R. K. (C), 136 S. W. Hull	13,052	Mayhew, Lt.-Col. J., T.D. (C), 116 N. East Ham	10,061
Lawson, J. J. (Lab.), 306 Chester-le-Street	8,539	Meller, Sir R. J. (C), 438 Middlesham	26,824
Leckie, J. A. (L), 237 Walmsley	6,555	Mills, Sir F., Bt. (C), 122 E. Leyton	6,852
Leech, Dr. J. W. (C), 120 W. Newcastle	15,046	Mills, Maj. J. D., T.D. (C), 320 New Forest	18,192
Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (C), 466 Clapham	14,331	Milne, C., K.C. (C), 576 W. Fife	1,914
Leighton, Maj. B. E. P. (C), 412 Oswestry	15,307	Milne, Sir J. S. Wardlaw, K.B.E. (C), 458 Kidderminster	23,545
Leonard, W. (Lab.), 552 St. Retoloz	811	Milner, Maj. J., M.C. (Lab.), 122 S.E. Leeds	1,736
Levy, T. (C), 471 Kilnland	11,815	Mitchell, H. P. (C), 383 Brentford	15,095
Lewis, O. (C), 315 Colchester	11,560	Mitchell, Sir W. Lane- (C), 328 Streatham	25,015
Liddall, W. K. (C), 150 Lincoln	6,234	Mitcheson, G. G. (C), 445 W. St. Pancras	11,223
Lindsay, N. K. (C), 90 S. Bristol	9,200	Molson, A. H. E. (C), 469 Doncaster	4,822
Lister, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Cunliffe, G.B.E., M.C. (C), 387 Hendon	51,000	Monseil, Com. Rt. Hon. Sir B. M. Eyres, G.B.E. (C), 457 Evesham	unop.
Little, Sir. E. G. Graham- (Ind), 490 Lond. Univ.	5,327	Moore, Lt.-Col. T. C. Russell, C.B.E. (C), 531 Ayr	18,282
Llewellyn, Maj. J. J., O.B.E., M.C. (C), 390 Uxbridge	24,227	Moreing, A. C. (C), 198 Preston	20,133
Lloyd, G. W. (C), 78 Ladywood	14,000	Morgan, R. H. (C), 450 Stourbridge	3,742
Lookwood, J. C. (C), 10 Central Hackney	7,668	Morris, J. P. (C), 207 N. Salford	11,880
Lookwood, J. H. (C), 481 Shipley	12,579	Morris, O. Temple (C), 405 E. Cardiff	2,173
Loder, Capt. J. de V. (C), 422 Levens	19,386	Morrison, W. S., M.C. (C), 322 Cirencester	22,302
Logan, D. G. (Lab.), 157 Scotland, L'pool	5,241	Moss, Capt. H. J. (C), 587 Rutherglen	5,319
Lord, Sir W. Greaves, K.C. (C), 35 Norwood	13,634	Muirhead, Maj. A. J., M.C. (C), 418 Wells	5,271
Lumley, L. B. (C), 255 York	13,906	Munro, P. (C), 516 Llandaff	11,823
Lunn, W. (Lab.), 480 Rothwell	2,861	Nall, Col. Sir J., D.S.O., T.D. (C), 167 Hulme	15,666
Lymington, Viscount (C), 327 Basingstoke	17,417	Nathan, Maj. H. L. (L), 7 N.E. Bethnal Green	2,767
Lyons, A. M. (C), 142 E. Leicester	16,454	Nation, Brig.-Gen. J. J. H., C.V.O., D.S.O. (C), 132 E. Hull	5,977
Mabane, W. (L. Nat.), 120 Huddersfield	27,022	Newton, Sir G. D. C., K.B.E. (C), 104 Cambridge	14,795
MacAndrew, Maj. C. G. (C), 550 Partick	7,652	Nicholson, G. (C), 174 Morpeth	1,092
MacAndrew, Capt. J. O. (C), 565 S. Yorkshire	2,942	Nicholson, Col. Rt. Hon. W. G. (C), 330 Petersfield	22,522
McConnell, Sir J., Bt. (C), 468 Antrim	unop.	Normand, W. G., K.C. (C), 540 W. Edinburgh	18,703
McCorquodale, M. S. (C), 402 Soverby	13,664	North, Capt. E. T. T. (C), 446 Nuneaton	2,484
Macdonald, G. (Lab.), 362 Inver	9,797	Nunn, W. (C), 222 Whitehaven	2,031
Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay (N. Lab.), 311 Seaham	5,951	O'Connor, T. J., K.C. (C), 124 Central Nottingham	18,206
Macdonald, Sir M., K.O.M.G., C.B. (L), 208 Inverness	12,761	O'Donovan, Dr. W. J., O.B.E. (C), 51 Mile End	2,661
Macdonald, M. J. (N. Lab.), 404 Bassettlaw	13,554	Oman, Sir C., K.B.E. (C), 487 Oxford U.	unop.
Macdonald, Capt. P. D. (C), 342 I. of Wight	23,088		
McEntee, V. La T. (Lab.), 230 W. Waltham-stone	1,007		
McEwen, J. H. F. (C), 571 Berwick	16,086		

Maj.		Maj.	
O'Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt. (C), 607	unop.	Russell, Maj. A. West (C), 233Tynemouth.	9,312
<i>Antrim</i>		Russell, H. F. (C), 211Brightside	4,742
Ormiston, T., C.B.E., (C), 585Motherwell	769	Russell, R. J. (L), 269Edinburgh	unop.
Owen, Maj. G., D.S.O. (L), 506Carnarvon	694	Rutherford, Sir H., Bt. (C), 152Edge Hill	8,129
Palmer, F. N. (N. Lab.), 232S. Tottenham	5,222	Rutherford, J. (C), 119Edmonton	4,524
Parkinson, J. A., C.B.E., (Lab.), 247Wigan	1,012	Salmon, Major Sir A., C.B.E. (C), 386Har-	
Patrick, C. M. (C), 295Tamworth	3,712	row	33,227
Peake, Capt. O. (C), 139N. Leeds	25,537	Salt, E. W. (C), 821Ardley	15,413
Pearson, W. G. (C), 310Jarrold	3,192	Salter, Dr. A. (Lab.), 6W. Bermondsey	91
Peat, C. U., M.C. (C), 210Darlington	8,612	Samuel, Sir A. M., Bart. (C), 436Farnham	unop.
Penny, Sir F. G., Bt. (C), 137Kingston-on-		Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir H., G.C.B., G.S.E. (L.),	
<i>Thames</i>		358Darwen	4,227
Percy, Rt. Hon. Lord E. (C), 127Hastings	17,657	Samuel, S. (C), 57Putney	21,140
Perkins, W. R. D. (C), 324Stroud	16,573	Sandeman, Sir A. N. Stewart, Bt. (C),	
Peters, Dr. B. J. (L), 340Huntingdonshire	18,472	365Middleton	20,906
Petherick, M. (C), 272Penryn	2,322	Sanderson, Sir F., Bt. (C), 115Ealing	25,935
Peto, Sir Basil E., Bt. (C), 202Barnstaple	1,710	Sassoon, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir F., Bt., G.B.E.,	
Peto, Capt. G. K., C.B.E. (C), 251Bileton	3,773	C.M.G. (C), 130Hythe	16,669
Phillipson, H. R. Murray (C), 399Twicken-		Savery, S. S. (C), 451Hollerness	11,022
<i>ham</i>		Scowe, Lord (C), 594Perth	3,292
Pickering, E. H. (L), 146W. Leicester	13,903	Selley, H. E. (C), 415Battersea	15,035
Pickford, Hon. Mary, C.B.E. (C), 22North		Shakespeare, G. H. (L. Nat.), 122Norwich	12,030
<i>Hammermith</i>		Shaw, Mrs. H. B., M.B.E. (C), 521Bothwell	2,422
Pike, C. F. (C), 220Athercliffe	165	Shaw, Capt. W. T. (C), 552Angus	5,121
Potter, J. (C), 112Eccles	9,942	Shepperson, Sir E. W. (C), 333Leominster	7,113
Powell, Lt.-Col. E. G. H. (C), 49S.E.		Shute, Col. J. J., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (C),	
<i>Southwark</i>		154Excham	2,786
Power, Sir J. C., Bt. (C), 250Wimborne	29,909	Simmonds, O. E. (C), 73Duddleston	6,543
Pownall, Lt.-Col. Sir Assheton, T.D. (C), 36		Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. M., Bt., C.M.G.	
<i>East Levensham</i>		(L. Nat.), 224Spenn Valley	12,956
Preston, Sir W. (C), 105Chettinham	20,869	Sinclair, Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. M., Bt., C.M.G.	
Price, G. (Lab.), 472Hensworth	17,261	(L. Nat.), 575Caithness	unop.
Proctor, Maj. H. (C), 63Aberington	12,742	Sinclair, Col. T., C.B., M.D. (C), 612Belfast	unop.
Purbrick, R. (C), 128Watson	12,622	Univ.	unop.
Pybus, P. J., C.B.E. (Nat. L.), 212Harwich	22,529	Skellon, A. Noel (C), 624Scot. Univ.	unop.
Raikes, H. V. A. M. (C), 322W. Essex	10,372	Slater, J. (C), 440Eastbourne	unop.
Ramsay, A. O.B.E. (C), 224West Bromwich	525	Smiles, Lt.-Col. Sir W. D., C.I.E., D.S.O.	
Ramsay, Capt. A. H. M. (C), 590Peebles	8,250	(C), 82Blackburn	24,462
Ramsay, T. B. W. (L. Nat.), 580Western		Smith, Bracwell (C), 9Dulwich	8,344
<i>Iles</i>		Smith, L. W. (C), 214Hallam	19,050
Ramsbotham, H., O.B.E., M.C. (C), 363Lancaster	21,876	Smith, R. W. (C), 522Central Aberdeen	3,743
Ramsden, Sir E. J. S. H., O.B.E. (C), 92		Smith, Tom (Lab.), 474Normanton	unop.
<i>N. Bradford</i>		Smith, Sir Walker (C), 66Barrow	4,259
Rankin, E. (C), 156Kirkdale	4,772	Smithers, Waldron (C), 245Chislehurst	26,540
Ratcliffe, A. (C), 444Leek	1,082	Somerset, T. (C), 604N. Belfast	unop.
Rathbone, Eleanor (Ind.), 491Combined		Somerville, Sir D. B., O.B.E., K.C. (C), 222	
<i>Universities</i>		<i>Crewe</i>	
Rawson, Comm. Sir A. Cooper (C), 94	62,253	Somerville, A. A. (C), 261Windsor	unop.
<i>Brighton</i>		Somerville, D. G. (C), 242E. Wiltshire	12,923
Ray, Sir W. (C), 200Richmond	unop.	Soper, R. J. (L. Nat.), 65Barney	770
Reay, W. E. (L), 112Dewsbury	8,362	Southby, Com. A. R. J., R.N. (C), 435Kyeon	36,502
Reed, A. C. (C), 120Exeter	11,789	Spears, Brig.-Gen. E. L., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.	
Reid, D. D. (C), 610Dover	unop.	(C), 102Cardale	4,524
Reid, J. S. C., K.C. (C), 521Stirling	9,363	Spencer, R. A. (C), 206St. Helens	4,222
Reid, W. A. (C), 112Derby	25,222	Spens, W. P., K.C. (C), 343Ashford	4,222
Reid, Capt. A. S. Cunningham, D.F.C. (C),		Stanley, Lord, M.C. (C), 260Fylde	unop.
42St. Marylebone	1,013	Stanley, Maj. Hon. O. F. G., M.C. (C), 450	
Remer, J. R. (C), 271Macclesfield	16,942	<i>Westmorland</i>	unop.
Rentoul, Sir G. S., K.C. (C), 429Lowestoft	11,992	Stevenson, J., O.B.E., K.C. (C), 542Carnegie	3,779
Rennick, Maj. G. (C), 272Stratford	26,206	Stewart, J. H. (L. Nat.), 575E. Fife	6,132
Rhys, Hon. C. A. U., M.C. (C), 437Guildford	22,766	Stewart, W. J. (C), 605S. Scotland	unop.
Roberts, A. O. (L), 211Wrexham	1,221	Stones, J. (C), 252Farnworth	2,277
Roberts, Sir Samuel, Bt. (C), 212Ecclestone	unop.	Storey, S. (C), 220Sunderland	22,202
Robertson, Maj. J. A. Fitzwarrenne		Stourton, Hon. J. J. (C), 202S. Salford	6,232
Despencer, O.B.E. (C), 453Salisbury	16,223	Strauss, E. A. (L. Nat.), 42N. Southwark	5,992
Robinson, J. R. (C), 372Widnes	9,264	Strickland, Capt. W. F. (C), 107Coventry	15,994
Ropner, Col. L., M.C. (C), 457Barkston Ash	13,339	Stuart, Lord C. Crichton (C), 272Northwich	14,315
Rosbotham, Sir S. T. (N. Lab.), 358Ormskirk	20,253	Stuart, Hon. J. G., M.V.O., M.C. (C), 502	
Ross, Maj. E. M.C. (C), 614Derby	unop.	<i>Moray and Nairn</i>	
Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (L. Nat.), 279St.		Sueter, Rear-Adm. Murray F., G.B. (C),	
<i>Iles</i>		335Hertford	12,629
Runge, Mrs. E. O.B.E. (C), 5Rotherhithe	130	Sugden, Sir W. H. (C), 149W. Leyton	10,210
Russell, A., K.C. (C), 557Kirkcaldy	4,640	Summerby, C. H. (L. Nat.), 46Shoreditch	4,602
		Sutcliffe, H. (C), 359Rayton	6,902

	Maj.		Maj.
Tate, Mrs. H. B. (C), 249 W. Willenden.....	8,350	Wayland, Sir W. A. (C), 344 Canterbury....	24,497
Taylor, W. Ross, C.B.E. (C), 430 Woodbridge	19,769	Webb, Col. J. Baldwin (C), 414 Wrekin.....	8,096
Taylor, Vice-Adm. E.A., C.M.G., C.V.O. (C),		Wedderburn, H. J. Scrymgeour (C), 596 W.	
335, Paddington.....	22,674	Renfrew.....	7,115
Templeton, W. P. (C), 584 Coalbridge.....	1,591	Wedgwood, Col. Rt. Hon. J. C., D.S.O.	
Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. H. (Lab.), 112 Derby.....	27,416	(Lab.), 176 Newcastle-under-Lyme.....	unop.
Thomas, J. P. L. (C), 334 Hereford.....	6,953	Wells, S. R. (C), 256 Bedford.....	15,376
Thomas, Maj. L., Beaumont, M.O. (C),		Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter (C),	
77 King's Norton.....	11,047	557 Butte and Northern.....	14,240
Thompson, Luke (C), 220 Sunderland.....	23,679	Weymouth, Viscount (C), 416 Frome.....	7,110
Thomson, Sir F. C., Bt., K.C. (C), 530		White, H. Graham (L), 59 E. Birkenhead....	17,075
S. Aberdeen.....	27,361	Whiteside, B. N. H. (C), 141 S. Leeds.....	795
Thorne, Will, C.B.E. (Lab.), 243 Plaistow....	unop.	Whyte, J. B. (C), 20 N.E. Derbyshire.....	1,134
Thorp, L. T., K.C. (C), 175 Nelson.....	7,684	Williams, Charles (C), 297 Torquay.....	27,339
Tinker, J. J. (Lab.), 149 Leigh.....	2,128	Williams, David (Lab.), 502 E. Swansea.....	3,649
Titchfield, Marquess of (C), 407 Newark.....	14,605	Williams, E. J. (Lab.), 518 Ognore.....	11,411
Todd, Capt. A. J. K. (C), 401 Berrick.....	unop.	Williams, H. G. (C), 109 S. Croydon.....	9,937
Todd, A. R. (C), 423 Kingwinford.....	2,430	Williams, Dr. J. H. (Lab.), 420 Llanelli.....	16,033
Touche, G. C. (C), 439 Riga.....	26,828	Williams, T. (Lab.), 470 Don Valley.....	8,093
Train, J. (C), 243 Cathcart.....	17,723	Wills, W. D. (C), 68 Bailey.....	9,978
Troyte, Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland, C.M.G.,		Wilmot, J. C. (Lab.), 16 Fulham East.....	4,840
D.S.O. (C), 206 Tiverton.....	unop.	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir A. T. K.C.I.R., C.S.I.,	
Tryon, Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. (C), 95 Brighton	62,041	C.M.G., D.S.O. (C), 136 Hitchin.....	4,207
Turton, R. H. (C), 466 Thirsk & Malton.....	unop.	Wilson, C. T. (C), 161 West Toxteth.....	5,635
Walker, Sir C. L. Forester, Bt., K.B.E. (C),		Wilson, G. H. A., O.B.E. (C), 420 Camb. Univ.	unop.
524 Monmouth.....	14,612	Winterton, Rt. Hon. Earl (C), 445 Horsham	26,054
Wallace, Capt. D. Euan, M.O. (C), 128		Wise, A. R. (C), 217 Sneathwaik.....	7,018
Hornsey.....	33,600	Withers, Sir J. J., C.B.E. (C), 488 Camb. U.	unop.
Wallace, J. (L. Nat.), 535 Dunfermline.....	4,616	Wolmer, Rt. Hon. Visct. (C), 326 Aldershot	18,043
Wallhead, R. C. (Lab.), 402 Merthyr.....	13,789	Womersley, W. J. (C), 124 Grimsby.....	17,608
Ward, Col. Sir A. Lambert, Bt., D.S.O. (C),		Wood, Rt. Hon. Sir K. (C), 62 W. Woolrich	11,922
132 N. W. Hull.....	16,603	Wood, Maj. Sir M. M., O.B.E. (L), 570 Banff	unop.
Ward, Irene M. B., C.B.E. (C), 236 Walsend	7,606	Worthington, Dr. J. V. (N. Lab.), 323 Forest	
Ward, Mrs. S. A. (C), 422 Cammock.....	4,665	of Dean.....	1,544
Warrender, Sir V., Bt., M.O. (C), 354 Grant-		Wragg, H. (C), 284 Belper.....	7,921
ham.....	15,040	Young, Com. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton,	
Waterhouse, Capt. C., M.C. (C), 145 S. Leicester	22,875	G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C. (C), 322 Sevenoaks	unop.
Watt, Capt. G. S. H. (C), 473 Keighley.....	5,887	Young, E. J. (L), 172 E. Middlesbrough...	6,329

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1911.

The result of the General Election of 1911 is shown in tabular form below. The Electorate numbered approximately 30,000,000, and if the voters in uncontested constituencies (1,325,000) are deducted the number of electors who recorded their votes amounted to seven-ninths of the remainder. In 1832 the electors numbered about 1,000,000, increased to 2,500,000 in 1867, 5,000,000 in 1884, 11,000,000 in 1911 (when women of 30 were enfranchised), and to 26,850,000 in 1929 (women having the vote on the same terms as men).

PARTY AND LEADER.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.			VOTES RECEIVED.	MEMBERS RETURNED.		
	Men.	Women	Total.		Unop.	Opposed.	Total.
Government:—							
Nat. Labour (MacDonald).....	28	0	28	340,000	0	13	13
Conservative (Baldwin) ...	504	16	520	11,873,000	49	423	472
Liberal National (Simon).....	39	1	40	870,000	7	28	35
Liberal (Samuel).....	82	4	86	1,332,000	5	28	33
Independent Nationalist.....	3	0	3	90,000	0	3	3
Total for National Government.....	650	21	671	14,505,000	61	495	556
Opposition:—							
Labour (Henderson).....	477	36	513	6,642,000	6	46	52
Liberal (Lloyd George).....	33	1	34	345,000	0	4	4
New Party (Mosley).....	24	0	24	36,000	0	0	0
Communist.....	23	2	25	75,000	0	0	0
Independent.....	24	2	26	100,000	0	3	3
Total against National Government.....	581	41	622	7,199,000	6	53	59
Grand Total.....	1,231	62	1,293	21,704,000	67	548	615

Figures following name of constituency denote the number of electors (*M.* = Men, *W.* = Women); *C.* = Conservative; *Com.* = Communist; *Ind.* = Independent; *L.* = Liberal; *L. Nat.* = Liberal Nationalist; *Lab.* = Labour; *N. Lab.* = National Labour; *N.P.* = New Party; *Scot.* = Scottish, Welsh or Irish Nationalist. * Denotes a Member of the late Parliament for the same, and † for a different Constituency.

England.

LONDON BOROUGH, 6a.

CITY OF LONDON.

M. 23,704; *W.* 20,198
1* *Sir V. Bowater, Bt., C.*unop.
2* *E. C. Grenfell, C.*unop.

BATTERSEA.

North, M. 23,872; *W.* 26,002
3 *Com. A. Maraden, R.N., C.* 18,688
* *W. N. Saunders, O.B.E.,*
Lab.11,985
S. Saklatvala, Com.3,021
South, M. 25,009; *W.* 31,288
4 *H. K. Selley, C.*27,857
* *W. Bennett, Lab.*12,822
L. J. Cumming, N.P.909

BERMONDESKY.

Rotherhithe, M. 17,372; *W.* 18,739
5 *Mrs. N. C. Runge, O.B.E.,*
C.11,666
* *Ben Smith, Lab.*11,536
West, M. 15,807; *W.* 17,097
6* *Dr. A. Soley, Lab.*10,039
N. H. Bower, C.9,948
W. Hamlington, Com.873

BETHNAL GREEN.

North-East, M. 16,361; *W.* 18,016
7* *Major H. L. Nathan, L.* 13,133
W. Barratt, Lab.10,368
South-West, M. 13,382; *W.* 14,513
8* *Sir P. A. Harris, Bt., L.* 10,176
S. J. Humphreys, Lab.3,943
J. J. Vaughan, Com.2,970

CAMBERWELL.

Dulwich, M. 19,148; *W.* 23,877
(Bye-election, June 8, 1932.)
9 *Bracewell Smith, C.*12,342
Dr. C. R. Cooke-Taylor, L. 3,998
Mrs. H. Beutwick, Lab.3,905
North, M. 17,127; *W.* 18,026
10 *A. L. Bateinan, C.*10,634
* *C. G. Ammon, Lab.*9,869

North-West.

M. 18,976; *W.* 22,208
11 *J. D. Cavels, K.C., C.*17,581
H. Hughes, K.C., Lab.8,593
Peckham, M. 22,538; *W.* 25,395
12 *Lt. Viscount Bouldade,*
R.N., C.19,458
* *J. Beckett, Lab.*11,217
E. J. Titter, N. Lab.1,442
H. Beaumont, Ind. Lab.1,330

CHELSEA.

M. 16,076; *W.* 26,455
13* *Col. Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. G.*
Hoare, Bt., G.B.E., C.23,015
G. Foan, Lab.4,726

DEPTFORD.

M. 34,015; *W.* 37,390
14 *D. A. Hanley, C.*26,558
* *Rt. Hon. C. W. Bower-*
man, Lab.22,244

FINSBURY.

M. 22,794; *W.* 24,428
15* *Sir G. M. Gillest, N. Lab.* 17,202
T. Williams, Lab.10,133

FULHAM.

East, M. 23,426; *W.* 28,265
(Bye-election, Oct. 25, 1933.)
16 *J. C. Wilnot, Lab.*17,790
W. J. Waldron, C.12,950
West, M. 23,372; *W.* 27,619
17* *Sir Cyril S. Cobb, K.B.E.,*
M.V.O., C.24,257
J. W. Banfield, Lab.12,164

GREENWICH.

M. 30,122; *W.* 33,263
18 *Sir George Hume, C.*29,278
* *E. T. Palmer, Lab.*13,722
Mrs. K. Duncan, Com.2,024

HACKNEY.

Central, M. 21,866; *W.* 26,159
19 *J. C. Lockwood, C.*16,993
* *F. C. Watkins, Lab.*9,295
L. B. Franklin, O.B.E., L. 6,316
North, M. 20,251; *W.* 25,766
20* *Capt. A. U. M. Hudson, C.* 20,545
F. G. Bowles, Lab.9,022
South, M. 20,864; *W.* 23,509
21 *Frances Marjorie Graves,*
C.15,920
* *Hon. H. S. Morrison,*
Lab.12,827

HAMMERSMITH.

North, M. 21,669; *W.* 24,324
22 *Hon. Mary Rickford,*
C.B.E., C.18,815
* *J. P. Gardner, Lab.*11,838
E. F. Bramley, Com.697
R. E. N. Braden, N.P.431
South, M. 20,047; *W.* 23,023
23 *Dr. J. D. Cooke, C.*21,018
* *D. Chater, Lab.*8,390

HAMPSTEAD.

M. 24,242; *W.* 40,285
24* *George Balfour, C.*36,928
H. Smith, Lab.5,475

HOLBORN.

M. 15,678; *W.* 17,864
25* *Stuart Bevan, K.C., C.* 16,094
F. W. Hickinbottom,
Lab.2,916

ISLINGTON.

East, M. 27,976; *W.* 33,659
26 *Thelma Cazalet, C.*27,221
* *Mrs. L. Manning, Lab.*13,111
North, M. 29,508; *W.* 35,978
27 *Col. A. W. Goodman, C.* 28,790
* *R. S. Young, Lab.*14,783

South, M. 21,157; *W.* 23,559

28 *T. F. Howard, D.C.M., C.* 18,071
* *W. S. Cluse, Lab.*10,910
West, M. 20,233; *W.* 21,947
29 *P. W. Donner, C.*14,487
* *F. Montague, Lab.*9,977

KENSINGTON.

North, M. 26,514; *W.* 34,307
30 *J. A. L. Duncan, C.*27,860
* *F. R. West, Lab.*15,843
South, M. 21,484; *W.* 47,857
31* *Sir W. H. Dawson, K.B.E.,*
C.unop.

LAMBETH.

Brixton, M. 23,722; *W.* 28,847
32* *N. C. Colman, C.*24,673
E. A. Radice, Lab.7,358
Kennington, M. 22,177; *W.* 24,423
33 *George Harvey, C.*18,371
* *L. W. Mattheis, Lab.*10,188
North, M. 18,781; *W.* 20,122
34 *F. Bryant, L.*16,368
* *G. R. Strauss, Lab.*8,766
Northwood, M. 20,147; *W.* 33,408,
35* *Sir W. Greaves-Lord,*
K.C., C.30,851
Mrs. A. J. Ainsley, Lab.7,217

LEWISHAM.

East, M. 37,725; *W.* 44,881
36* *Lt. Col. Sir Ashteton*
Pennington, O.B.E., F.D.C. 41,354
J. C. Wilnot, Lab.20,485
West, M. 28,603; *W.* 35,343
37* *Sir Philip Dawson, C.* 34,289
R. M. Stewart, Lab.9,956

PADDINGTON.

North, M. 21,405; *W.* 28,196
38* *B. Bracken, C.*23,901
D. Esther Richards,
Lab.9,597
South, M. 19,786; *W.* 31,865
39* *Vice-Adm. E. A. Taylor,*
C.M.G., C.V.O., C.27,206
Miss L. A. Cox, Lab.4,532

POPULAR.

Bow and Bromley,
M. 21,130; *W.* 22,649
40* *Rt. Hon. George Lans-*
bury, Lab.16,306
D. L. R. Guthrie, C.11,648
South, M. 23,679; *W.* 24,487
41 *D. M. Adams, Lab.*16,253
H. L. M. Jones, L.11,965

ST. MARYLEBONE.

M. 28,233; *W.* 44,368
(Bye-election, April 28, 1932.)
42* *Capt. A. S. Cunningham-*
Ham-Reid, D.F.C., C. 11,677
Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.B.,
K.C.S.I., C.10,664

ST. PANCRAS.		WESTMINSTER.		Edgbaston, M. 31,351; W. 30,604	
North, M. 21,328; W. 26,612		Abbey, M. 22,358; W. 26,280		74* Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, C. 33,085	
43 Capt. I. Fraser, C.B.E., C. 22,490		(Bye-election, July 12, 1932.)		W. W. Blaylock, Lab. 5,157	
* James Marley, Lab. 12,257		59 Capt. S. Herbert, C. unop.		Erdington, M. 31,877; W. 35,571	
W. G. Shepherd, Com. 450		St. George's, M. 21,460; W. 34,088		75 J. F. Eales, K.C., C. 35,672	
South-East, M. 19,549; W. 21,812		60* A. Duff-Cooper, D.S.O., C. unop.		* C. J. Simmons, Lab. 16,676	
44 Sir A. L. Beit, Bt., C. 18,064		WOOLWICH.		Handsworth, M. 23,653; W. 29,007	
* H. G. Romeril, Lab. 6,624		East, M. 20,824; W. 22,033		76* Com. O. Locker-Lampson,	
Shaukat Usmani, Com. 332		61* G. Hicks, Lab. 16,658		C.M.G., D.S.O., C. 30,980	
South-West, M. 19,784; W. 22,232		Capt. J. F. Finn, C. 16,050		L. A. Fenn, Lab. 8,548	
45 C. G. Mitcheson, C. 18,737		West, M. 25,305; W. 27,612		King's Norton,	
* W. Carter, Lab. 7,514		62* Rt. Hon. Sir H. Kingsley		M. 21,743; W. 25,656	
SHOREDITCH.		Wood, C. 26,441		77* Maj. L. Beaumont-	
M. 30,133; W. 31,741		J. Reeves, Lab. 14,520		Thomas, M.C., C. 22,063	
46 C. H. Summerby, L.		ENGLISH BOROUGHS, 193.		G. R. Mitchison, Lab. 11,016	
Nat. 19,596		ACCRINGTON.		A. P. Marshall, L. 5,294	
* E. Thurtle, Lab. 14,988		M. 25,017; W. 29,671		Ladywood, M. 19,149; W. 21,980	
SOUTHWARK.		63 Maj. H. A. Procter, C. 30,799		78 G. W. Lloyd, C. 23,057	
Central, M. 19,469; W. 19,783		* T. Snowden, Lab. 18,177		* W. Whiteley, Lab. 9,057	
47 J. M. Horobin, Nat. 15,913		ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.		Moseley, M. 21,961; W. 50,222	
* Harry Day, Lab. 8,466		M. 16,029; W. 18,945		79* P. J. H. Hannon, C. 53,041	
North, M. 15,613; W. 16,171		64* Col. J. Broadbent, C. 15,622		F. G. Lloyd, Lab. 13,399	
48 E. A. Strauss, L. Nat. 13,045		J. W. Gordon, Lab. 11,074		Sparkbrook, M. 21,446; W. 24,627	
* G. A. Isaacs, Lab. 7,053		J. T. Middleton, L. 2,696		80* Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. S.	
South-East, M. 17,147; W. 21,216		C. B. Hobhouse, N.P. 424		Amery, C. 23,517	
49 Lt.-Col. E. G. H. Powell,		BARNESLEY.		G. Archibald, Lab. 8,538	
C. 11,063		M. 25,164; W. 24,738		West, M. 20,639; W. 22,803	
* T. E. Naylor, Lab. 9,678		65 R. J. Soper, L. Nat. 21,392		81* Rt. Hon. Sir A. C. Asten	
STEPNEY.		* J. Potts, Lab. 20,622		Chamberlain, K.G., C. 22,448	
Limehouse, M. 18,581; W. 20,101		BARROW-IN-FURNESS.		O. G. Willey, Lab. 10,507	
50* Major C. R. Attlee, Lab. 11,354		M. 20,866; W. 20,329		Yardley, M. 30,705; W. 33,412	
R. Girouard, C. 10,803		66 Sir Walker Smith, C. 20,794		82 E. W. Salt, C. 22,061	
H. L. Hodge, N.P. 307		D. Adams, Lab. 15,835		* A. G. Gosnell, Lab. 16,628	
Mile End, M. 17,807; W. 19,089		BATH.		E. J. Bartleet, N.P. 479	
51 Dr. W. J. O'Donovan,		M. 19,649; W. 28,221		BLACKBURN.	
O.B.E., C. 12,390		67 T. L. E. B. Guinness, C. 24,696		M. 38,656; W. 48,168	
* John Scurr, Lab. 9,738		S. R. Daniels, L. 8,241		83 Lt.-Col. Sir W. D. Smiles,	
Whitechapel and St. George's,		G. G. Desmond, Lab. 5,680		C.I.E., D.S.O., C. 50,105	
M. 18,902; W. 19,213		BATLEY AND MORLEY.		84 Capt. G. S. Eliotson,	
52 B. Janner, L. 11,013		M. 22,758; W. 27,324		M.C., C. 49,953	
* J. Hall, Lab. 9,664		68 W. D. Wills, C. 26,378		* Mrs. M. A. Hamilton,	
H. Pollitt, Com. 2,658		* Sir Ben Turner, C.B.E.,		Lab. 25,643	
T. Lewis, N.P. 154		Lab. 16,700		* T. H. Gill, Lab. 25,030	
STOKE NEWINGTON.		BIRKENHEAD.		BLACKPOOL.	
M. 15,300; W. 19,291		East, M. 22,279; W. 24,277		M. 36,995; W. 54,104	
53* Sir G. W. H. Jones, C. 16,035		69* H. Graham White, L. 26,938		85 Capt. C. C. A. L. Er-	
F. L. Kerran, Lab. 5,837		C. McVey, Lab. 9,863		skine-Bolst, C. 53,010	
WANDSWORTH.		West, M. 19,917; W. 22,683		Edgar Wallace, Ind. L. 19,544	
Balham and Tooting,		70 Maj. J. S. Allen, M.C.,		BOLTON.	
M. 25,743; W. 31,456		T.D., C. 22,336		M. 56,255; W. 66,657	
54* Sir Alfred Butt, Bt., C. 28,592		* W. H. Egan, Lab. 12,671		86 Maj. C. F. Entwistle,	
P. F. Pollard, Lab. 9,780		BIRMINGHAM		M.C., K.C., C. 66,385	
Central, M. 18,323; W. 21,140		Aston, M. 20,655; W. 23,468		87 Sir John Haslam, C. 63,402	
55 Sir Henry Jackson, C. 19,159		71 Capt. Hon. A. O. J. Hope,		* Albert Law, Lab. 33,736	
J. L. Cohen, Lab. 7,512		M.C., C. 22,959		* M. Brothers, Lab. 32,049	
A. M. Diston, N.P. 424		T. J. May, Lab. 6,212		BOOTLE.	
Clapham, M. 21,507; W. 26,629		* E. J. St. Loe Strachey,		M. 22,778; W. 24,262	
56* Sir J. Leigh, Bt., C. 21,648		Ind. 3,236		88 Col. C. de W. Crook-	
Miss H. A. Brownlie, Lab. 7,317		Deritend, M. 22,499; W. 23,172		shank, C. 22,966	
J. E. Clarke, L. 2,869		72 J. S. Crooke, C. 21,684		* John Kinley, Lab. 14,160	
Putney, M. 21,667; W. 28,871		* F. Longden, Lab. 11,163		BOURNEMOUTH.	
57 Samuel Samuel, C. 27,318		Duddston, M. 19,664; W. 21,528		M. 26,826; W. 44,032	
J. C. Lawler, Lab. 6,172		73 O. E. Simmonds, C. 16,322		89* Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Page-	
Streatham, M. 20,970; W. 29,100		* G. F. Sawyer, Lab. 9,789		Croft, Bart., C.M.G., C. 39,859	
58* Sir W. Lane-Mitchell, C. 39,358		B. Moore, Com. 327		J. H. Collingbourne,	
Mrs. R. B. Fraser, Lab. 5,343		J. Williams, N.P. 284		Lab. 9,943	

<p>BRADFORD. Central. <i>M.</i> 23,578; <i>W.</i> 28,418 90 <i>G. H. Bady, C.</i> 24,986 *<i>W. Leach, Lab.</i> 15,697 East. <i>M.</i> 20,905; <i>W.</i> 25,589 91 <i>J. Hepworth, C.</i> 22,532 *<i>Rt. Hon. F. W. Jowett, Lab.</i> 15,779 North. <i>M.</i> 23,127; <i>W.</i> 29,667 92 <i>Sir E. J. S. H. Ramsden, C.B.E., C.</i> 31,537 <i>P. Butler, Lab.</i> 12,401 South. <i>M.</i> 25,610; <i>W.</i> 31,916 93 <i>H. Holdsworth, L.</i> 31,531 *<i>W. Hirst, Lab.</i> 15,994 BRIGHTON, <i>M.</i> 22,919; <i>W.</i> 75,860 94 *<i>Com. Sir A. Cooper Rawson, C.</i> 75,805 95 *<i>Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, C.</i> 74,993 <i>L. C. Cohen, Lab.</i> 12,952 <i>Mrs. R. Moore, Lab.</i> 11,878</p>	<p>CHELTENHAM, <i>M.</i> 15,003; <i>W.</i> 21,971 106 *<i>Sir Walter Preston, C.</i> 22,524 <i>J. Ramage, Lab.</i> 5,263 COVENTRY, <i>M.</i> 42,995; <i>W.</i> 44,844 107 <i>Capt. W. F. Strickland, C.</i> 44,305 *<i>P. J. Noel-Baker, Lab.</i> 28,311 CROYDON. North. <i>M.</i> 36,844; <i>W.</i> 44,461 108 *<i>Lt.-Col. G. K. M. Mason, D.S.O., C.</i> 45,595 <i>H. W. Ray, Lab.</i> 10,795 South. <i>M.</i> 32,992; <i>W.</i> 41,089 (Rye-election, Feb. 9, 1932.) 109 <i>H. G. Williams, C.</i> 19,126 <i>R. P. Messel, Lab.</i> 9,189 DARLINGTON, <i>M.</i> 21,462; <i>W.</i> 23,484 110 <i>C. U. Peel, M.C., C.</i> 24,416 *<i>A. Shepherd, Lab.</i> 15,798 DERBY, <i>M.</i> 40,687; <i>W.</i> 44,865 111 *<i>Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, N. Lab.</i> 49,257 112 <i>W. A. Reid, C.</i> 47,799 *<i>W. R. Raynes, Lab.</i> 21,841 <i>W. Halls, Lab.</i> 20,241 DEWSBURY, <i>M.</i> 16,476; <i>W.</i> 19,810 113 <i>W. R. Rea, L.</i> 19,463 *<i>Ben Riley, Lab.</i> 11,101 DUDLEY, <i>M.</i> 16,928; <i>W.</i> 17,890 114 <i>D. J. B. Joel, C.</i> 16,009 <i>W. Hodgkiss, Lab.</i> 12,105 EALING, <i>M.</i> 22,494; <i>W.</i> 30,659 115 <i>Sir F. B. Anderson, Bt., C.</i> 32,792 <i>J. W. Maycock, Lab.</i> 6,857 EAST HAM. North. <i>M.</i> 21,865; <i>W.</i> 25,137 116 <i>Lt.-Col. J. Mayhew, T.D., C.</i> 22,730 *<i>Susan Lawrence, Lab.</i> 11,769 South. <i>M.</i> 23,365; <i>W.</i> 25,066 117 <i>M. Campbell-Johnston, C.</i> 18,300 *<i>A. Barnes, Lab.</i> 15,737 ECCLES, <i>M.</i> 24,027; <i>W.</i> 27,616 118 <i>J. Potter, C.</i> 26,049 *<i>D. L. Mott, Lab.</i> 16,101 EDMONTON, <i>N.</i> 22,624; <i>W.</i> 24,410 119 <i>John Rutherford, C.</i> 18,774 *<i>F. A. Broad, Lab.</i> 14,250 EXETER, <i>M.</i> 19,521; <i>W.</i> 23,996 120 <i>A. C. Reed, C.</i> 20,360 <i>Lady Acland, L.</i> 8,571 <i>Lt.-Col. J. V. Delahaye, D.S.O., M.C., Lab.</i> 7,958</p>	<p>GATESHEAD, <i>M.</i> 35,801; <i>W.</i> 38,071 121 <i>T. Magnay, L. Nat.</i> 34,764 <i>E. Bevin, Lab.</i> 21,826 <i>J. S. Barr, N.P.</i> 1,077 <i>J. Fennell, L.</i> 127 GLOUCESTER, <i>M.</i> 16,052; <i>W.</i> 18,421 122 *<i>H. Leslie Boyce, C.</i> 19,201 <i>C. H. Fox, Lab.</i> 9,223 GREAT YARMOUTH, <i>M.</i> 16,639; <i>W.</i> 20,470 123 *<i>Arthur Harbord, L. Nat.</i> 21,008 <i>J. H. Martin, Lab.</i> ... 5,735 GRIMSBY, <i>M.</i> 34,127; <i>W.</i> 36,980 124 *<i>W. J. Womersley, C.</i> 33,725 <i>G. E. Farmery, Lab.</i> 16,124 HALIFAX, <i>M.</i> 30,590; <i>W.</i> 38,865 125 <i>Gilbert Gledhill, C.</i> 36,731 *<i>A. W. Longbottom, Lab.</i> 16,601 <i>F. Sykes, Ind. L.</i> 2,578 HARTLEPOOLS, THE, <i>M.</i> 26,387; <i>W.</i> 27,265 126 *<i>W. G. Howard Grtten, C.</i> 30,842 <i>A. A. MacGregor, Lab.</i> 14,462 HASTINGS, <i>M.</i> 17,019; <i>W.</i> 26,563 127 *<i>Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, C.</i> 22,640 <i>Irene Goddard, Lab.</i> 4,983 <i>T. A. E. Spearling, L.</i> 4,561 HORNSEY, <i>M.</i> 28,829; <i>W.</i> 40,251 128 *<i>Capt. D. Euan Wallace, M.C., C.</i> 41,194 <i>H. A. Franklin, Lab.</i> 7,585 HUDDERSFIELD, <i>M.</i> 36,346; <i>W.</i> 44,146 129 <i>W. Mabane, L. Nat.</i> 47,056 *<i>J. H. Hudson, Lab.</i> 20,034 HYTHE, <i>M.</i> 13,860; <i>W.</i> 19,396 130 *<i>Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Sassoon, Bt., G.B.M., C.M.G., C.</i> 20,277 <i>Gertrude M. Coleman, Lab.</i> 3,608 ILFORD, <i>M.</i> 43,035; <i>W.</i> 47,529 131 *<i>Sir George Hamilton, C.</i> 43,737 <i>P. Astins, Lab.</i> 12,173 <i>Dr. W. S. R. Thomas, L.</i> 9,779 IPSWICH, <i>M.</i> 26,654; <i>W.</i> 30,365 132 *<i>Sir John Ganzoni, Bt., C.</i> 29,782 <i>R. F. Jackson, Lab.</i> 17,490</p>
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KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.
Central, M. 21,285; W. 21,868
 133 **Capt. E. K. Barton,**
 M.C., C. 19,773
 *Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M.
 Kenworthy, Lab. 16,113
East, M. 24,849; W. 25,645
 134 **Brig.-Gen. J. J. H.**
Nation, C.V.O.,
 D.S.O., C. 24,003
 *G. Muff, Lab. 18,026

North-West,
 M. 20,906; W. 24,853
 135 ***Col. Sir A. Lambert**
Ward, Bt., D.S.O., C. 26,549
J. H. Baum, Lab. 9,946
South-West, M. 23,946; W. 25,376
 136 **Richard K. Law, C.** 25,999
 *John Arnott, Lab. 18,857

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES,
 M. 28,390; W. 33,477
 137 ***Sir F. G. Penny, Bt. C. 35,925**
J. W. Fawcett, Lab. .. 7,613

LINDS.
Central, M. 26,251; W. 29,831
 138 ***Hon. Richard Demman,**
 N. Lab. 26,496
 N. Turner - Samuels,
 Lab. 10,633

North, M. 26,209; W. 33,739
 139 ***Capt. Orbert Peake, C. 34,964**
L. J. Edwards, Lab. 9,427

North-East,
 M. 25,421; W. 31,563
 140 ***May, Sir J. D. Birchall, C. 31,671**
A. J. Dobbs, Lab. 10,294
South, M. 21,210; W. 24,338
 141 **B. N. H. Whiteside, C. 14,881**
 *H. C. Charleton, Lab. 14,126
 F. Boulton, L. 6,291
South-East, M. 23,225; W. 25,490
 142 ***Maj. J. Milner, M.C.,**
Lab. 17,845
P. R. Le Mesurier, C. 16,109
West, M. 23,382; W. 27,595
 143 **S. V. T. Adams, C. 24,701**
 *T. W. Stamford, Lab. 14,354

LIVERPOOL.
East, M. 25,832; W. 29,887
 144 ***A. M. Lyons, C. 30,265**
 *E. F. Wise, C.B., Lab. 13,811
South, M. 23,708; W. 30,500
 145 ***Capt. C. Waterhouse,**
 M.C., C. 32,767
J. Dugdale, Lab. 9,828
West, M. 24,518; W. 28,734
 146 **E. H. Pickering, L. 26,826**
 *F. W. Pettibick Law-
 rence, Lab. 12,923

LEIGH,
 M. 25,275; W. 27,140
 147 ***J. J. Tinker, Lab. 23,965**
P. T. Eckersley, C. 21,837

LEYTON.
East, M. 16,955; W. 19,643
 148 **Sir F. Mills, Bt. C. 27,285**
 *A. Fenner Brockway,
 Lab. 10,433

West, M. 22,687; W. 25,538
 149 **Sir W. Hart Sugden, C. 23,048**
 *Rev. R. Sorensen, Lab. 13,038

LINCOLN,
 M. 18,777; W. 20,754
 150 **W. S. Liddall, C. 20,688**
 *R. A. Taylor, Lab. 14,454

LIVERPOOL.
East Toxteth,
 M. 21,543; W. 28,814
 151 ***P. G. T. Buchanan-Hep-**
burn, C. 28,187
A. S. Doran, L. 9,093
Edgehill, M. 20,206; W. 22,188
 152 **Sir Hugo Rutherford,**
 Bt., C. 19,901
 *J. H. Hayes, Lab. 11,772

Everton, M. 16,858; W. 18,111
 153 **F. Hornby, C. 12,182**
S. L. Treleaven, Lab. 7,786
 *D. Hall-Caine, Nat. Lab. 4,950
Exchange, M. 25,002; W. 25,636
 (Bye-election, Jan. 19, 1933)

154 **Col. J. J. Shute, C.M.G.,**
 D.S.O., T.D., C. 15,198
S. S. Silverman, Lab. 12,412
Fairfield, M. 20,357; W. 24,622
 155 **C. E. R. Brocklebank, C. 24,636**
A. Dodd, Lab. 7,960
Kirkdale, M. 19,603; W. 21,259
 156 **R. Rankin, C. 14,303**
 *E. Sandham, Lab. 9,531
 Rev. H. D. Longbottom,
 Ind. 7,834

Scotland, M. 19,594; W. 20,381
 157 ***D. G. Logan, Lab. 15,221**
E. Errington, C. 10,280
L. McCree, Com. 1,544
K. Abraham, Ind. 99
Walton, M. 25,438; W. 29,167
 158 ***R. Purbeck, C. 31,135**
F. A. F. Rowe, Lab. 11,183
Wavertree, M. 26,219; W. 30,952
 159 ***Hon. A. R. Nall-Cain,**
 C. 33,476
C. G. Clark, Lab. 9,503

West Derby, M. 25,721; W. 30,031
 160 ***Sir John Sandeman**
Allen, C. 32,202
J. J. Cleary, L.C.B. 9,077
West Toxteth,
 M. 22,101; W. 24,665
 161 **C. T. Wilson, C. 20,613**
 *J. Gibbins, Lab. 14,978

MANCHESTER.
Ardwick, M. 22,500; W. 25,158
 162 **Capt. A. G. Fuller, C. 21,830**
Joseph Henderson, Lab. 15,664
Blackley, M. 18,267; W. 21,991
 163 **J. Lees-Jones, C. 15,717**
 *P. M. Oliver, C.B.E., L. 11,382
W. A. Burke, Lab. 6,752
Clayton, M. 22,013; W. 25,025
 164 **W. H. Flanagan, C. 22,072**
 *J. E. Sutton, Lab. 17,169

Exchange, M. 24,403; W. 25,465
 165 ***E. B. Fielden, C. 24,261**
E. A. Gower, Lab. 8,727
Gorton, M. 22,318; W. 24,744
 166 **E. A. G. S. Bailey, C. 21,228**
 *J. Compton, Lab. 16,316
C. Flanagan, Com. 1,000

Hulme, M. 22,022; W. 26,323
 167 **Col. Sir J. Nall, D.S.O.,**
 T.D., C. 25,185
 *A. McElwee, Lab. 9,219
Sir J. W. Pratt, N.P. 1,565
Moss Side, M. 20,829; W. 25,001
 168 ***Col. Sir G. B. Hurst, T.D.,**
 K.C., C. 23,274
A. Emil Davies, Lab. 8,012
Plating, M. 23,197; W. 26,884
 169 **A. E. L. Chorlton,**
 C.B.E., C. 23,588
 *Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes,
 Lab. 17,798

Rusholme,
 M. 19,828; W. 24,915
 (Bye-election - 1933.)
Withington, M. 33,297; W. 42,285
 171 **E. L. Fleming, K.C., C. 36,097**
Philip Guelalla, L. 21,379

MIDDLEBROUGH.
East, M. 18,420; W. 17,558
 172 **E. J. Young, L. 18,409**
 *Ellen Wilkinson, Lab. 12,080
West, M. 22,598; W. 23,331
 173 ***F. Kingsley Griffith,**
 M.C., L. 26,011
H. Kettle, Lab. 13,040

MORPETH,
 M. 19,354; W. 22,298
 174 **Godfrey Nicholson, C. 20,806**
 *Ehuezzer Edwards, Lab. 19,714

NELSON AND COLNE,
 M. 26,099; W. 30,534
 175 **L. T. Thorp, K.C., C. 28,747**
 *Rt. Hon. A. Green-
 wood, Lab. 21,063

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,
 M. 19,904; W. 21,656
 176 ***Col. Rt. Hon. J. C. Welg-**
wood, D.S.O., Lab. 21,009

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.
Central, M. 20,326; W. 20,108
 177 **A. Denville, C. 20,309**
 *Rt. Hon. Sir C. P.
 Trevelyan, Bt., Lab. 12,136
Maj. W. H. D. Apple,
 N. Lab. 94

East, M. 22,363; W. 22,394
 178 ***Sir R. W. Aske, Bt.,**
 L. Nat. 24,522
Col. M. Alexander,
 C.M.G., K.C., Lab. 14,176

North, M. 20,672; W. 26,240
 179 ***Sir Y. Grattan Doyle, C. 30,245**
R. J. Thomson, Lab. 5,791
West, M. 23,087; W. 26,538
 180 **Dr. J. W. Leech, C. 22,560**
 *J. H. Palin, Lab. 13,514

NORTHAMPTON,
 M. 29,029; W. 33,548
 181 **Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn**
Manningham-Buller,
 Bt., C. 34,817
 *Lt.-Col. C. L. E. Malone,
 Lab. 12,808

NORWICH,
M. 37,799; W. 45,956.
182* G. H. Shakespeare, L.
Nat. 40,925
183 G. A. Hartland, C. 38,883
*W. R. Smith, Lab. 28,395
Dorothea Jewson, Lab. 26,537

NOTTINGHAM
Central, M. 19,223; W. 24,962
184* T. J. O'Connor, K.C.,
C. 25,828
A. E. Waterson, Lab. 7,532
East, M. 19,902; W. 24,147
185 L. H. Gluckstein, C. 17,484
*W. Norman Birkett,
K.C., L. 11,901
W. Windor, Lab. 5,339
South, M. 19,566; W. 23,538
186* G. W. Holford-Knight,
K.C., N. Lab. 22,852
A. R. Ellis, Lab. 10,583
West, M. 21,602; W. 24,640
187 A. C. Caporn, C. 20,596
*A. Hayday, Lab. 14,963

OLDHAM.
M. 44,520; W. 51,998
188 A. C. Crossley, C. 50,693
189 H. W. Kerr, C. 50,395
*Rev. G. Lang, Lab. 28,629
*J. Wilson, Lab. 26,361

OXFORD,
M. 17,305; W. 21,898
190* Capt. R. C. Bourne, C. Unop.

PLYMOUTH.
Devonport, M. 20,424; W. 21,144
191* Maj. L. Hore-Belisha,
L. Nat. 23,459
P. Reed, Lab. 9,039
Drake, M. 22,434; W. 25,063
192 Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E.
Guest, C.B.E., D.S.O.,
C. 25,954
*J. J. H. Moses, Lab. 12,669
Sutton, M. 22,453; W. 25,409
193* Vice-mistress Astor, C. 24,277
G. Ward, Lab. 14,073

PORTSMOUTH.
Central, M. 24,551; W. 25,376
194 Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, C.
..... 24,623
*Capt. W. G. Hall, Lab. 24,512
North, M. 25,229; W. 26,475
195* Sir B. Palle, Bt., C. 26,331
Rear-Adm. K. G. B.
Dewar, C.B.E., Lab. 21,182
South, M. 24,368; W. 31,180
196* Maj. Sir H. R. Cuyper,
Bt., C. 32,634
W. J. Beck, Lab. 7,715

PRESTON,
M. 38,147; W. 46,096
197 W. M. Kirkpatrick, C. 46,276
198 A. C. Moreing, C. 45,843
*Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, C.B.E.,
Lab. 25,710
E. Porter, Lab. 24,660

READING,
M. 29,997; W. 35,012
199 Dr. A. B. Hewitt, C.V.O.,
C. 34,439
*Dr. S. Hastings, Lab. 19,277
E. R. Troward, N.P. 861

RICHMOND (SURREY),
M. 24,769; W. 33,301
(By-election, April 13, 1932.)
200 Sir Wilham Ray, C. unop.

ROCHDALE,
M. 28,668; W. 34,685
201 Maj. T. E. Jesson, C. 25,436
*W. T. Kelly, Lab. 18,329
E. Dodds, L. 12,572

ROCHESTER,
Chatham, M. 21,881; W. 21,534
202 Sir Park Giff, K.C., C. 19,991
† Oliver Baldwin, Lab. 10,837
M. F. Woodroffe, N.P. 1,135
Gillingham, M. 19,800; W. 19,864
203* Sir Robert Gower, O.B.E.,
C. 20,277
Mrs. C. M. Wadham,
Lab. 9,103

ROSSENDALE,
M. 21,993; W. 25,170
204 R. H. Cross, C. 16,206
W. F. Dean, L. 13,079
*A. Law, Lab. 11,135

ROTHERHAM,
M. 28,619; W. 27,597
(By-election, Feb. 27, 1933.)
205 W. Dobbin, Lab. 28,767
H. Drummond-Wolfe,
C. 12,893

ST. HELENS,
M. 32,377; W. 30,797
206 R. A. Spencer, C. 26,121
*Sir J. Sexton, C.B.E.,
Lab. 23,701

SALFORD,
North, M. 22,276; W. 26,399
207 J. P. Morris, C. 25,151
*Ben Tillet, Lab. 13,271
South, M. 22,901; W. 24,883
208 Hon. J. J. Stourton, C. 22,140
*Joseph Toole, Lab. 15,302
West, M. 20,709; W. 23,068
209 Lt.-Com. F. W. Astbury, C.
..... 24,083
*A. W. Haycock, Lab. 12,320

SHEFFIELD,
Attercliffe, M. 21,359; W. 20,875
210 C. F. Pike, C. 15,185
*C. H. Wilson, Lab. 15,020
G. H. Fletcher, Com. 2,790
Brightside, M. 23,802; W. 24,226
211 H. F. Russell, C. 20,270
*F. Marshall, Lab. 15,528
J. T. Murphy, Com. 1,571
E. C. Snelgrove, N.P. 847
Central, M. 21,431; W. 21,940
212 W. W. Boulton, C. 21,529
*P. C. Hoffman, Lab. 13,212

SOLESBURY, M. 19,482; W. 23,667
213* Sir S. Roberts, Bt., C. unop.
Hallam, M. 19,065; W. 24,126
214* L. W. Smith, C. 26,827
H. G. McGhee, Lab. 7,807
Hillsborough, M. 24,511; W. 25,022
215 J. G. Braithwaite, C. 23,819
*Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, Lab. 17,319
Park, M. 25,245; W. 26,736
216 Sir Shirley Benn, Bt.,
K.B.E., C. 26,392
*G. Lathan, Lab. 15,783

SMETHWICK,
M. 22,168; W. 24,503
217 A. R. Wise, C. 20,945
E. Lawrence, Lab. 13,927

SOUTHAMPTON,
M. 22,822; W. 54,549
218 W. Craven-Ellis, C. 54,699
219 Sir Charles Barrie,
K.B.E., L. Nat. 54,269
*T. Lewis, Lab. 26,812
*R. Morley, Lab. 26,061

SOUTHEAST-ON-SEA,
M. 33,519; W. 45,701
220* Countess of Iveagh,
C.B.E., C. 46,564
A. E. Bechervaise, Lab. 7,741

SOUTHPORT,
M. 22,257; W. 33,335
221 R. S. Hudson, C. 30,307
R. M. Hughes, L. 13,983

SOUTH SHIELDS,
M. 31,465; W. 32,222
222 Harcourt Johnstone, L. 30,528
*J. Chuter Ede, Lab. 20,512

STOCKPORT,
M. 39,012; W. 47,272
223* S. Hammersley, C. 50,936
224 Capt. A. V. G. Dower, C. 47,757
*A. E. Townsend, Lab. 23,350
J. T. Abbott, Lab. 15,591

STOCKTON-ON-TEES,
M. 26,716; W. 26,871
225 Capt. H. Macmillan, C. 29,199
*F. F. Riley, Lab. 18,168

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
Burslem, M. 20,344; W. 22,438
226 W. Allen, K.C., C. 18,647
*Andrew MacLaren,
Lab. 16,248
A. Rowland-Entwistle,
Ind. 401

Hanley, M. 22,532; W. 24,900
227 H. K. Hales, C. 18,262
*A. Hollins, Lab. 15,245
J. W. G. Peace, Ind. 946

Stoke, M. 27,302; W. 30,309
228 Mrs. Ida Copeland, C. 19,918
E. Smith, Lab. 13,264
† Sir O. Moaley, Bt., N.P. 20,534

SUNDERLAND,	
<i>M.</i> 49,452; <i>W.</i> 54,107	
²²⁹ <i>Luke Thompson, C.</i> ... 53,386	
²³⁰ <i>Samuel Storey, C.</i> ... 55,589	
* <i>Marion Phillips, D.Sc.</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> ... 59,707	
<i>D. N. Pritt, K.C., Lab.</i> ... 59,680	
TOTTENHAM,	
<i>North, M.</i> 26,503; <i>W.</i> 29,419	
²³¹ <i>E. Doran, C.</i> ... 22,172	
* <i>K. C. Morrison, Lab.</i> ... 17,651	
<i>South, M.</i> 21,826; <i>W.</i> 24,706	
²³² <i>F. N. Palmer, N. Lab.</i> 17,824	
* <i>Fred Messer, Lab.</i> ... 12,602	
TYNEMOUTH,	
<i>M.</i> 19,514; <i>W.</i> 20,905	
²³³ <i>Mai. A. West Russell, C.</i> 17,607	
<i>J. S. Holmes, L.</i> ... 8,295	
<i>T. H. Knight, Lab.</i> ... 8,110	
WAKEFIELD,	
<i>M.</i> 15,458; <i>W.</i> 16,876	
(Bye-election, April 21, 1932.)	
²³⁴ <i>Rt. Hon. A. Greenwood, Lab.</i> ... 13,586	
<i>A. R. Greaves, C.</i> ... 13,242	
WALLASEY,	
<i>M.</i> 27,822; <i>W.</i> 24,800	
²³⁵ <i>Lt.-Col. J. T. Moore</i>	
<i>Bradston, M.C., C.</i> ... 40,161	
<i>J. D. Mack, Lab.</i> ... 7,712	
WALLSEND,	
<i>M.</i> 25,583; <i>W.</i> 26,694	
<i>C.B.E., C.</i> ... 25,999	
* <i>Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield, Lab.</i> ... 18,393	
WALSLEY,	
<i>M.</i> 30,545; <i>W.</i> 32,565	
²³⁷ <i>J. A. Leckie, L.</i> ... 30,507	
* <i>J. J. McShane, Lab.</i> ... 29,952	
WALTHAMSTOW,	
<i>East, M.</i> 19,533; <i>W.</i> 22,357	
²³⁸ <i>Sir B. C. Beauchamp,</i>	
<i>Rt., C.</i> ... 18,815	
* <i>H. W. Wallace, Lab.</i> ... 9,983	
<i>A. C. Crane, L.</i> ... 3,198	
<i>West, M.</i> 20,925; <i>W.</i> 22,102	
²³⁹ <i>P. La T. McEntee, Lab.</i> 14,144	
<i>C. H. Grundy, C.</i> ... 13,137	
<i>S. W. Robinson, L.</i> ... 4,053	
WARRINGTON,	
<i>M.</i> 24,108; <i>W.</i> 25,006	
²⁴⁰ <i>N. B. Goldie, K.C., C.</i> 24,400	
* <i>C. Dukes, Lab.</i> ... 19,055	
WEDNESBURY,	
<i>M.</i> 25,379; <i>W.</i> 26,129	
(Bye-election, July 26, 1932.)	
²⁴¹ <i>J. W. Bainfield, Lab.</i> ... 21,977	
<i>Capt. R. G. Davis, C.</i> 18,198	
WEST BROMWICH,	
<i>M.</i> 23,067; <i>W.</i> 24,425	
²⁴² <i>A. Ramsay, C.</i> ... 17,729	
* <i>Rt. Hon. F. O. Roberts,</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> ... 17,204	
<i>W. Ramage, L.</i> ... 3,851	
WEST HAM,	
<i>Plaistow, M.</i> 23,557; <i>W.</i> 25,119	
²⁴³ <i>Will Thorne, C.B.E.</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> ... unop.	
Silvertown, M. 22,486; <i>W.</i> 22,154	
²⁴⁴ <i>J. J. Jones, Lab.</i> ... 19,851	
<i>Mrs. E. E. Tennant, C.</i> 5,554	
<i>Stratford, M.</i> 20,794; <i>W.</i> 22,024	
²⁴⁵ <i>T. E. Groves, Lab.</i> ... 13,925	
<i>C. G. Wodehouse-Temple, C.</i> ... 13,722	
<i>Upton, M.</i> 19,650; <i>W.</i> 22,997	
²⁴⁶ <i>A. J. Chotzner, C.</i> ... 17,561	
* <i>B. W. Gardner, Lab.</i> ... 12,453	
WIGAN,	
<i>M.</i> 26,103; <i>W.</i> 28,586	
²⁴⁷ <i>J. A. Parkinson, C.B.E.,</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> ... 23,544	
<i>G. D. Roberts, C.</i> ... 22,526	
WILKESDEN,	
<i>East, M.</i> 30,666; <i>W.</i> 37,686	
²⁴⁸ <i>D. G. Sonnerville, C.</i> ... 28,993	
<i>W. D. Lloyd, Lab.</i> ... 10,020	
<i>Dr. J. S. Bridges, L.</i> ... 7,684	
<i>West, M.</i> 26,693; <i>W.</i> 28,365	
²⁴⁹ <i>Mrs. M. C. Tate, C.</i> ... 23,920	
* <i>S. P. Viant, Lab.</i> ... 15,550	
WIMBLEDON,	
<i>M.</i> 30,761; <i>W.</i> 38,747	
²⁵⁰ <i>Sir J. C. Power, Rt., C.</i> 39,643	
<i>T. Braddock, Lab.</i> ... 9,674	
WOLVERHAMPTON,	
<i>Bilston, M.</i> 22,624; <i>W.</i> 24,195	
²⁵¹ <i>Capt. G. K. Peto,</i>	
<i>C.B.E., C.</i> ... 20,620	
* <i>J. Baker, Lab.</i> ... 16,847	
<i>East, M.</i> 21,374; <i>W.</i> 21,788	
²⁵² <i>G. Le Mander, L.</i> ... 14,945	
<i>Maj. A. T. Waters-Taylor,</i>	
<i>C.</i> ... 12,626	
<i>J. Smith, Lab.</i> ... 6,340	
<i>West, M.</i> 24,038; <i>W.</i> 27,317	
²⁵³ <i>Sir R. Bird, Rt., C.</i> ... 26,181	
* <i>W. J. Brown, Lab.</i> ... 17,090	
WORCESTER,	
<i>M.</i> 15,169; <i>W.</i> 18,506	
²⁵⁴ <i>W. P. C. Greene, C.</i> ... 16,357	
<i>R. R. Fairbairn, L.</i> ... 6,611	
<i>H. Bolton, Lab.</i> ... 3,874	
YORK,	
<i>M.</i> 25,228; <i>W.</i> 28,864	
²⁵⁵ <i>L. R. Lumley, C.</i> ... 30,216	
* <i>F. G. Burgess, Lab.</i> ... 16,310	
ENGLISH COUNTIES.	
(Excluding Monmouthshire.)	
BEDFORDSHIRE,	
<i>Bedford, M.</i> 21,531; <i>W.</i> 25,821	
²⁵⁶ <i>S. R. Wells, C.</i> ... 25,030	
<i>Lady Clare Annesley,</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> ... 9,654	
<i>Luton, M.</i> 27,707; <i>W.</i> 31,173	
²⁵⁷ <i>E. Leslie Burgin, L.L.B.,</i>	
<i>L. Nat.</i> ... 30,015	
<i>J. H. MacDonnell, Lab.</i> 7,897	
<i>Mid, M.</i> 19,370; <i>W.</i> 21,185	
²⁵⁸ <i>A. T. Lennox-Boyd, C.</i> 15,213	
* <i>Milner Gray, L.</i> ... 13,796	
<i>H. W. Fenner, Lab.</i> ... 3,158	
BERKSHIRE,	
<i>Abingdon, M.</i> 18,508; <i>W.</i> 19,356	
²⁵⁹ <i>Major R. G. C. Glyn,</i>	
<i>M.C., C.</i> ... unop.	
<i>Newbury, M.</i> 21,061; <i>W.</i> 24,941	
²⁶⁰ <i>Brig.-Gen. H. Clifton</i>	
<i>Brown, C.</i> ... unop.	
<i>Windsor, M.</i> 25,559; <i>W.</i> 30,850	
²⁶¹ <i>A. A. Sonnerville, C.</i> ... unop.	
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,	
<i>Aylesbury, M.</i> 26,242; <i>W.</i> 30,573	
²⁶² <i>M. W. Beaumont, C.</i> ... 29,568	
<i>C. B. Dallow, L.</i> ... 8,927	
<i>Miss J. Woodman, Lab.</i> 4,677	
Buckingham,	
<i>M.</i> 21,934; <i>W.</i> 23,731	
²⁶³ <i>Capt. Sir G. E. W. Bow-</i>	
<i>yer, Lt., M.C., C.</i> ... 23,783	
<i>J. L. George, M.C., Lab.</i> 11,736	
<i>Wycombe, M.</i> 37,258; <i>W.</i> 39,737	
²⁶⁴ <i>Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. F.</i>	
<i>Knox, K.C.B., C.M.G.,</i>	
<i>C.</i> ... 41,208	
<i>Dr. L. Haden Guest,</i>	
<i>M.C., Lab.</i> ... 10,821	
CAMBRIDGE,	
<i>M.</i> 24,471; <i>W.</i> 24,829	
²⁶⁵ <i>Capt. R. G. Briscoe,</i>	
<i>M.C., C.</i> ... 23,722	
<i>G. T. Garratt, Lab.</i> ... 11,013	
CHESHIRE,	
<i>Altrincham, M.</i> 34,104; <i>W.</i> 42,047	
(Bye-election, June 14, 1933.)	
²⁶⁶ <i>Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M.</i>	
<i>Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,</i>	
<i>D.S.O., M.C., C.</i> ... 25,392	
<i>P. M. Oliver, L.</i> ... 15,892	
<i>J. H. Hudson, Lab.</i> ... 8,333	
City of Chester,	
<i>M.</i> 19,203; <i>W.</i> 21,856	
²⁶⁷ <i>Sir C. Cayzer, Lt., C.</i> ... 18,174	
<i>A. Herbert, L.</i> ... 11,770	
<i>J. Lewis, Lab.</i> ... 5,186	
<i>Crews, M.</i> 25,026; <i>W.</i> 26,422	
²⁶⁸ <i>Sir Donald B. Somer-</i>	
<i>vell, O.B.E., K.C., C.</i> ... 25,141	
* <i>J. W. Bowen, Lab.</i> ... 18,351	
<i>Eddisbury, M.</i> 15,207; <i>W.</i> 16,095	
²⁶⁹ <i>R. J. Russell, L. Nat.</i> unop.	
<i>Knutsford, M.</i> 25,306; <i>W.</i> 30,340	
²⁷⁰ <i>Brig.-Gen. E. Makins,</i>	
<i>C.B., D.S.O., C.</i> ... unop.	
<i>Macclesfield, M.</i> 24,566; <i>W.</i> 30,388	
²⁷¹ <i>J. R. Remer, C.</i> ... 30,796	
<i>D. S. Morton, Lab.</i> ... 13,854	
<i>Northwich, M.</i> 27,474; <i>W.</i> 27,826	
²⁷² <i>Lord Colvin Crichton-</i>	
<i>Stuart, C.</i> ... 30,061	
<i>Mrs. B. A. Gould, Lab.</i> 15,746	
<i>Stalybridge and Hyde,</i>	
<i>M.</i> 26,425; <i>W.</i> 31,829	
²⁷³ <i>Sydney Hope, C.</i> ... 27,557	
<i>W. Dobbie, Lab.</i> ... 14,521	
<i>P. H. Jones, L.</i> ... 8,849	

Wirral, M. 38,817; W. 38,739
 274 Sir G. C. Clayton,
 C.B.E., Ph.D. C.44,935
 S. Wormald, Lab.10,177

CORNWALL.

Bodmin, M. 19,521; W. 21,752
 275 Isaac Foot, L.unop.
 Camborne, M. 19,437; W. 25,105
 276 Lt.-Comm. P. G. Agnew,
 R.N., C.14,644
 *Rt. Hon. Lelf Jones, L. 10,840
 Miss K. Spurrell, Lab. 8,280

Northern, M. 18,371; W. 21,749
 (Bye-election, July 22, 1932.)
 277 Rt. Hon. Sir F. D.
 Acland, Bt., L.16,933
 Lt.-Comm. A. M. Wil-
 liams, D.S.C., R.N., C. 15,397

Penryn and Falmouth.

M. 23,595; W. 27,242
 278 M. Pelherick, C.16,388
 *E. D. Simon, L.14,006
 A. L. Rowe, Lab.10,098
 St. Ives, M. 18,843; W. 21,387
 279 *Rt. Hon. Walter Runci-
 man, L. Nat.unop

CUMBERLAND.

Northern, M. 13,310; W. 14,775
 280 *Maj. Sir F. Graham
 Bt., C.12,504
 W. H. W. Roberts, L. 11,777
 Penrith and Cockermouth,
 M. 12,051; W. 15,117
 281 *A. C. Nixon Dixey, C. 12,004
 A. Holgate, L.11,412

Whitehaven, M. 16,519; W. 17,560
 282 W. Nunn, C.16,286
 *M. P. Price, Lab.14,253

Workington, M. 19,724; W. 19,429
 283 *Tom Cape, M.B.E., Lab. 18,459
 Major Hou. C. W.
 Lowther, C.15,165

DERBYSHIRE.

Belper, M. 23,137; W. 24,198
 284 Herbert Wragg, C.23,365
 *J. Lees, Lab.15,450

Chesterfield, M. 24,874; W. 25,202
 285 R. J. E. Conant, C.23,062
 *George Benson, Lab.17,046

Clay Cross, M. 23,179; W. 20,752
 (Bye-election Sept. 1, 1933.)
 286 Rt. Hon. Arthur Hen-
 derson, Lab.21,931

J. Moore, C.6,293
 H. Pollitt, Com.3,434

High Peak, M. 25,233; W. 26,255
 287 *Sir Alfred Law, C.27,577
 G. H. Bagnall, Lab.9,540

Ilkeston, M. 21,675; W. 22,442
 288 A. J. Flint, N. Lab.17,587
 *G. H. Oliver, Lab.17,585

North-Eastern.

M. 26,669; W. 24,750
 289 Jardine Bell White, C. 20,719
 *Frank Lee, Lab.19,385
 A. V. Williams, N.P. 689

Southern, M. 34,787; W. 35,618
 P. V. Emrys-Evans, C. 33,965
 290 *Maj. D. G. Pole, Lab. 33,958
 Western, M. 19,909; W. 21,945
 291 *Marquess of Harting-
 ton, M.B.E., C.unop.

DEVONSHIRE.

Barnstaple, M. 19,793; W. 24,489
 292 *Sir Basil E. Peto, Bt., C. 20,028
 R. T. Dyke Acland, L. 18,318
 Honiton, M. 18,889; W. 24,736
 293 C. Drewe, C.21,854
 J. G. H. Halse, L.14,563

South Molton.

M. 17,470; W. 18,563
 294 *Rt. Hon. George Lam-
 bert, L. Nat.25,700
 R. Messel, Lab.3,499
 Tavistock, M. 19,139; W. 20,498
 295 C. M. Patrick, C.17,310
 J. A. Day, L.13,552
 R. Davies, Lab.2,124
 Tiverton, M. 17,120; W. 19,467
 296 *Lt.-Col. G. J. Adand-
 Troyte, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
 C.unop.

Torquay, M. 26,602; W. 32,497
 297 *Charles Williams, C.34,600
 H. M. Medland, Lab. 7,351

Totnes, M. 25,944; W. 30,364
 298 *Maj. S. E. Harvey, C. 26,765
 E. R. Haylor, L.20,203

DORSET.

Eastern, M. 25,448; W. 30,856
 299 G. R. Hall Caine, C.B.E.
 C.20,711

*A. E. Glassey, L. Nat. 18,801
 E. J. Stocker, Lab.7,009

Northern, M. 15,098; W. 16,800
 300 *Cecil Hanbury, C.15,499
 Hon. W. Borthwick, L. 10,682

Southern, M. 19,043; W. 22,019
 301 *Viscount Cranborne, C. 21,284
 A. W. Wiltshire, Lab.8,809

Western, M. 14,803; W. 16,787
 302 *Maj. W. P. Colfox, M.C.,
 C.15,510
 G. E. Chappell, L.10,271

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle,
 M. 13,300; W. 13,921
 303 Lt.-Col. C. M. Lead-
 lam, D.S.O., O.B.E., C. 12,721

*W. Lawther, Lab.10,287

Bishop Auckland,
 M. 20,870; W. 21,134
 304 A. Charlton Curry,
 L. Nat.17,551

*Hugh Daltou, D.S.C.,
 Lab.16,796

Blaydon, M. 23,716; W. 22,513
 305 T. B. Martin, C.18,927
 *W. Whiteley, Lab.18,431

Chester-le-Street,
 M. 25,767; W. 24,977
 306 *John J. Lawson, Lab. 24,373
 R. G. Kellett, C.15,834
 Consett, M. 26,410; W. 24,688
 307 J. P. Dickie, L. Nat.22,474
 *Rev. H. Dunning, Lab. 19,927

Durham, M. 20,467; W. 21,077
 308 William McKeag, L.17,266
 *J. Ritson, Lab.17,136

Houghton-le-Spring,
 M. 29,000; W. 29,343
 309 Col. R. Chapman, C.M.G.,
 D.S.O., T.D., C.25,549

*R. Richardson, Lab.22,700
 Jarrow, M. 24,903; W. 24,232
 310 W. G. Pearson, C.21,263

*R. J. Wilson, Lab.18,071

Seaham, M. 31,956; W. 28,954
 311 *Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay
 MacDonald, N. Lab. 28,978

W. Coxon, Lab.23,027
 G. Lumley, Com.677

Sedgefield, M. 22,647; W. 21,740
 312 Roland Jennings, C.21,956
 *J. Herriotts, Lab.15,404

Spennymoor,
 M. 20,670; W. 19,823
 313 *J. Batey, Lab.18,072

M. D. McCarthy, C.14,072

ESSEX.

Chelmsford, M. ; W.
 314 Lt.-Col. Sir F. L.
 Henderson, M.C., C. 31,961

J. A. Sparkes, Lab.7,755

Colchester, M. ; W.
 315 *Oswald Lewis, C.22,285
 Conn. E. A. Digby, K.C.,
 Lab.10,725

Epping, M. ; W.
 316 *Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill,
 C.H., C.35,956

A. S. Comyns - Carr,
 K.C., L.15,670

J. Rauger, Lab.4,713

Harwich, M. ; W.
 317 *Percy John Pybus,
 C.B.E., L. Nat.26,818

E. L. McKeag, Lab.4,229

Maldon, M. ; W.
 318 *Lt.-Col. E. A. Ruggles-
 Brise, M.C., C.22,055

W. F. Toynbee, Lab.9,078

Romford, M. ; W.
 319 W. G. Douglas Hutchin-
 son, C.50,097

*H. T. Muggieridge, Lab. 31,410

Saffron Walden,
 M. 20,229; W. 21,630
 320 *R. A. Butler, C.22,501

S. S. Wilson, Lab.6,468

South-Eastern,
 M. 43,921; W. 44,969
 321 H. V. A. M. Rawkes, C. 30,436

*J. R. Oldfield, Lab.20,066
 F. Greene, N. Lab.6,539

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Cirencester and Tewkesbury,
M. 22,397; W. 25,080
322* W. S. Morrison, M.C.,
C. 28,170
J. Griffin, Lab. 5,868

Forest of Dean,
M. 18,539; W. 18,008
323 Dr. J. V. Worthington,
N. Lab. 14,815
*1) J. Vaughan, Lab. 13,291
Stroud, M. 22,875; W. 27,659
324* W. R. D. Perkins, C. 27,612
F. W. Davies, Lab. 11,039

Thornbury, M. 25,490; W. 27,057
325* D. W. Gunnton, M.C., C. 23,072
G. P. Blizard, Lab. 11,008
J. H. Whitehouse, L. 7,866

HAMPSHIRE.
Aldershot, M. 18,102; W. 21,850
226* Rt. Hon. Viscount
Wolmer, C. 22,134
Mary Richardson, Lab. 4,091

Basingstoke,
M. 22,004; W. 23,478
327* Viscount Lynton, C. 23,523
Miss F. L. Josephy, L. 6,106
C. A. Guntcher, Lab. 4,124

Fareham, M. 27,776; W. 30,947
328* Rt. Hon. Sir T. W. H.
Inskip, C.B.E., K.C., C.unop.

New Forest and Christchurch,
M. 27,784; W. 31,606
(Bye-election, Feb. 9, 1932.)
329 Maj. J. D. Mills, T.D.,
C. 23,327

Dr. C. A. Smith, I.L.P. 5,135
Petersfield, M. 20,501; W. 23,125
330* Col. Rt. Hon. W. G.
Nicholson, C. 26,081

A. E. Albery, Lab. 3,559
Winchester,
M. 27,787; W. 30,108
331* Sir R. G. Ellis, Bt., C. 31,831
Dr. R. A. Lyster, Lab. 13,529

HEREFORD.
Hereford, M. 17,555; W. 20,478
332* J. P. L. Thomas, C. 19,418
*H. F. Owen, Ind. L. 12,465

Leominster, M. 15,904; W. 17,541
333* Sir E. W. Shepperson, C. 16,916
G. A. Edinger, L. 9,803

HERTFORD.
Hemel Hempstead,
M. 19,291; W. 23,182
334* Rt. Hon. J. C. C. David-
son, C.H., G.B., C. 21,946
C. T. Le Queane, K.C., L. 8,021
A. E. R. Millar, Lab. 2,777

Hartford, M. 22,476; W. 23,353
335* Rear-Adm. Murray F.
Suter, C.B., C. 25,751
Dr. R. S. Edwards, Lab. 9,022

Hitchin, M. 22,683; W. 25,879
(Bye-election, June 8, 1933)
336 Lt.-Col. Sir A. T. Wilson,
K.C.I.F., C.S.I., C.M.G.,
D.S.O., C. 14,559

W. Bennett, Lab. 10,352
St. Albans, M. 20,993; W. 26,238
337* Lt.-Col. Sir F. R. Fre-
mantle, O.B.E., M.D., C. 36,690

Monica Whately, Lab. 10,289
Watford, M. 28,923; W. 23,981
338* Rt. Hon. Sir Dennis
Herbert, K.B.R., C. 34,076

F. M. Jacques, Lab. 9,423
HOLLAND-WITH-BOSTON,
M. 28,014; W. 29,232
339* James Bindell, L. Nat. 30,375
H. J. H. Parker, Lab. 8,840

HUNTINGDONSHIRE,
M. 18,233; W. 19,151
340* S. J. Peters, LL.D.,
L. Nat. 23,102
M. Orbach, Lab. 4,624

ISLE OF ELY,
M. 25,377; W. 25,472
341* James A. R. de Roths-
child, D.C.M., L. 20,842
J. A. Whitehead, Ind. 6,993
F. J. Knowles, Lab. 4,302

ISLE OF WIGHT,
M. 26,528; W. 33,046
342* Capt. P. D. Macdonald,
C. 32,727

J. E. Drummond, Lab. 9,639

KENT.
Ashford, M. 22,613; W. 24,269
(Bye-election, March 17, 1933)
343 W. P. Spens, K.C., C. 16,051
Rev. R. M. Kedward, L. 11,423
W. J. Beck, Lab. 6,178

Canterbury, M. 24,753; W. 29,987
344* Lt.-Col. Sir W. Way-
land, C. 30,328
P. Winterton, Lab. 5,921

Chislehurst, M. 25,209; W. 20,394
345* Waldron Smithers, C. 22,371
W. T. Colyer, Lab. 5,731

Dartford, M. 28,343; W. 39,370
346 F. E. Clarke, C. 34,095
*J. E. Mills, Lab. 27,349

Dover, M. 25,707; W. 28,399
347* Maj. Hon. J. Astor, C. 29,743
W. Moore, Lab. 9,781

Faversham, M. 26,908; W. 26,825
348* Adam Matland, C. 25,958
H. N. Smith, Lab. 13,226

Gravesend, M. 23,053; W. 23,071
349* Irving J. Albery, M.C.,
C. 22,420
B. Greene, Lab. 12,488

Isle of Thanet,
M. 25,543; W. 25,172
350* Capt. H. H. Balfour,
M.C., C. 23,173
G. I. Phillips, L. 12,527

Maldstone, M. 22,396; W. 24,862
351 Alfred C. Bosson,
F.R.I.B.A., C. 27,394
Mrs. G. S. Massingham,
Lab. 6,770

Sevenoaks, M. 21,734; W. 23,876
352* Com. Rt. Hon. Sir E.
Hilton-Young, G.B.E.,
D.S.O., D.S.C., C. unop.

Tonbridge, M. 23,819; W. 22,276
353* Col. Rt. Hon. H. H. Spen-
der-Clay, C.M.G., M.C.,
C. 30,602

Mrs. C. E. M. Borrett,
Lab. 8,208

KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND.
Grantham, M. 24,098; W. 25,334
354* Sir Victor Warrender,
Bart., M.C., C. 27,164
M. W. Moore, Lab. 12,115
Rutland and Stamford,
M. 17,049; W. 18,200
(Bye-election — 1933.)

LANCASHIRE.
Ochley, M. 23,839; W. 27,957
356* Rt. Hon. D. H. Hack-
ing, O.B.E., C. 28,749
J. Bartow, Lab. 12,734

Olitherton, M. 20,080; W. 23,622
357* Capt. Sir W. Brass, C. 24,361
S. Awwery, Lab. 14,920

Darwen, M. 18,918; W. 23,116
358* Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert
Samuel, G.O.B., G.B.E.,
L. 18,923

Capt. A. C. Graham, C. 14,636
C. Rothwell, Lab. 5,124

Farworth, M. 22,831; W. 26,719
359 J. Stones, C. 22,460

*Guy Rowsou, Lab. 19,553
Fylde, M. 31,622; W. 35,381

360* Lord Stanley, M.C., C. unop.

Haywood and Radcliffe,
M. 25,374; W. 30,600
361 J. C. Jackson, K.C., C. 22,429
J. Stott, Lab. 12,915

Ince, M. 22,140; W. 22,314
362* Gordon Macdonald, Lab. 23,237
R. Catterall, C. 13,440

Lancaster, M. 24,402; W. 30,002
363* H. Ramsbotham, O.B.E.,
M.C., C. 32,125

R. C. Willis, Lab. 10,309

Lonsdale, M. 16,207; W. 19,027
364* Lord Baines, C. 17,423
H. Maden, L. 11,821

Middleton and Prestwich,
M. 22,024; W. 28,076
365* Sir A. N. Stewart-San-
deman, Bt., C. 31,702

T. McCall, Lab. 10,796

Mossley, M. 25,805; W. 29,325
366 Austin Hopkinson, Ind. 17,077
*H. M. Gibson, Lab. 15,587
E. Barlow, C. 13,873

Newton, M. 28,506; W. 18,461
 367 R. C. Easleigh, C. 16,064
 *Sir Robert Young,
 O.B.E., Lab. 15,683
 Ormskirk, M. 26,963; W. 29,779
 368 Sir S. T. Rosbotham,
 N. Lab. 30,368
 F. V. King, Lab. 10,115

Royston, M. 22,123; W. 25,715
 369 H. Sutcliffe, C. 21,044
 R. F. Walker, L. 14,142
 G. Illingworth, Lab. 5,913

Stretford, M. 21,018; W. 25,069
 370 Maj. G. A. Renwick, C. 39,002
 F. Anderson, Lab. 12,796

Waterloo, M. 19,807; W. 24,635
 371*Capt. H. M. Bullock,
 M.B.E., C. unop.

Westhoughton,
 M. 20,544; W. 21,686
 372* R. J. Davies, Lab. 19,301
 P. Hixson, C. 16,841

Widnes, M. 23,108; W. 23,111
 373 J. R. Robinson, C. 25,173
 *A. G. Cameron, Lab. 15,309

LEICESTERSHIRE.
 Bosworth, M. 24,454; W. 25,212
 374* Sir William Edge,
 L. Nat. 26,926
 J. Morgan, Lab. 12,670

Harborough, M. 23,905; W. 27,325
 (Bye-election — 1933.)

Loughborough,
 M. 21,806; W. 23,148
 376 Laurence Kimball, C. 22,310
 *E. Winterton, Lab. 14,458
 Melton, M. 23,842; W. 26,476
 377* W. Lindsay Everard, C. 30,355
 A. E. Stubbs, Lab. 8,100

LINDSEY (PARTS OF).
 Brigg, M. 23,022; W. 22,543.
 378 Capt. M. J. Hunter, C. 21,809
 *D. J. K. Quibell, Lab. 15,614

Gainsborough,
 M. 17,166; W. 17,330
 379* Capt. H. F. C. Crook-
 shank, C. 14,839
 H. G. Purchase, L. 8,009
 G. Deer, Lab. 5,856

Horncastle, M. 16,207; W. 18,241
 380* Henry C. Haslam,
 S.D.C., 18,100
 G. H. J. Dutton, L. 8,788

Louth, M. 19,327; W. 20,850
 381* Lt.-Col. A. P. Henage,
 D.S.O., C. 18,434
 Ramsay Muir, L. 14,439

MIDDLESEX.
 Acton, M. 22,082; W. 25,783
 382 H. J. Duggan, C. 24,196
 J. F. Shillaker, M.B.E.,
 Lab. 11,924

Brentford and Chiswick,
 M. 19,367; W. 22,751
 383 H. P. Mitchell, C. 22,667
 G. E. G. Catlin, Lab. 7,572

Enfield, M. 22,627; W. 25,604
 384 Lt.-Col. R. V. K. Ap-
 pinin, D.S.O., C. 24,532
 W. Mellor, Lab. 13,646

Finchley, M. 24,254; W. 30,594
 385* Maj. Hon. E. Cadogan,
 C.B., C. 34,286
 J. G. Stoue, Lab. 6,440

Harrow, M. 44,300; W. 49,702
 386* Maj. Sir J. Salmon,
 C.B.E., C. 48,068
 G. S. Sandilands, Lab. 14,241
 H. C. Bunting, L. 5,444

Hendon, M. 50,971; W. 62,834
 387* Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P.
 Cunliffe-Lister, C.B.E.,
 M.C., C. 66,305
 Mrs. A. B. White, Lab. 15,305

Spelthorne, M. 29,802; W. 33,604
 388 Sir Reginald Blaker,
 Bt., C. 34,115
 F. W. Temple, Lab. 9,214

Twickenham,
 M. 34,741; W. 39,540
 (Rye-election, Sept. 16, 1932.)
 389 H. R. Murray-Philip-
 son, C. 21,688
 P. Holman, Lab. 16,881

Uxbridge, M. 35,363; W. 37,503
 390* Maj. J. J. Llewellyn,
 O.B.E., M.C., C. 35,836
 L. M. Worsnop, Lab. 11,609
 R. F. O. Bridgeman,
 Ind. 2,358

Wood Green,
 M. 34,852; W. 43,078
 391* Rt. Hon. G. Locker-
 Lampson, C. 44,364
 E. P. Bell, Lab. 11,980

NORFOLK.
 Eastern, M. 22,013; W. 23,353
 392* Viscount Blinley, L.
 Nat. 25,945
 W. Holmes, Lab. 6,562

King's Lynn,
 M. 22,547; W. 23,895
 393* Lord Ferny, C. 23,687
 D. Freeman, Lab. 10,054

Northern, M. 19,161; W. 20,978
 394 T. R. A. M. Cook, C. 19,988
 *Lady Noel Buxton,
 Lab. 13,035

Southern, M. 20,477; W. 21,074
 395* J. A. Christie, C. 21,195
 E. G. Gooch, Lab. 11,148

South-Western,
 M. 19,761; W. 19,904
 396 Maj. Sir Alan McLean,
 C. 19,614
 *W. B. Taylor, C.B.E.,
 Lab. 9,952

NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE
 SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.
 Daventry, M. 18,759; W. 19,857
 397* Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A. Fitz-
 roy, C. (Speaker) unop.
 Kettering, M. 23,926; W. 26,138
 398 J. F. Eastwood, O.B.E.,
 C. 25,811
 *S. F. Perry, Lab. 17,095

Peterborough,
 M. 23,133; W. 24,814
 399 Lord Buryghien, C. 26,640
 *J. F. Horrabin, Lab. 14,206

Wellingborough,
 M. 21,296; W. 23,422
 400 Wing-Comm. A. W. H.
 James, M.C., C. 22,127
 *George Dallas, Lab. 14,137

NORTHUMBRLAND.
 Berwick-upon-Tweed,
 M. 18,313; W. 21,071
 401* Capt. A. J. K. Todd, C. unop.

Hexham, M. 16,703; W. 18,817
 402* Col. D. C. Brown, C. 20,578
 E. O. Dunnic, Lab. 7,557

Wansbeck, M. 34,387; W. 36,202
 403 Lt.-Col. B. Cruddas,
 D.S.O., C. 33,659
 *G. W. Shield, Lab. 24,126

NOTTINGHAM.
 Bassettlaw, M. 25,843; W. 25,357
 404* Malcolm J. MacDonald,
 N. Lab. 27,136
 H. M. Watkins, Lab. 13,532
 Broxtowe, M. 26,623; W. 27,139
 405* Frederick Seymour
 Cocks, Lab. 21,917
 P. E. Springman, C. 20,327

Mansfield, M. 31,395; W. 31,248
 406* Charles Brown, Lab. 26,865
 E. S. B. Hopkin, C. 21,303

Newark, M. 23,452; W. 24,344
 407* Marquess of Titchfield,
 C. 25,445
 J. R. Bellerby, Lab. 10,840

Rushcliffe, M. 30,808; W. 34,542
 408* Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. Bet-
 erton, Bt., C.B.E., C. 36,670
 Mrs. F. B. Paton, Lab. 14,176

OXFORD.

Banbury, *M.* 23,621; *W.* 24,785
 409* *Maj. A. J. Edmondson,*
C. *unop.*
 Henley, *M.* 23,374; *W.* 25,032
 (Bye-election, Feb. 25, 1932.)
 410 *Sir Gifford Fox, Bt., C.* 16,553
R. B. Matthews, L. ... 7,129

SALOP.

Ludlow, *M.* 13,916; *W.* 16,862
 411* *Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-Clive, C.M.G., C.* 19,700
T. Hardwick, Lab. 4,683
 Oswestry, *M.* 20,973; *W.* 22,687
 412* *Maj. B. E. P. Leighton,*
C. 8,740
W. E. Warder, Lab. ... 3,343
 Shrewsbury, *M.* 17,345; *W.* 19,459
 413* *G. A. V. Duckworth, C.* 18,505
Dr. Betty Morgan, L. ... 9,358
E. Porter, Lab. 2,567
 The Wrekin, *M.* 22,084; *W.* 21,688
 414 *Col. J. Baldwin-Webb,*
C. 22,258
 *Edith Picton-Tuberville, O.B.E., *Lab.* 14,122

SOMERSET.

Bridgwater, *M.* 19,311; *W.* 22,723
 415* *R. P. Croome-Johnson,*
K.C., C. 24,041
J. M. Boltz, Lab. 6,974
 Frome, *M.* 23,371; *W.* 25,407
 416 *Viscount Weymouth, C.* 24,858
 **F. Gould, Lab.* 17,748
 Taunton, *M.* 28,751; *W.* 22,255
 417* *Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault,*
D.S.O., O.B.E., C. 22,564
Dr. F. G. Bushnell, Lab. 3,367
 Wells, *M.* 17,400; *W.* 19,402
 418* *Maj. A. J. Murhead,*
M.C., C. 17,711
Maj. J. W. H. Thompson,
L. 12,440

Weston-super-Mare,
M. 24,527; *W.* 32,789
 419* *Lord Erskine, C.* ... 35,255
W. B. Craig, Lab. 5,995
 Yeovil, *M.* 22,178; *W.* 24,875
 420* *Maj. G. F. Davies, C.* 20,165
P. H. Hoffer, L. 14,046
H. H. Fyfe, Lab. 5,377

STAFFORD.

Burton, *M.* 22,624; *W.* 24,195
 421* *Col. Rt. Hon. J. Gretton,*
O.B.E., C. 26,117
W. T. Palling, Lab. 8,832
 Cannock, *M.* 33,445; *W.* 32,823
 422* *Mrs. S. A. Ward, C.* ... 27,498
 **W. M. Adamson, Lab.* 22,833

Kingswinford,

M. 27,218; *W.* 27,920
 423 *A. S. Todd, C.* 21,934
 **C. H. Stieh, Lab.* ... 19,495
 Leek, *M.* 23,300; *W.* 25,353
 424 *Arthur Ratcliffe, C.* ... 20,067
 **W. Bromfield, Lab.* ... 18,979
 Lichfield, *M.* 28,457; *W.* 29,132
 425* *J. A. Lovat Fraser,*
N. Lab. 26,669
G. H. Jones, Lab. ... 15,790
 Stafford, *M.* 16,770; *W.* 17,765
 426* *Capt. Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, C.* ... 18,467
Lea Smith, Lab. 8,640
 Stone, *M.* 21,109; *W.* 22,738
 427* *Sir J. Q. Lamb, C.* ... 20,327
W. Meakin, L. ... 6,407
W. I. Simcock, Lab. ... 5,993

EAST SUFFOLK.

Eye, *M.* 20,219; *W.* 20,613
 428* *E. L. Granville, L.* *Nat. unop.*
 Lowestoft, *M.* 22,410; *W.* 25,327
 429* *Sir Gerrard Rentoul,*
K.C., C. ... 22,886
E. J. C. Neep, Lab. ... 10,894

Woodbridge,

M. 21,348; *W.* 23,447
 430 *W. Ross-Taylor, C.B.E.,*
C. 25,654
Mrs. I. M. N. Keeble,
Lab. 5,885

WEST SUFFOLK.

Bury St. Edmunds,
M. 28,964; *W.* 20,128
 431 *Capt. F. F. A. Heilgers,*
C. *unop.*

Sudbury, *M.* 25,472; *W.* 16,397
 432* *Lt.-Col. H. W. Burton,*
O.B.E., C. ... 13,500
Alan Sainsbury, L. ... 10,929

SURREY.

Chertsey, *M.* 29,484; *W.* 35,191
 433 *Sir A. Boyd-Carpenter,*
C. ... 35,371
I. Lloyd, L. 9,063
 Epsom, *M.* 23,454; *W.* 29,775
 434* *J. F. W. Galbraith,*
K.C., C. 33,771
Dr. M. Follick, Lab. ... 4,236

Epsom, *M.* 33,752; *W.* 41,153
 435* *Com. A. R. J. Southby,*
R.N., C. 44,076
Rev. Stanley Morgan,
Lab. 7,571

Farnham, *M.* 25,183; *W.* 31,108
 436* *Sir A. M. Samuel, Bt.,*
C. *unop.*

Guildford, *M.* 28,214; *W.* 34,411

437* *Hon. C. A. U. Rhyll,*
M.C., C. 39,008
S. Peck, Lab. ... 6,242

Mitcham, *M.* 34,079; *W.* 38,912

438* *Sir R. J. Meller, C.* 38,948
W. Graham, Lab. 12,124

Reigate, *M.* 25,204; *W.* 29,467

439 *G. C. Touche, C.* 33,934
P. H. Collick, Lab. ... 7,076

EAST SUSSEX.

Eastbourne, *M.* 20,952; *W.* 30,004
 (Bye-election, April 28, 1932.)
 440 *John Slater, C.* *unop.*

East Grinstead,

M. 25,836; *W.* 31,861
 441* *Sir H. S. Cantieri, Bt.,*
K.C., C. 34,826
E. F. M. Durlin, Lab. 5,121

Lewes, *M.* 19,888; *W.* 23,823

442 *Capt. J. de Vere Loder,*
C. 25,121
F. Hancock, Lab. ... 5,795

Rye, *M.* 19,987; *W.* 26,093

443* *Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Courthope, Bt., M.C., C.* *unop.*

WEST SUSSEX.

Chichester, *M.* 33,197; *W.* 39,554
 444* *Maj. J. S. Courtauld,*
M.C., C. 43,756
C. W. Higgins, Lab. 6,085

Horsham and Worthing,

M. 32,955; *W.* 42,530

445* *Rt. Hon. Earl Winter-*
ton, C. 44,886
Miss H. M. Keynes, Lab. 5,932

WARWICK

Nuneaton, *M.* 40,571; *W.* 38,946
 446 *Capt. E. T. T. North, C.* 25,839
 **Frank Smith, Lab.* ... 23,375
H. W. Willison, L. *Nat.* 12,811

Rugby, *M.* 21,583; *W.* 22,788

447* *Capt. Rt. Hon. H. D. R. Murrayson, M.C., C.* 24,493
E. J. Pay, Lab. ... 10,523

Tamworth, *M.* 30,964; *W.* 35,475

448* *Rt. Hon. Sir A. Steel-*
Maitland, Bt., C. ... 41,571
J. Willbery, Lab. 7,527

Warwick and Leamington,

M. 30,034; *W.* 36,524
 449* *Capt. R. A. Eden,*
M.C., C. 32,584
C. G. Garton, Lab. ... 9,261

WESTMORLAND,

M. 19,961; *W.* 24,065

450* *Maj. Hon. O. F. G. Stanley, M.C., C.* *unop.*

WILTSHIRE.
 Chippenham, M. 17,622; W. 18,660
 451*Capt. F. A. Cozart,
 M.C., C. 17,232
 H. W. S. Howard, L. 10,928
 W. R. Robins, Lab. 2,194
 Devizes, M. 16,009; W. 16,362
 452*Sir Percy A. Hurd, C. 16,702
 J. W. Moldeu, L. 8,501

Salisbury, M. 19,753; W. 22,190
 453*Major J. A. St. G. Fitz-
 warrenne-Despencer-
 Robertson, O.B.E., C. 23,189
 A. B. Lemon, Lab. 6,958
 Swindon, M. 23,737; W. 23,872
 454 Sir R. Mitchell Banks,
 K.C., C. 22,756
 *Rt. Hon. C. Addison,
 M.P., Lab. 17,962

Westbury, M. W.
 455 R. V. Grimston, C. 16,949
 J. H. Harris, L. 11,014
 M. Hackett, Lab. 5,127

WORCESTERSHIRE.
 Bewdley, M. 17,185; W. 21,156
 456*H. Hon. Stanley Bald-
 win, C. unop
 Evesham, M. 19,420; W. 21,430
 457*Com. Rt. Hon. Sir
 B. M. Eyres-Mon-
 sell, G.B.E., C. unop

Kidderminster,
 M. 28,736; W. 33,894
 458*Sir J. S. Wardlaw-
 Milne, K.B.E., C. 33,359
 Miss J. Stephen, Lab. 9,814
 Stourbridge, M. 34,084; W. 36,240
 459 Robert H. Morgan, C. 22,652
 *Wilfred Wellock, Lab. 18,910
 D. L. Finnemore, L. 16,121

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING
 Buckrose, M. 18,433; W. 21,548
 460*Major A. N. Brathwaite,
 D.S.O., M.C., C. unop
 Holderness, M. 20,155; W. 22,579
 461*N. Serrington Saverij,
 C. 21,560
 Alme Mackinnon, L. 10,471
 J. L. Schultz, Lab. 2,927

Howdenshire,
 M. 17,888; W. 19,001
 462*Major W. H. Carver, C. unop

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.
 Cleveland, M. 29,108; W. 29,101
 463 Lt.-Com. R. T. Bower,
 R.N., C. 30,608
 *W. T. Mansfield, Lab. 20,060
 Richmond, M. 21,593; W. 24,358
 464*Capt. T. L. Dugdale, C. unop.

Scarborough and Whitby,
 M. 23,617; W. 31,929
 465*Sir Paul Latham, Bt.,
 C. 32,025
 P. S. Eastman, Lab. 6,575
 Thirsk and Malton,
 M. 18,908; W. 19,904
 466*Robert Hugh Turton, C. unop.

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.
 Barkston Ash,
 M. 24,767; W. 25,548
 467 Col. L. Roper, M.C., C. 27,924
 Rev. G. S. Woods, Lab. 14,585
 Colne Valley,
 M. 25,257; W. 29,940
 468 E. Lancelot Mallalieu,
 L. 17,119
 E. Marklew, Lab. 13,734
 Lt.-Col. E. H. W. Las-
 celles, C.B.E., C. 12,581
 M. A. E. Franklin, N.
 Lab. 202

Doncaster, M. 31,124; W. 30,320
 469 A. H. E. Molson, C. 27,205
 *W. Paling, Lab. 22,363
 Don Valley, M. 35,306; W. 30,891
 470*T. Williams, Lab. 27,599
 S. Hardwick, C. 19,506

Elland, M. 21,192; W. 26,018
 471 T. Lem, C. 25,378
 *C. Roden Burton, Lab. 13,563

Hemsworth, M. 24,967; W. 20,954
 472*Gabriel Price, Lab. 23,609
 W. F. C. Garthwaite,
 C. 9,867

Keighley, M. 22,050; W. 25,787
 473 Capt. G. S. Harvie
 Watt, C. 19,079
 *Prof. Rt. Hon. H. B.
 Lees-Smith, Lab. 13,192
 W. J. C. Briggs, L. 9,044

Normanton, M. 21,951; W. 15,715
 (Bye-election, May 8, 1933.)
 474 Tom Smith, Lab. unop.

Penistone, M. 24,846; W. 25,139
 475 C. W. H. Glossop, C. 19,556
 *Rennie Smith, Lab. 14,584
 T. Neville, L. 6,821

Pontefract, M. 23,636; W. 23,109
 476 Capt. T. F. Sotheron-
 Estcourt, C. 20,841
 *Tom Smith, Lab. 16,870

Pudsey and Otley,
 M. 23,257; W. 29,940
 477*C. Granville Gibson, C. 31,701
 W. Pickles, Lab. 10,013

Ripon, M. 24,655; W. 33,716
 478*Rt. Hon. Major J. W.
 Hills, C. 37,898
 R. J. Hall, Lab. 5,125

Rother Valley,
 M. 28,419; W. 25,765
 479*T. W. Grundy, Lab. 26,185
 Lt.-Com. A. G. Olliver, C. 15,812

Rothwell, M. 29,011; W. 29,963
 480*William Lunn, Lab. 24,879
 Major C. H. Stringer,
 D.S.O., O.B.E., C. 22,198

Shipley, M. 23,587; W. 29,877
 481*J. H. Lockwood, C. 27,304
 W. A. Robinson, Lab. 14,725
 W. J. Leaper, N.P. 601

Skipton, M. 23,671; W. 27,408
 (Bye-election, Nov. 7, 1933.)
 Sowerby, M. 20,993; W. 25,111
 483 M. S. McCorquodale, C. 25,511
 *W. J. Toul, Lab. 11,857

Spen Valley,
 M. 24,947; W. 29,342
 484*H. Hon. Sir J. A. Simon,
 G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.,
 K.C., L. 28,647
 H. H. Elvin, Lab. 15,691

Wentworth, M. 31,751; W. 28,304
 485*G. H. Harst, Lab. 31,861
 Mrs. C. I. Hilyer, L.
 Nat. 14,462

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.
 M. 16,313; W. 1,948
 486*H. Hon. Lord H. Cecil,
 C. unop.
 487*Prof. Sir C. W. C. Oman,
 K.B.E., C. unop.

CAMBRIDGE.
 M. 24,186; W. 3,932
 488*Sir John James
 Withers, G.B.E., C. unop.
 489*G. H. A. Wilson, O.B.E.,
 C. unop.

LONDON.
 M. 11,434; W. 5,067
 490*Sir E. G. Graham-
 Little, Ind. C. 8,461
 Major A. G. Church,
 D.S.O., M.C., N. Lab. 3,134

COMBINED (Durham, Manche-
 ster, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield,
 Birmingham, Bristol and Reading).

M. 12,506; W. 6,602.
 491*Eleanor Rathbone, Ind. 5,096
 492 Sir Rt. H. Cradock,
 G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C. 4,858
 †Rt. Hon. Sir W. A.
 Jowitt, K.C., N. Lab. 3,632
 H. G. Williams, C. 1,748
 Hon. H. Nicolson,
 C.M.G., N.P. 461

Shales and Penmouth.**WELSH BOROUGHS (11).****CARRNARVON DISTRICT,***M.* 15,582; *W.* 20,297

- 493* *Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, O.M., L.* 17,101
F. P. Gourlay, C. 11,714

CARDIFF.*Central, M.* 22,770; *W.* 25,295

- 494* *Capt. Sir E. N. Bennett, N. Lab.* 24,120
E. Archibold, Lab. 10,758

East, M. 18,660; *W.* 21,656

- 495 *O. T. Morris, C.* 12,465
**J. E. Edmunds, Lab.* 10,295
J. E. Emlyn-Jones, L. 9,559

South, M. 18,475; *W.* 20,124

- 496 *Capt. Arthur Evans, C.* 17,976
**A. Henderson, Jun., Lab.* 12,092

MERTHYR TYDFIL.*Aberdare, M.* 27,936; *W.* 25,866

- 497* *G. H. Hall, Lab.* unop
Merthyr, M. 22,527; *W.* 21,381
 498* *R. C. Wallhead, Lab.* 24,623
S. Davies, N. P. 10,834

NEWPORT.*M.* 27,901; *W.* 29,124

- 499 *Reginald G. Clarry, C.* 27,826
**James Walker, Lab.* 19,237

RHONDDA.*East, M.* 23,204; *W.* 20,835

- (Bye-election, March 28, 1932.)
 500 *H. Mainwaring, Lab.* 14,127
A. Horner, Com. 11,228
W. D. Thomas, L. 7,851

West, M. 21,677; *W.* 19,273

- 501* *Will John, Lab.* 23,024
J. L. Davies, Com. 4,296

*** SWANSEA.***East, M.* 17,869; *W.* 18,049

- 502* *David Williams, Lab.* 17,126
R. D. Chalke, L. 13,177

West, M. 19,858; *W.* 21,822

- 503 *L. Jones, L. Nat.* 20,607
**H. W. Samuel, Lab.* 14,587

WELSH COUNTIES (24).**ANGLESEY.***M.* 16,096; *W.* 17,604

- 504* *Megan Lloyd George, L.* 14,811
A. Hughes, C. 10,612

BRECON AND RADNOR.*M.* 24,519; *W.* 24,680

- 505 *Capt. W. Darcy Hall, M.C., C.* 25,622
**Peter Freeman, Lab.* 17,221

CARRNARVON.*M.* 23,301; *W.* 24,702

- 506* *Maj. Goronwy Owen, D.S.O., Ind. L.* 14,993
Elwyn Jones, Lab. 14,299
W. F. O. Evans, Ind. 7,990
Prof. J. E. Daniel, Ind. 1,136

CARDIGAN.*M.* 18,259; *W.* 20,937

- (Bye-election, Sept. 22, 1932.)
 507 *D. Owen Evans, L.* 13,437
Col. E. C. L. Fitzwilliams, C.M.G., C. 8,866
Rev. D. M. Jones, Lab. 5,295

CARMARTHEN.*Carmarthen, M.* 21,952; *W.* 24,522

- 508 *Capt. R. T. Evans, L.* 15,532
**Maj. D. Hopkin, M.C., Lab.* 14,318
Lt.-Col. D. Davies-Evans, C. 9,434

Llanelli, M. 34,139; *W.* 32,908

- 509* *Dr. J. H. Williams, Lab.* 34,196
F. J. Rees, C. 18,163

DENBIGH.*Denbigh, M.* 20,149; *W.* 24,465

- 510* *Dr. J. H. Morris-Jones, M.C., L. Nat.* unop

Wrexham, M. 27,718; *W.* 26,621

- 511 *A. O. Roberts, L.* 22,474
**R. Richards, Lab.* 20,653

FLINT.*M.* 34,700; *W.* 37,902

- 512* *Frederick Llewellyn-Jones, L. Nat.* 40,475
Mt & F Edwards, Lab. 16,158

GLAMORGAN.*Aberavon, M.* 23,562; *W.* 23,128

- 513* *W. G. Cove, Lab.* 23,029
E. Curran, L. 16,378

Gaerphilly, M. 23,055; *W.* 20,744

- 514* *Morgan Jones, Lab.* 23,061
Mrs. C. Bowen-Davies, C. 11,044

Gower, M. 24,398; *W.* 24,834

- 515* *D. R. Grenfell, Lab.* 21,563
Sir Edgar Rees Jones, K.B.E., L. 19,157

Llandaff and Barry, M. 29,735; *W.* 27,783

- 516 *P. Munro, C.* 32,590
**C. Ellis Lloyd, Lab.* 21,767

Neath, M. 31,735; *W.* 29,815

- 517* *Sir W. Jenkins, Lab.* 30,853
D. G. Davies, L. 17,389

Ogmore, M. 25,820; *W.* 23,383

- 518* *E. J. Williams, Lab.* 23,064
Sir T. G. Jones, K.B.E., C. 11,653

J. R. Campbell, Com. 3,099*Pontypridd, M.* 24,331; *W.* 23,015

- 519* *Capt. D. L. Davies, Lab.* 21,751
B. Acworth, D.S.O., R.N., L. 13,937

T. M. Jones, Ind. 1,110
W. Lowell, N.P. 466

MERIONETH.*M.* 13,631; *W.* 15,342.

- 520* *H. Haydn Jones, L.* 9,756
Rev J. H. Howard, Lab. 7,807
C. Phibbs, C. 6,372

MONMOUTH.*Aberlillery, M.* 20,809; *W.* 18,234

- 521* *George Dagger, Lab.* unop
Bedwellty, M. 23,415; *W.* 21,017

522* *Charles Edwards, C.B.E., Lab.* unop.

Ebbw Vale, M. 20,550; *W.* 18,332

- 523* *Aneurin Bevan, Lab.* unop.

Monmouth, M. 21,863; *W.* 23,066

- 524* *Sir C. L. Forestier-Walker, Bt. K.B.E., C.* 24,829
Rev. D. Hughes, Lab. 10,217

Pontypool, M. 21,394; *W.* 19,696

- 525* *T. Griffiths, Lab.* 18,931
T. Keen, L. Nat. 14,709

MONTGOMERY.*M.* 14,120; *W.* 16,000

- 526* *E. C. Davies, K.C., L. Nat.* unop.

PEMBROKE.*M.* 26,548; *W.* 28,743

- 527* *Maj. G. Lloyd George, L.* 24,606
Maj. C. W. M. Price, C. 19,560

WELSH UNIVERSITY.*M.* 3,325; *W.* 1,796

- 528* *Capt. Ernest Evans, L.* 2,229

S. Lewis, Ind. 914

Scotland.**SCOTTISH BURGHS (33).****ABERDEEN.***North, M.* 23,037; *W.* 25,581

- 529 *J. G. Burnett, C.* 22,931
**Capt. Rt. Hon. Wedgwood Benn, D.S.O., D.F.C., Lab.* 8,753

Mrs. H. Crawford, Com. 3,980

South, M. 22,221; *W.* 31,299

- 530* *Sir P. C. Thomson, Bt., K.C., C.* 33,988
G. Catto, Lab. 6,627

AYR DISTRICT.*M.* 22,088; *W.* 27,644

- 531* *Lt.-Col. C. Russell Moore, C.B.E., C.* 28,256

Mrs. C. McNab Shaw, Lab. 9,974

DUMBARTON DISTRICT,
M. 19,789; W. 19,534
532* D. Kirkwood, Lab. 16,335
M. J. McCracken, C. 15,138

DUNDEE,
M. 46,563; W. 68,709
533 D. M. Foot, L. 52,048
534 Florence Horsburgh,
M.B.E., C. 48,556
*M. Marcus, Lab. 35,573
*E. Strymgeour, Ind. 32,229
R. Stewart, Com. 10,264

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT,
M. 17,272; W. 19,001
535 John Wallace, L. Nat. 16,863
*W. McL. Watson, Lab. 12,247

EDINBURGH.
Central, M. 18,201; W. 21,105
536 J. C. Morrison Grey,
M.C., C. 17,293
*Rt. Hon. W. Graham,
Lab. 10,566
F. Douglas, Com. 1,319
East, M. 18,597; W. 21,079
537 D. M. Mason, L. 17,372
Dr. Drummond Shiels,
M.C., Lab. 10,244
Rev. T. T. Alexander,
Scot. Nat. 2,872
North, M. 20,918; W. 26,316
538* Sir P. J. Ford, Bt., C. 26,361
R. Gibson, K.C., L. 8,771
South, M. 17,350; W. 29,419
539* Sir Samuel Chapman,
C. unop.
West, M. 24,006; W. 31,701
540 W. G. Norman, K.C., C. 31,407
*G. Mathers, Lab. 12,704

GLASGOW.
Bridgeton, M. 19,954; W. 20,386
541* James Mazon, Lab. 16,630
Dr. Catherine Gavin, C. 11,941
Camisachie, M. 20,411; W. 22,725
542 James Stevenson, O.B.E.,
K.C., C. 18,461
*Rev. C. Stephen, Lab. 15,282
Cathcart, M. 20,051; W. 25,347
543* John Traut, C. 26,642
A. L. Ritchie, Lab. 8,919
J. Mellick, N.P. 529
Central, M. 23,370; W. 22,790
544* Brig.-Gen. Sir W. Alexander,
K.B.E., C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., C. 21,547
W. H. Martin, Lab. 11,456
Gorbals, M. 23,279; W. 24,093
545* G. Buchanan, Lab. 19,278
M. Bloch, C. 11,264
H. McShane, Com. 2,626
Govan, M. 19,372; W. 19,727
546* A. McL. Maclean, Lab. 15,047
A. McClure, C. 14,422
Hillhead, M. 14,394; W. 21,626
547* Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne,
G.B.E., K.C., C. 21,279
C. A. O'Donnell, Lab. 7,539

KELVINGROVE,
M. 20,353; W. 23,844
548* Rt. Hon. W. E. Elliot,
M.C., D.Sc., C. 21,481
J. Winnung, Lab. 12,415
Maryhill, M. 22,544; W. 25,336
549 Douglas Jamieson, K.C.
C. 20,710
*J. S. Clarke, Lab. 16,613
Partick, M. 17,048; W. 19,086
550 Maj. C. G. MacAndrew,
C. 18,904
*A. McKinlay, Lab. 11,252
Pollok, M. 18,671; W. 25,521
551* Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John
Gibson, Bt., D.S.O., C. 27,772
J. Rankin, Lab. 6,243
St. Rollox, M. 20,077; W. 20,781
552* William Leonard, Lab. 13,545
F. Shoesmith, C. 12,734
Miss E. Campbell, Scot.
Nat. 4,021
Shettleston, M. 21,171; W. 22,648
553* J. McGovern, Lab. 16,301
J. Lucas, C. 15,530
J. Marshall, Lab. 1,856
W. E. Stevenson, N.P. 402
Springburn, M. 22,083; W. 23,185
554 C. E. G. C. Emmutt, C. 16,022
*G. D. Hardie, Lab. 16,058
A. Haines, Com. 1,997
Tradeston, M. 19,296; W. 19,739
555 W. H. MacLean, Ph.D.,
C. 15,067
*T. Henderson, G.B.K.,
Lab. 13,579

GREENOCK.
M. 21,345; W. 22,601
556* Col. Rt. Hon. Sir G.
P. Collins, K.B.E.,
C.M.G., Nat. L. 18,013
T. Irwin, Lab. 10,850
A. Ferguson, Com. 6,440
KIRKCALDY DISTRICT,
M. 19,650; W. 21,827
557 Albert Russell, K.C., C. 19,122
*Rt. Hon. Tom Kennedy,
Lab. 14,492

LEITH,
M. 24,209; W. 26,770
558* Ernest Brown, M.C.,
L. Nat. 24,847
A. Woodburn, Lab. 13,400
MONTROSE DISTRICT,
M. 12,380; W. 17,576
(Bye-election, June 28, 1932.)
559* Lt.-Col. Charles Iain
Kerr, D.S.O., M.C.,
L. Nat. 7,963
Rt.-Hon. T. Kennedy,
Lab. 7,030
D. Emslie, Scot. Nat. 1,996

PAISLEY,
M. 24,098; W. 29,275
560 Hon. J. P. Macay, L. 26,187
*James Welsh, Lab. 16,183
**STIRLING AND FALKIRK
DISTRICT,**
M. 20,737; W. 21,436
561 J. S. C. Reid, K.C., C. 21,845
*H. Murnin, Lab. 12,483

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
ABERDEEN AND KINGARDINE.
Central, M. 17,612; W. 20,484
562* R. W. Smith, C. 16,521
R. C. Berkeley, M.C., L. 12,758
Eastern, M. 16,364; W. 18,163
563* R. J. G. Boothby, C. 16,396
F. Martin, Lab. 6,299
Kinross and Western,
M. 12,483; W. 15,266
564 C. M. Barclay-Harvey,
C. 14,266
*James Scott, L. 8,890

ANGUS,
M. 12,062; W. 16,122
565* Capt. W. T. Shaw, C. 13,912
W. Scott, L. 8,731

ARGYL,
M. 19,697; W. 21,944
566* F. A. Macquisten, K.C.,
C. unop.

AYR AND BUTE.
Bute and Northern,
M. 22,993; W. 28,102
567* Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Hunter-
Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O.,
C. 24,467
A. Sloan, Lab. 10,227
Kilmarnock, M. 21,363; W. 24,643
(Bye-election, Nov. 2, 1933.)

South Ayrshire,
M. 19,215; W. 19,144
569 Capt. J. O. Mc-
Andrew, C. 16,675
*Rt. Hon. James Brown,
O.B.E., Lab. 13,733

BANFF,
M. 16,830; W. 18,597
570* Maj. Sir Murdoch
McKenzie Wood, O.B.E.,
L. unop.

BERWICK AND HADDINGTON,
M. 21,744; W. 24,053
571 J. H. P. McKern, C. 25,169
*George Sinkinson, Lab. 9,089

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND,
M. 13,652; W. 14,731
572* Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. M.
Sinclair, Bt., C.M.G.,
L. unop.

DUMBARTON,
M. 25,299; W. 29,429
(Bye election, March 27, 1932.)
573 Com. Hon. A. D. Cock-
rane, D.S.O., R.N., C. 16,749
Rt. Hon. T. Johnston,
Lab. 13,704
R. Gray, Scot. Nat. 5,178
H. McIntyre, Com. 2,870

DUMFRIES,
M. 20,488; W. 24,076
574* Dr. Joseph Hunter, L. 26,873
J. S. Paterson, Lab. 7,693

FIFE.
Eastern, M. 19,977; W. 25,645
(Bye-election, Feb. 2, 1933.)
575 J. H. Stewart, L. Nat. 15,770
J. Westwood, Lab. 6,635
J. L. Anderson, Ind. 4,404
D. Kell, Ind. L. 2,296
E. Linklater, Scot. Nat. 1,083

Western, M. 22,055; W. 21,775	
576 C. Milne, K.C., C. 12,977	
*Rt. Hon. W. Adamson,	
Lab. 12,063	
W. Gallacher, Com. 6,829	
FORFAR, see ANGUS.	
GALLOWAY,	
M. 12,442; W. 21,818	
577 J. H. McKie, C. 18,993	
E. M. Campbell, L. 9,176	
H. McNeill, Lab. 3,428	
*Maj. C. R. Dudgeon,	
N.P. 986	
INVERNESS AND ROSS AND	
CROMARTY.	
Inverness, M. 22,479; W. 23,810	
578* Sir M. Macdonald,	
K.O.M.G., O.B., L. 12,702	
D. N. Mackay, Lab. 5,941	
J. M. MacCormick,	
Scot. Nat. 4,016	
Ross and Cromarty,	
M. 14,853; W. 15,250	
579* Rt. Hon. Sir J. Ian	
Macpherson, Bt. K.C.,	
L. Nat. unop.	
Western Isles.	
M. 12,790; W. 14,930	
580* T. B. Wilson Ramsay,	
L. Nat. 5,793	
I. M. Moffatt Pender,	
C. 4,785	
LANARK.	
Bethwell, M. 21,698; W. 20,970	
581 Mrs. Helen B. Shaw,	
M.B.E., C. 16,571	
*J. Sullivan, M.B.E. Lab. 14,423	
B. McCourt, Com. 2,163	
Coatbridge, M. 19,400; W. 18,221	
582 W. P. Templeton, C. 12,533	
*J. C. Welsh, Lab. 14,722	
W. W. Gilmour, N.P. 6,724	
Hamilton, M. 17,125; W. 16,879	
583* Duncan Graham, Lab. 14,233	
R. H. S. Calver, C. 12,180	
Lenark, M. 18,662; W. 20,727	
584 Lord Dingwall, C. 20,675	
J. Gibson, Lab. 11,815	
Motherwell, M. 18,722; W. 17,949	
585 Thomas Ormiston,	
O.B.E., C. 15,513	
*Rev. J. Barr, Lab. 14,714	
Northern, M. 26,964; W. 26,632	
586* W. J. Anstruther-Gray,	
C. 24,384	
*Jennie Lee, Lab. 19,691	
Rutherglen, M. 22,982; W. 24,866	
587 Capt. H. J. Moss, C. 22,185	
*D. Hardie, Lab. 16,866	

LINLITHGOW,	
M. 23,528; W. 22,024	
588 Sir Adrian Baillie, Bt.,	
C. 20,476	
*Emanuel Shinwell,	
Lab. 16,956	
MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES.	
Northern, M. 18,195; W. 21,201	
589* Lt. Col. David John	
Coleville, C. 22,221	
A. B. Clarke, Lab. 8,501	
Peebles and Southern,	
M. 16,042; W. 17,354	
590 Capt. A. H. M. Ram-	
say, C. 17,435	
*J. Westwood, Lab. 9,185	
MORAY AND NAIRN,	
M. 13,876; W. 16,533	
591* Hon. James Stuart,	
M.V.O., M.C., C. unop.	
ORKNEY & SHETLAND,	
M. 15,213; W. 17,634	
592* Sir R. W. Hamilton, L. unop.	
PERTH AND KINROSS.	
Kinross and Western,	
M. 15,299; W. 18,563	
593* Duchesses of Atholl,	
D.B.E., C. 16,228	
T. A. Robertson, L. 10,533	
Perth, M. 20,952; W. 26,193	
594 Lord Seane, C. 19,254	
F. Norie-Miller, L. 15,396	
Mrs. H. Gault, Lab. 3,705	
RENFREW.	
Eastern, M. 26,459; W. 30,844	
595* Marquess of Clydes-	
dale, C. 27,740	
J. Strath, Lab. 12,477	
W.O. Brown, Scot. Nat. 6,498	
Western, M. 18,493; W. 20,984	
596 Henry James Scrym-	
geour - Wedderburn,	
C. 17,328	
Mrs. J. Mann, Lab. 10,203	
R. E. Muirhead, Scot.	
Nat. 3,547	
*Dr. Robert Forgan,	
M.C., N.P. 1,304	
ROXBURGH & SELKIRK,	
M. 20,049; W. 25,926	
597* Earl of Dalkeith, C. 21,394	
D. E. Keir, L. 17,420	
STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN.	
Clackmannan & Eastern,	
M. 21,376; W. 22,476	
598 J. W. Johnston, C. 20,425	
*L. MacN. Weir, Lab. 13,669	

Western, M. 18,233; W. 16,751	
599 J. Campbell Ker, C.S.I.,	
O.B.E., C. 14,771	
*Rt. Hon. T. Johnston,	
Lab. 12,952	
SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES,	
(St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aber-	
deen, and Edinburgh).	
M. 34,295; W. 12,701	
600* John Buchan, C.H., C. unop.	
601* A. Noel Skelton, C. unop.	
602* D. M. Cowan, L. unop.	
Northern Ireland.	
BOROUGHS (4).	
BELFAST.	
East, M. 26,828; W. 30,308	
603* Capt. Rt. Hon. H. Dixon,	
O.B.E., C. 28,431	
J. Campbell, Lab. 9,410	
North, M. 26,092; W. 33,925	
604* Thomas Somers, C. unop.	
South, M. 26,650; W. 33,344	
605* W. J. Stewart, C. unop.	
West, M. 26,775; W. 41,228	
606 Capt. A. C. Browne, C. 31,113	
T. J. Campbell, K.C.,	
Ind. 22,006	
COUNTIES (8).	
ANTRIM,	
M. 60,763; W. 64,425	
607* Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh	
O'Neill, Bt., C. unop.	
608* Sir Joseph McConnell,	
Bt., C. unop.	
ARMAGH,	
M. 37,524; W. 33,691	
609* Lt. Col. Sir W. J. Allen,	
K.B.E., D.S.O., C. unop.	
DOWN,	
M. 60,516; W. 67,042	
610* D. D. Reid, C. unop.	
611 Viscount Castlereagh,	
C. unop.	
FERRANAGH AND TYRONE,	
M. 61,009; W. 59,956	
612* Joseph Devlin, M.P. 30,650	
613* Caher Healy, Nat. 30,397	
H. M. Irwin, C. 45,101	
I. A. Burges, C. 44,921	
LONDONDERRY,	
M. 39,079; W. 42,172	
614* Maj. Ronald Ross, M.C.,	
C. unop.	
UNIVERSITY (1).	
QUEEN'S, BELFAST,	
M. 3,107; W. 543	
615* Col. T. Sinclair, C.B.,	
M.D., C. unop.	

"Right Honourable."—Members of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations: for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Counsellor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable." In the case of Earls, Viscounts and Barons a question has lately been raised whether peers of these three degrees are entitled to be called "Right Honourable" if not Privy Counsellors. While not pursuing to make a statement in settlement of the question, the Editor feels bound to direct attention to the recital of Modes of Address of Peers of these three degrees (on pages 195, 199 and 202 of present Edition). The Style appearing in these headings has been recited in this manner for more than sixty years in *WHITAKER*, and appears to be evidence of a long-standing custom; moreover it is borne out in each instance, in *A Manual of Dignities*, by C. R. Dodd (Whitaker & Co., 1822), and in *The Book of the Court*, by W. J. Thoma, F.S.A., "Dedicated by Command to the Queen" (H. G. Bohn, 1844). Earlier evidence of the courtesy could no doubt be produced. Chief Magistrates entitled to the prefix are found on p. 605.

Government and Public Offices.

NOTE AS TO SALARIES.

THE salaries shown in the 1934 WHITAKER, in the case of H.M. Judges and of Government Departments, are subject to abatement in accordance with the decisions of His Majesty's Government. These abatements, which took effect from Oct. 1, 1931, are set out in Command Paper Number 3952, in various Treasury Circulars, and answers to Parliamentary questions, and may be summarised as follows:

(a) Ministerial salaries—

£5,000 a year and over, 20%; £2,000 a year and over, but under £5,000, 15%; under £2,000 a year, 10%.

(The salaries of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General have been reduced to £2,000 a year plus fees.)

(b) Other salaries (£1,800 a year and over)—

£5,000 a year and over, an abatement of 20%; £2,000 a year and over, but less than £5,000, 10%, subject to the proviso that the remuneration of any officer in receipt of over £4,000 a year, but less than £5,000, shall be 10% less or such larger amount as will suffice to reduce his remuneration to £4,000.

Salaries of £1,800 a year and over, but less than £2,000; such abatement as will suffice to reduce remuneration to £1,800.

THE COST OF LIVING BONUS.

In the year 1920 the Government introduced a *Cost of Living Bonus Scheme*, under which salaried Civil Servants and wage-earning Government employees received temporary additions to their salary or wages. The scheme was applied, irrespective of age or sex, as from March 1, 1920.

The Government Scheme was adopted generally by Public Authorities, certain modifications being made in particular instances.

The standard cost of living in March, 1920, was 130 per cent. in excess of that of July, 1914, and the scheme of increase agreed by the *Whitley Council* on the basis of that figure was as follows:—

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration did not exceed 30s per week—130 per cent. increase.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeded 30s a week, but did not exceed £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first 30s a week (£91 5s per annum) and 60 per cent. on the excess over £91 5s.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeded £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first £91 5s, 60 per cent. on the next £108 10s, and 45 per cent. on the amount in excess of £200 up to £300.

The standard rate rose or fell a *twenty-sixth* in response to every *five points* rise or fall in the Index figure average of prices over a six months period.

In addition to the reduction caused by the automatic decline of the cost of living figure the following decreases were subsequently introduced:—

20 per cent. on salaries from £200 to £300, 15 per cent. on salaries from £300 to £400; 20 per cent. on salaries from £400 to £500, and 20 per cent. on salaries from £500 to £600, and so on until 60 per cent. was reached in the case of salaries of £1,600 a year.

No bonus was payable so as to bring total remuneration, inclusive of bonus, above £1,800.

From September, 1931, to August, 1932, bonus was related to an average cost of living figure of 50 per cent. above the 1914 level.

STABILISATION.

Under an agreement reached in July 1932 there will be a period of stabilisation until April 1, 1934, during which total remuneration will continue to be assessed at the rates then in operation (i.e. 50) unless for six consecutive months during the period the official cost of living figure is either below 35 or above 60, in which event a review of the general standard of Civil Service remuneration will be undertaken in the light of all the relevant considerations.

The effect on Civil Service salaries below £1,800 a year shown in the succeeding pages (other than those shown as inclusive) at various salary points is set out in the table below.

Basic Salary.	Total Remuneration.
£100	£148
150	209
200	271
250	338
300	398
400	505
500	623
600	756
700	834
800	940
900	1,044
1,000	1,146
1,500	1,633
1,750	1,800

Offices other than "Government Offices."

Where bonus is payable to County, Municipal and other Officers on a sliding scale the following rates will obtain from September, 1933, to March, 1934:—

Annual Salary.	Bonus Sept. 1933.	Weekly Wages.	Bonus Sept. 1933.
£	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
90	45 0	14 0	7 0
150	59 4	15 0	7 6
200	70 14	17 0	8 6
250	79 8	18 0	9 0
300	88 0	20 0	10 0
400	105 7	30 0	15 0
500	122 13	40 0	18 8
600	126 0	50 0	20 11
700	133 13	60 0	23 3
800	139 13	70 0	25 7
900	143 18	80 0	27 8
1,000	146 9	90 0	29 5
1,750	50 0	100 0	31 5

ADMIRALTY, H.M. (see pp. 258-9).**(MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.**

Whitehall Place, S.W. 1: 43 Parliament Street, S.W. 1; 7, Old Bailey, E.C. 4; 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. V. ch. 91) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1889 to 1909. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the destination of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture."

The administration of the *Orbance Survey* and of *Key Gardens* is under the control of the Ministry.

Estimates, 1933. £s. 227,589.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, The Rt. Hon. Walter R. Elliot, M.C., M.P. £5,000

Private Secy., C. H. Vandoeper; A. W. Keeble; C. H. Wilcox. £3,000

Parliamentary do., Lt.-Col. A. J. Muirhead, M.C., M.P., M.P. £2,000

Parliamentary Secretary, The Earl De La Warr £1,200

Private Secy., W. B. Black, M.P. £1,000

Permanent Secretary, Sir C. J. Howell Thomas, M.C., M.P. £3,000

Private Secy., A. F. C. Clark £1,000

Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir A. Daniel Hall, M.C., M.P., F.R.S. £1,000

Fisheries Secretary, H. G. Maurice, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Welsh Secretary, C. Bryner Jones, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. G. Maurice, C.B., H. E. Dale, C.B.; H. L. French, M.C., M.P.; A. W. Riebel, M.C., C.B., M.P. £1,000 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, A. T. A. Dobson, M.C., M.P.; C. Bryner Jones, M.C., M.P.; E. L. Mitchell, M.C., M.P.; C. Nathan; H. G. Richardson; H. D. Vigor, M.C., M.P. £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Establishment Officer, H. L. French, M.C., M.P. £1,000

Deputy Establishment Officer, C. R. T. Williams, M.C., M.P. £1,000

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, A. D. Stocks, C.B., M.P. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Legal Adviser and Solicitor, C. Wood-Hill £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks (Legal Branch), R. J. Beattie, J. B. Stonebridge £750 to £900

Assistant Chief Clerks (Legal), R. M. Alexander, H. J. Kemp; A. R. A. Weston £550 to £700

Principals, J. B. Baber, M.C., M.P. (with allowance £500); R. H. Franklin; Maj. E. Garney; J. H. Gorvin, M.C., M.P.; C. T. Houghton; H. J. John, M.C., M.P.; A. M. Lowe (acting); A. R. Manktelow (acting); A. J. McGilvray, M.C., M.P.; F. K. Milson (acting); J. W. Monro, C.B.; B. W. Phillips, C.W. Nabin, Wynne Thomas; D. R. Toye, M.C., M.P.; D. E. Vandoeper; V. E. Wilkins, M.C., M.P.; and C. R. T. Williams, M.C., M.P. (with allowance £500) £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, W. B. Black, M.P.; A. F. C. Clark; H. Gardner; M. G. Kendall; J. A. Sutherland-Harris; W. C. Tame; R. G. H. Wall; C. H. M. Wilcox £500 to £550

Principal Finance Officer, P. J. Langley, M.C., M.P. £850 to £1,000

Deputy Finance Officer, H. Naah, M.C., M.P. £750 to £850

Senior Staff Officers, W. F. Smart, M.C., M.P. £700 to £850; R. E. Stanley, M.C., M.P. £600 to £800; J. E. Bury, M.C., M.P.; J. L. Morgan, M.C., M.P.; W. E. Strudwicke, M.C. (acting), £550 to £700; H. Chambers, M.C., M.P.; R. S. Langford, M.C. (with allowance £500); H. C. Long, £550 to £650; J. L. Bryan, M.C., M.P. (with allowance £50); H. C. Cotsell; T. Edser; H. P. Foale; J. Forster; W. G. Goosman; B. F. Gregory, M.C., M.P.; S. A. Pigott (acting); R. Ross, M.C., M.P. £500 to £600

Staff Officers, A. S. Allen (acting); S. S. Barnaby, M.C., M.P.; C. F. Colbeck; A. G. Cookman; C. J. D'Arcy; W. L. Davidson (acting); J. H. Dutton (acting); F. T. Foley; R. Genowar, M.C., M.P.; F. A. Hainworth; J. Heath; G. H. Higgs; E. C. Iker (with allowance £50); A. W. Kneebly (acting); H. H. Miller; R. D. Muscwhite; A. S. Sheppard, M.C., M.P.; Capt. G. Simpson; H. H. Smart; S. A. Smith; G. W. Thomas; B. A. Tyson (acting); W. E. Walters; A. R. Whyte (acting); A. H. Worn £400 to £500

Controller of Women Staff, Miss S. M. Alleyne, M.C., M.P. £300 to £400

Economics Investigator, R. R. Enfield £200 to £300

Chief Veterinary Officer, P. J. L. Kollard, M.C., M.P. £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer, D. A. E. Cabot, M.C., M.P. £800 to £1,000

Dairy Commissioner, J. F. Blackshaw, M.C., M.P. £700 to £900

Poultry Officer, P. A. Francis, M.C., M.P. £700 to £900

Horticulture Commissioner, H. V. Taylor, M.C., M.P. £700 to £900

Chief Education Inspector, J. G. Stewart, M.C., M.P. £700 to £900

Deputy Chief Education Inspector, J. L. Whytehorn £700 to £900

Senior Inspectors (Education), F. Glover, M.C., M.P.; W. S. Jones, M.C., M.P.; G. P. Haynes, Dip. Agric. (Cantab.); W. S. Jones, M.C., M.P.; W. Weir, M.C. (Agric.) £500 to £700

General Inspectors (Education), Maj. C. H. Eden; C. H. Harper, Dip. Agric. (Cantab.); E. Hatfield; A. H. Haines; J. Holmes, M.C. (Agric.), M.P.; D. G. Melver, M.C., M.P.; Miss E. H. Pratt, M.C., M.P.; A. G. Smith, Capt. I. A. Thompson, M.C. (with allowance £500); J. Turnbull; B. L. Wolf, M.C., M.P.; N. J. Wood, Dip. Agric. (Cantab.); Capt. V. L. Yates, M.C., M.P. £500 to £700

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Ass. Accountants. I. D. Gummell; R. G. C. Nibbel; H. M. Ritchie £400 to £500

Staff Officers. J. R. B. Casle, M.E.; F. L. Darby; I. G. Davidson, R. G. Hattie, M.E.; H. Lyon; R. Mackinnon; G. Page, G. F. Porthouse; E. T. Smith, T. Thomson £400 to £500

Inspectorate:

Chief Inspector. A. Mann, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.) £500 to £600

Senior Inspector for Agricultural Education. (vacant)

Senior Inspectors. J. R. McCallum, M.C., B.Sc. (Agr.); T. P. McIntosh, Ph.D., B.Sc. (Agr.); J. T. Steele, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.) (with alt. £100); J. A. Symon, D.Sc., M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.) £400 to £500

Director, Seed Testing and Plant Quarantine Station. T. Anderson, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.) £400 to £500

Small Holdings, Land Settlement and Estates Staff.

Chief Technical Officer. (vacant). £700 to £900

Divisional Land Officers. A. Carruth, O.B.E., F.R.S.; C. McDonald, D. Stewart £600 to £800

Land Officers. A. Campbell; J. W. Coull; R. Cunningham; A. T. Goulay; P. A. McWilliam; T. B. Mansch, M.E., B.Sc. (Agr.); A. Nicholson; A. Paton, B.Sc. (Agr.); J. Rowe, B.Sc. (Agr.); G. Stewart; H. Stuart; A. F. Wilson £400 to £500

Surveying Staff.

Chief Engineer and Surveyor. A. G. Ingham, F.R.I., A.M.I.C.E., C.V., M.R.N.B.I. £600 to £800

Assistant Chief Surveyor. W. F. Lowrie £450 to £550

Legal Staff.

Solicitor. A. D. Callander £500 to £600

Assistant Solicitor. D. Douglas £400 to £500

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Advisory Officer on Farm Economics. (vacant) £500 to £600

Organizing Officer under Rats and Mice Destruction Act (1919). T. M. Munro (Inclusive) £463

Plant Pathologist. Mrs. N. L. L. Aloock £300 to £450

Marketing Officer. A. F. Smith £350 to £500

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

This Inter-Imperial organization, composed of nominees of the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India, and of the Colonial Office, was set up in 1909 to administer a number (8) of bureaux

organised to act as clearing houses of information on research in eight specialised fields of agricultural science, and financed from a common fund provided by the Governments of the Empire. The Annual Reports of the Council are submitted to each of the Governments through their several members on the Council. The bureaux are attached to appropriate research institutions, but are distinct from them.

Chairman, F. I. McDougall, F.R.S.

Secretary, Sir David Chadwick, C.B.I., C.I.E.

BUREAUX

Soil Science, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, Sir E. J. Russell, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Animal Health, Veterinary Research Laboratory, Weybridge, Surrey.—*Director*, W. Horner Andrews, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

Animal Nutrition, Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen.—*Director*, J. B. Orr, D.Sc., M.C., M.A., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Animal Genetics, Institute of Animal Genetics, Edinburgh University.—*Director*, F. A. E. Crew, M.D., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Plant Genetics (for Crops other than Herbage), Plant Breeding Institute, Cambridge University.—*Director*, Sir R. H. Biffen, M.A., F.R.S.

Plant Genetics (Herbage Plants), Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Aberystwyth.—*Director*, R. G. Stapledon, C.B.E., M.A.

Fruit Production, East Malling Research Station, Kent.—*Director*, R. G. Hutton, M.A., F.R.S.

Agricultural Parasitology, Institute of Agricultural Parasitology, St Albans.—*Director*, R. T. Leliper, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING FACILITIES COMMITTEE FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Chairman, Lt.-Col. Sir John R. Chancellor, C.B.E., O.B.E., D.S.O.

Other Members, W. H. Coates, Ph.D.; H. G. Howitt, D.S.O., M.C., F.C.A.; D. W. Innes; W. R. Smith, F.R.S.; Sir W. Norman Vernon, Bt.

Secretary, M. G. Kendall (Asst. Principal, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1).

AIR MINISTRY (see p. 38a).

COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE.

Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4.

(Hours: 10 to 4.)

Karl Marshall, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

KING OF ARMS

Garter, Sir Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.

Clarenceux, Arthur William Mount Cochrane, C.V.O.

Norroy (and Registrar), Algur Henry Stafford Howard, M.C.

SIX HERALDS

Lancaster (and Karl Marshall's Secretary), Archibald

George Blomfield Russell, M.V.O., F.R.S.

Romeret, George Rothwell Bellet.

Chester, John Dunanance Heaton-Armstrong.

Richmond, Henry Robert Charles Martin, F.R.S.

Windsor, Alfred Trago Butler, M.C., F.R.S.

York, Aubrey John Toppin, F.R.S.

FOUR PURSUANTS

Rouge Dragon, Eric Neville Gellier, M.C., F.R.S.

Rouge Croix, Philip Walter Kerr, F.R.S.

Portcullis, Anthony Richard Wagner.

Bluemantle, Richard Preston Graham-Vivian, M.C.

COURT OF THE LORD LYON.

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Lord Lyon, King of Arms, Francis James Grant, C.V.O., LL.D., W.S., F.R.S., Scot. £500

Three Heralds (£25 each).

Marchmont, John H. Stevenson, M.B.E.C., F.R.S., Scot.

Albany, Lt.-Col. Sir T. Wolsey Haig, M.C.I.E., C.B.I., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Rothsay, John Mackintosh Norman Macleod, C.A.

Three Pursuivants (£25 13s 4d. each).

Carriak, Thomas Innes of Learney, F.R.S., Scot.

Advocate

Falkland, Lt.-Col. John William Balfour Paul, D.S.O.

Uincorn, H. A. B. Lawson.

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Harold Andrew

Halvaid Lawson, £250

Procurator-Fiscal, John MacGregor, W.S.; Malcolm

Robertson MacGregor, W.S.

Herald Painter, A. G. Law Sanson

IRISH HERALDS' COLLEGE.

Office of Arms, The Castle, Dublin.

Ulster King of Arms, Major Sir Neville R. Wilkinson,

K.C.V.O., F.R.A.

Two Heralds

Dublin, Major Guilanore O'Grady, M.A.

Cork, Capt. H. A. L. Keith.

Two Pursuivants

Athlone, (vacant)

Cork, Major G. A. Burgoyne

Registrar, Thomas Ulrick Sadleir, M.A., M.B.I.A.

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION.

Broadcasting House, Portland Place, W. 1.

The B.B.C. was instituted in 1927 as successors to the British Broadcasting Company, whose licence expired Dec. 31, 1926, and operates under licence from the Postmaster-General. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and other Governors, are appointed by H.M. Government.

The following *Broadcasting Stations* were in operation in September, 1933:—Long-wave National Programme Transmitter 5XX; Midland Regional; London, Northern, Scottish and Western Dual-wave Regional; Belfast, Bournemouth, Newcastle, Plymouth, Aberdeen, Empire Short wave Transmitters.

In addition to the above the new long-wave National and medium-wave Midland Regional transmitters were under construction.

The number of *Licences* in force on June 30 of the last six years was (1927) 2,397,000; (1928) 2,530,000; (1929) 2,790,000; (1930) 3,350,000; (1931) 3,760,000; (1932) 4,731,663; (1933) 5,525,818, not including licences issued to the blind.

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, D.C.I., LL.D. £3,000

Vice-Chairman, R. C. Norman, £2,000

Other Governors, Harold G. Hinton, The Viscount

Blidgman, LL.D.; Mrs. M. A. Hamilton, each £700

Director-General, Sir J. C. W. Reith, LL.D.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1879 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Chief Commissioner, E. Macpherson, £2,500

Second Commissioner, H. D. S. Leake, £1,000 to £2,000

Parliamentary Commissioner, Sir William Edgeworth, M.P.

Secretary, J. R. C. Adams, £1,000

Assistant Commissioner and Principal Clerks, W. F.

Fox, G. B. Rooke; A. E. McLaren, M.B.E.; C. N.

Hope-Wallace, M.B.E.; F. B. Jackson, £750 to £900

1st Class Clerks, R. E. Ford; M. E. Turner; L. T.

Ford; J. C. G. Pownall; P. T. Carden, M.C. £500 to £700

and Class Clerks, C. G. Barnardo; G. E. L. Pardington, M.C.; M. J. Richards, M.C.; W. Cairns, C. J.

Highton, £500 to £600

Accountant, Official Trustees' Dept., F. Buckingham, F.R.S.

Asst. do., A. V. Masham, £700 to £800

Heads of Divisions do., J. R. Smith; P. C. Gunner, £400 to £500

Librarian and Clk. to Sec., W. W. Skippon, £400 to £500

Officer in charge of Accounts of Charities, A. Stewart, £400 to £500

Assistant Draftsman, J. H. K. Spensley, £400 to £500

Officer in charge of Registration and Mortgages, R. Heath, £400 to £500

Finance Dept., H. C. Ransom, *o.s.r.*, £850 to £1,000;
J. Goldburg, £750 to £850; A. W. Abbott

Pay do., G. F. Rowe, £750 to £850; T. C. Chilcot

Stores do., J. A. Blackwood (also temp. in ch. of *Appointments*), £850 to £1,000; J. S. Triphet, £750 to £850; N. Rae; P. J. Elliott

Shipping do., E. A. Nattriss, £750 to £850; J. M. Brennan, *D.C.M.*

Engineering Contractors do., W. Kraut, *M.Inst.C.E.*, £1,000 to £1,250; G. B. Lock, George H. Horburgh, *M.I.C.E.*, £850 to £1,000; H. G. Tisdall, *M.Sc.*, *A.R.C.S.*, *M.I.C.E.*, *A.M.I.E.E.*

Engineering Inspection do., C. E. Williams, *C.M.E.*, *M.I.Mech.E.*, £1,000 to £1,250; W. E. Hogg, *A.R.C.S.*, *A.M.I.C.E.*; J. W. Norris, *A.C.I.*, *A.M.I.C.E.*, *A.M.I.Mech.*

Engineering Design do., J. W. Spiller, *M.Inst.C.E.*, £1,000 to £1,250; W. L. Watson, *M.I.C.E.*, £850 to £1,050; R. W. Fozler, *M.Inst.C.E.*

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS, 55 Whitehall, S. W. 1.

THE CROWN LANDS—The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1876. The George III. surplus has then in return for a fixed annual payment or *Crown Land*. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £30,000 and the net return to about £12,000.

In the year ended March 31 1933, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,854,616, of which amount £12,856 was from the Mines. The Expenditure (including Property Tax allowed) was £603,579. The sum of £1,200,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1932-33 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

Commissioner (ex-officio), The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

Permanent Commissioner, A. S. Gaye, *C.M.*, *O.B.E.*, *P.L.S.*

Private Sec., J. A. Hillman

Assistant Commissioner, D. R. Crawford Smith

Heads of Branches, H. C. Eyles, *M.B.E.*, R. Blanford, *G.P.B.*

Assistant Heads of Branches, C. C. Herd; E. Tallot; E. T. Drake; T. R. Oswin; R. Roddis; A. E. Horton; H. Garside

Accountant & Receiver-General, H. Clarke £550 to £700

Principal Architect, C. E. Varnell, *R.I.B.A.*, *F.R.I.*

Chief Mineral Inspector, W. Forster Brown

Solicitor, England, A. D. Stocks, *C.B.*, *O.B.E.*

Solicitor, Scotland, A. McNeill, *S.S.C.*

WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS

Deputy Ranger, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Murray, *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*

Deputy Surveyor, E. H. Savill, *M.C.*, *F.R.I.*

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND.

City Chambers, Edinburgh

Initiated about 1750, and extended in 1495 and 1487

Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers—

Preses, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; **Chaplain,** The Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, *M.A.*, *D.D.*; **Shandean**

Counsel, W. G. Normand, *L.L.B.*, *S.S.C.*, *M.P.* (*Solicitors for Scotland*); **Engineer,** D. A. Stevenson, *I.R.*, *M.Sc.*, *M.I.Mech.E.*; **Consulting Actuary,** George Lisle, *C.A.*, *F.I.A.*; **Convention Officer,** Alexander Collin MacArthur, City Chambers, Edinburgh

Agent and Treas. John L. Officer, *M.B.*, *V.S.* (at Castle Street, Edinburgh); **Public Agents,** Beveridge & Co. (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S. W.)

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1728 and 1824. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909

THE BOARD.

Chairman, Sir Edward R. Forster, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.E.*, £3,000

Private Sec., A. D. Owen

Deputy Chairman, Sir Arthur J. Dyke, *K.M.E.*, *C.B.*

Commissioners & Secretaries, W. Young, £1,200

C. J. T. B. Grylls, C.B., C.M.E., £1,200 to £1,500

Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, A. E. Ife

SECRETARIES' OFFICE.

Director of Establishments, J. S. Sutton

Assistant Secretaries, E. S. Bertenshaw; J. Cook, *C.M.E.*; A. J. Dedman; C. E. L. Fletcher; C. J. Flynn, *C.M.E.*; H. S. Gregory; E. H. Kenner; A. S. Lupton, *C.M.E.*; O. Mundy, W. E. H. Rhydderch

Principals, L. G. Bacon (acting), A. F. Barnes; H. E. Clark, *M.B.E.*; W. O. Colyer; R. H. Davis; A. H. Garrett; A. E. Groene; J. B. Hardie; C. W. Hardisty; R. W. Harrison; E. H. Hart; J. H. Higginson; A. W. McKenzie; C. A. Marsden; H. S. Marshall, *M.B.E.*; J. Mason (acting); F. Merson; J. H. Newman; J. W. Norval; G. A. Pilgrin; F. N. Roberts; J. H. Ryder, *O.B.E.*; A. J. Simons; L. Smith; J. W. Train

Assistant Principals, G. L. H. Barrow; W. Simpson; H. J. B. Lintott; A. D. Owen; H. F. Rossetti; A. M. Reed; A. C. Sheldrake; W. W. Simpson; A. W. Taylor; G. Wheeler

Senior Executive Officers, C. E. C. Applegate; H. Barrett; J. F. Ball (acting); G. L. Bond, *M.B.E.*; S. M. Capon; D. K. Cherry; F. Cowell; E. J. Denney, *M.B.E.*; H. Goulson; A. G. Godwin; G. Henderson (acting); A. E. Howell; F. J. Lucas; J. E. N. Morton; A. Redman; H. V. Rhodes; C. A. W. Sanders; R. R. Spence; W. E. Stowe; E. J. Wink

Assistant Committee Clerks (Old Establishment), H. E. Cotwell; A. Park

Higher Executive Officers, K. S. Barker, £500 to £600

Chief Clerks, J. H. Bowyer; F. W. Bright; S. W. Buxton (acting); L. O. Carr; M. T. Connolly; F. L. Crampton; H. H. Ellis; S. Freedman; S. J. Garland, *M.B.E.*; L. E. Greener; C. A. Grohmann; A. H. Grover; M. W. Hallett; R. G. Haydon; J. Henley; W. H. James; C. L. Joseph; J. J. Kelly; W. J. Large; J. Locke; J. McQuinn; F. E. Mitchell; D. E. Nicholas (acting); H. A. Parker; L. C. E. Puck; T. P. Powell; G. A. V. Power (acting); P. M. Reckhouse; J. A. Rees; R. E. H. Rodda; W. Scott; H. A. Shepherd; W. Sherriff; F. S. Siddall; A. L. Spence (acting); C. Styles; F. H. Suttley; L. Wate

Superintendent of Registry, J. A. Pythian

Librarian, B. R. Leftwich, *M.B.E.*

Staff Officer, A. W. Hume, *M.B.E.*

SOLICITORS' OFFICE.

Solicitor, C. E. FitzRoy

Assistant Solicitors, J. C. Robertson; C. V. Walker

Chief Clerks, F. Dart; H. N. Harrington; F. Hubbard

Assist. do., J. P. Davies; R. L. Fisk; T. G. Gibson; A. R. Pierson; B. M. Stephenson; E. D. Tensdale

Professional Clerks, E. R. Booth; L. F. Coutts; J. E. B. Finlay; H. S. Inquet; J. N. B. Laine; J. L. Pocock; N. W. Roid; C. A. Iles; M. G. Whitmore; D. J. Wilson

CHIEF INSPECTORS' OFFICE.

Chief Inspector, E. J. Scaries, *O.B.E.*

Dep. Ch. Insp., J. J. Hamilton; J. P. Kelly, *O.B.E.*

Superintending Inspectors, W. G. Atkinson; C. M. Cuttle, *O.B.E.*; C. Davies; W. H. Hancock; C. J. Mills, *O.B.E.*; J. E. Pyne; H. Quass; F. Renton

Inspectors 1st Class, R. J. Brown; D. A. M. Castle; H. J. Cocker; S. J. H. Cotton; W. C. Dimmick; T. F. S. Forse; J. Hamilton; W. H. Hartley; A. R. Howlett; D. Ingila; J. S. Jackson; G. E. Jones; D. Lindsay; A. Lunt; F. M. McLeod; H. G. Matthew; E. Morrell; W. H. Nithsdale; C. A. T.

Paris; F. P. Sadler; H. W. Seck; J. W. Simmons;
L. Smith; J. S. Stewart; A. Thompson; C. W.
Todd; R. J. Treanor; J. Whillier; E. M. Wood
£300 to £500
Inspectors and Class, J. A. Acheson; W. N. Best;
D. G. Brown; R. W. Bullen; A. G. Carter; B. T. S.
Conner; P. Gory; C. F. Deslandes; D. H. Doug-
lass; A. E. Evanson; J. Forber; C. H. Foster;
J. Foxton; J. Gould; M. K. D. R. W. Hay; J. P.
Henderson; H. J. Hole; R. J. Howard; E. N.
Lack; A. N. H. McLeod; S. W. Perry; W. R.
Preston; F. W. Ross; A. J. Taylor; T. Tudhope;
C. D. Young £500 to £750

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Surgeon Commander W. K. Hopkins, O.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.S. (ret.) £700 to £800

ACCOUNTANT AND CONTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, W. Christian, C.B. £1,350

Deputy Accountant-General, H. R. Poole, O.B.E. £1,100

Assistant Accountants-General, J. H. Alston, O.B.E.,
R. Elrick, C.B. £650 to £1,000

Chief Accountants, P. S. Brandon; J. I. Lambert;
A. E. Miles; G. S. Shepherd-Jones, M.B.E.; A. C.
Wood £750 to £850

Accountants, T. A. Bourne, M.B.E.; G. S. Bratchell;
H. W. Bridger (acting), A. H. Chandler; T. J.
Clarke; J. Crozier; J. W. Doble, M.B.E.; A. P.
Easton; J. J. Edmunds; G. E. Epton; R. Gibson;
J. P. C. Letchford; R. J. Lloyd (acting); F. W.
Lowless; H. G. McDermid (acting); W. G. Rose;
J. de W. Stapleford, S. H. Strong; J. W. Taylor
£550 to £700

Senior Staff Officer, J. G. Walker £500 to £600

Asst. Accountants, C. A. Allen; H. F. Baker; H. W.
R. Batchelor; W. F. Boulwood; A. Calvert; J.
Casson; A. B. Clinkscale; C. H. Collins; E.
Kibrell (acting); T. G. Edmond-Smith; L. W.
Elson; H. A. Everett; D. W. Featherstone (acting);
C. F. Fisher (acting); D. Forde; F. Godfrey;
R. H. Gooden; W. S. Gray (acting); A. R. C. Hall;
E. J. Hammond; G. H. Harris (acting); G. F.
Hendy; G. Hickman; F. King; A. G. Lane;
J. C. Lavender; B. J. Mooney; J. Perper; W.
Quimby, D.C.M.; C. H. Sheath (acting); R. Soar;
J. C. Spicer; A. E. Thorpe; A. J. Todhunter
(acting); B. R. H. Tomblison; F. W. Tompkins;
T. A. Troherne (acting); H. Vaughan (acting);
H. Walden; L. Walker (acting); H. J. Wickins;
C. Williams; W. Woodford £400 to £500

Staff Officers, A. Butcher; H. G. Eves £400 to £500

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

Controller, W. Henderson, O.B.E. £500

Deputy Controller, S. H. Quayle £600 to £700

Principal Staff Officer, J. Newson, M.B.E. (acting) £600 to £700

Senior Staff Officers, H. W. Astbury (acting); J. J.
Beglan (acting); C. Clarke, M.B.E.; T. Kelly
£500 to £600

Staff Officers, S. H. Acres (acting); J. J. Bishop;
A. A. Blade (acting); M. R. Fisher; T. W. Kent;
H. Mitchell; J. J. Naughton; F. H. Pink; R. J. L.
Rochford; P. J. Turner (acting) £400 to £500

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

Principal, A. D. Webb, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,300

Deputy Principal, H. W. Trotter, C.B.E. £700 to £900

Intelligence Officer, J. Byrne £550 to £700

Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard,
Insp.-Gen. of Waterguard, C. M. Woodford, O.B.E. £1,000

Deputy Insp. Gen., J. G. Fitzsimons, O.B.E. £850

Insp. J. McLaren; C. F. Stuart, M.B.E. £700 to £750

Asst. Inspectors, C. A. Boyle; C. H. Blade; W. A.
Girvin, Unattached; W. J. Lympayne, Unattached;
E. P. Whettinghall, Unattached £500 to £650

STONES BRANCH.

Superintendent, J. J. Jackson, M.B.E. £550 to £650

Deputy do, B. F. R. Black £400 to £500

LONDON PORT.

Collector, Chief Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of
Wreck, E. W. Thew £1,300

Asst. Collector (Higher Grade), A. Hoare £1,000 to £1,100

Asst. Collectors (1st Class), C. E. Collins; C. McCoy;
R. H. Millar; R. Sparshatt £800 to £900

Do. (2nd Class), J. H. Bailey; W. H. Moors
£650 to £750

Surv. (Long Room), S. W. F. Hart, M.B.E. £500 to £600
Surveyors (Outdoor), C. Atkinson; A. T. Barber;
C. G. Barrett; H. P. Beadle; C. L. Blyth; G. H.
Brooks; M. J. Cahill; G. H. Champ; F. P. Cheese-
right; H. J. Chutter; R. T. Cook; F. W. Cordwell;
F. H. Cornell; W. R. Davidson; G. Dawes; P. F.
Doran; E. G. Fisher; A. P. Goodwin; G. T. Griffiths;
B. R. Hardaker; M. Hayes; D. J. Hennessy; J.
Huke; R. R. McGowan; D. Macpherson; A. G.
May; C. E. Midgley; E. Mullen; A. Munn; T. S.
Nicol; J. Nisbet; K. O'Kennedy; D. S. Paton,
M.B.E.; V. V. Pisan; A. E. Rogers; J. Scott; T.
Service; A. B. Sherrard; M. Shilnick; T. E.
Stephens; J. D. Stirk; G. S. Tipton; A. Ward;
T. Wells; H. Willingham; S. Wini; G. A. Wratton;
G. C. E. W. Jeth £500 to £600

LONDON WATERGUARD.

Superintendent of Waterguard (1st Class), F. C. Warne
£700 to £750

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.

Aberdeen, J. E. Hall, £500 to £600; Asst., C. Bunby,
£550 to £700; Dundee, J. D. Johnston, £500 to £600;
Edinburgh, J. H. Hoyle, £550 to £700; Glasgow,
H. R. McI. Pollard, £500 to £600; Asst., A. Stephen,
£550 to £700; Glasgow, J. P. Cross, O.B.E., £550 to
£1,000; Asst., H. Walker, £500 to £600; T. B.
Gibson, £550 to £700; Greenock, A. M. Duff, £500 to
£600; Asst., F. H. Marks, £550 to £700; Inverness,
L. D. Robertson, £500 to £600; Asst., W. S. Russell,
£550 to £700; Leith, P. Sibbitt £500 to £600

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Appointed under the Development and Road Improve-
ment Funds Acts of 1909 and 1920. Advances are made
for the development of Agriculture and Rural Indus-
try, Reclamation and Drainage of Land, Harbours and
Fisheries.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B.,
C.M.G. (unpaid).

Vice-Chairman, Sir Thomas H. Middleton, C.B.E.,
C.M.G., M.B.E. £5,000

Other Commissioners, Prof. W. G. S. Adams, M.B.E.; Sir
Walter W. Berry, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.; Sir William Cecil
Dampier, C.B.E., M.B.E.; Sir William Haldane; H.
Jones-Davies, J.P.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury,
K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Private Sec. to Chairman & Vice-Chairman, S. Stagg.

Secretary, E. H. E. Havelock £1,000

DOMINIONS OFFICE.

Downing Street, S.W. 1.

In July 1925 a new Secretaryship of State for Dominion
Affairs was created, and as a result the Dominions Office
was set up, to take over, from the Colonial Office,
business connected with the self-governing Dominions
(including the Irish Free State), the self-governing (Colony
of Southern Rhodesia and the South African territories
(Basutoland, Bechuanaland Prot. and Swaziland) and
business relating to the Imperial Conference. The
expenditure on salaries of the Dominions Office in 1925-26
was £36,000.

Principal Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs,
The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. £25,000

Private Secs., E. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; C. G. L.
Byers

Private Sec. (Ceremonial and Reception), Rear-
Admiral Arthur Bromley, C.M.G.

Parliamentary Private Sec., J. P. L. Thomas, M.P.
unp.

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir K. J. Harding, C.B.E., C.M.G. £8,500

Private Sec., B. Cockran

Parliamentary, Malcolm MacDonald, M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., G. Kimber (acting).

Assistant Under Secretaries of State, Sir H. F.
Batterbee, C.M.G., C.V.O.; Sir G. G. Whiskard,
C.B.E., C.V.O. £1,000 to £1,500

Loyal Adviser, H. G. Hucho, C.B., M.O. £1,000 to £1,500

Asst. do, H. H. Duncan £900 to £1,000

Asst. do, K. O. Roberts-Wray £700 to £800

Assistant Secs., H. A. Wiseman; C. W. Dixon, C.M.G.,
O.B.E.; H. N. Tait; E. G. S. Mechtig, O.B.E.; E. T.
Crutchley, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,500

* Seconded for service in India.

Principals, J. E. Stephenson; W. C. Hankinson, M.C.; P. Lisching, M.C.; M. E. Antrobus; S. L. Holmes, M.C.; R. C. Price; N. E. Archer; P. A. Clutterbuck, M.C.; R. R. Sedgwick (acting) . . . £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, C. G. L. Syers; B. Cookman; E. B. Bowyer; G. Kimber; G. E. Boyd Shannon; J. J. S. Garner . . . £500 to £500
Staff Officer, R. A. Hambill . . . £400 to £500
Publicity Officer, C. Hockett-Platt . . . £666
Registrar, H. T. Ashworth, M.A. . . £300 to £400 (£50 allowance)

Overseas Settlement Department.

Carlton House, Tottenham, S.W. 15 (to 10 to 5, Sat. 10 to 2.30).
 H.M. Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connexion with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire, or to emigrate to foreign countries, than they have exercised in the past. The Overseas Settlement Committee was appointed in order to assist them in carrying out their policy which is embodied in the Empire Settlement Act, 1922.

President, The Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Chairman, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

Vice-Chairman, Sir G. G. Whiskard, M.C., C.B., Secretary, G. F. Plant, C.B.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been both Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1926, was £265,125, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £265,827. The Payments include £24,027, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £23,304, Deductions under various Acts; £4,953, Allowances, Donations, and Charities, and £29,745, Expenses of Management. The sum of £265,723 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Princes of Wales's Council.

The Earl of Radnor (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Keeper of Prisms Seal*); Edward Robert Ponsonby (*Receiver-General*); The Earl Ponsonby, M.C.; The Viscount Weymouth, Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, M.C., C.B., C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B., Walter Turner Monckton, M.C., M.C. (*Attorney-General*); Sir Geoffrey Thomas, Bt., M.C., C.B., C.V.O., Maj. Hilgrove McCormick, M.C. (*Sec. and Keeper of Records*).

Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, Sir Laurence E. Halsey, K.B.E.

Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.

Asst. Secretary, P. G. T. Kingsley.

Chief Clerk and Surveyor, H. W. Kirk.

Deputy Receiver, G. A. Couyard.

Sheriff (1933-34), Richard Vernon Favell.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

The County of Lancaster was erected into a Duchy or County Palatine Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1377, but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of John of Gaunt's son as Henry IV.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £20,000 in 1847 and amounted to £124,000 in the year ended December 31, 1926. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £68,477; Royalties and Dues, £27,400. Expenditure: £12,125, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £26,510, Deductions under various Acts of Parliament; £4,953, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; £21,000, Net Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and £20,325, Expenses of Management. The sum of £26,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. J. C. Davidson, C.B., C.B., M.P.

Private Secy., Norman R. C. Warwick, M.C., O.B.E.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Courthope Wilson, M.C.

Attorney-Gen., Sir Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, M.C.

Receiver-Gen., Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.

Auditor, F. W. Pixley.

* Seconded for service in Union of S. Africa.

† Seconded for service in Canada.

Clerk of Council and Keeper of Records, Louis F. Ferguson.

Solicitor, Elliot A. C. Drice.

Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T. Vaughan.

Chief Clerk, Norman R. C. Warwick, M.C., O.B.E.

Registrar, Preston District, J. M. Worthington.

Do., Manchester District, Harold Roberts.

Do., Liverpool Dist., R. W. Lowden.

Constable of Lancaster Castle, J. Travis Travis-Clegg.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities, and, in the reign of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have conferred the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of palatine privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that they were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Bishops until resumed by the Crown in 1236. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creators. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, Sir Arthur Colefax, K.B.E., K.C.

Attorney-General, Herbert F. Manly, M.C.

Solicitor-General, J. W. Jardine, M.C.

Registrar of Chancery Court, A. G. Smith.

Steward & Clerk of H.M. Courts, E. J. Davies.

Deputy do., W. T. T. Channell.

Registrar, G. M. Sladden.

Mining Surveyor, Sir A. N. Lindsay Wood, Bt.

Receivers, Smith, Cole & Co.

ECCLIESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1825, its constitution being amended in 1842 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

ANNUARY OF REVENUE AND FINANCE, 1927.

(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament.)

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Forward	£297,000	£297,000	£245,000
Estates	1,537,000	1,485,000	1,397,000
Dividends, Interest, etc.	1,402,000	1,700,000	1,730,000
Receipts	£3,235,000	£3,398,000	£3,372,000

Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration, &c. £2,334,000 £2,403,000 £2,374,000

Appropriation for future Augmentations, &c. £54,000 £54,000 £51,000

Min. Depreciation Fund 80,000 80,000 80,000

Towards replacement of value of Securities transferred to Church of England Pensions Board 50,000 50,000 50,000

Balance forward 207,000 207,000 257,000

Expenditure £3,235,000 £3,398,000 £3,372,000

Ecclesiastical Commission. The 4 Archbishops, the 40 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster, The Lord Chancellor, The Lord President of the Council, The First Lord of the Treasury, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, The Lord Chief Justice, The Master of the Rolls, Earl Beauchamp, M.C., P.C., M.C.; Viscount Halifax; Lord Dunsford, P.C.; Rt. Hon. Mr. Hobhouse, P.C.; Col. Sir George Lloyd Courthope, Bt., M.C., M.P.; Hon. Richard Denham, P.C.; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, Bt., A.T. Lloyd, O.B.E.; George Middleton.

* Including £200,000 special (1925) and £190,000 (1926).

Church Estates Commissioners and Treasurers.

1st. George Middleton.

Private Sec. to 1st Commr., D. P. Dixon.

and, Hon. Richard Denman, M.P.

3rd. The Lord Darlington.

Secretary, G. H. Wheeler.

Private Sec., J. R. Brown.

Financial Adviser and Accountant, S. S. Brister.

Assistant Secretary (Estates, &c) and Steward of the

Manors, E. J. Davies.

Assistant Secretary (Augmentation, &c), R. W.

Powell.

Special Commissioner (Union of Benefices), L. G. Diddin.

Heads of Divisions, A. E. Palmer; W. H. Mouncey;

W. Telfer.

Establishment Officer, J. W. Lintott, O.B.E.

Assistant Heads of Divisions, A. N. Allan;

W. H. Webb; B. Mills; E. V. Oliver, O.B.E.; W.

Groom, M.C.; E. H. R. Phillips; C. E. M. Broadley;

J. S. Collins; G. M. Shadden (Durham Halmote

Court Office); S. J. Gunningham, F.R.A. (Actuary)

Higher Executive Officers, J. J. A. Dwyer; A. A.

Morgan; H. L. C. Johnson; S. W. I. Kington;

H. L. Tinkler; D. P. Dixon; G. J. Lockwood; E. F.

Daubercles; J. R. Brown; W. G. Bookitt.

Clerk in Charge of Registers, S. W. I. Kington (Acty).

Solicitors, Messrs. Millos, Wenning-White & Foster,

5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.2.

Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street;

Messrs. Smiths, Gore & Co., 7 Little College Street,

Westminster, S.W.2.

Architects, Messrs. Caroe & Passmore, 3 Great College

Street, Westminster, S.W.2.

Legal Department.

Official Solicitor and Registrar, H. T. H. Bond.

Assistant Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the

Manors, W. T. T. Channell.

Senior Legal Assistant, F. Wamsley.

Legal Assistants, A. F. G. Ruston; J. M. Wilkinson;

W. M. Jones.

SCOTTISH ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

Merchants Hall, 35 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

For the purposes of the Church of Scotland (Property

and Endowments) Act, 1905.

Chairman, Hon. Lord Blackburn, LL.D.; other Commis-

sioners, Sir James Brown, F.R., O.B.E., LL.D.,

D.L.; Robert Cundlish Henderson, M.C., Charles Ker,

LL.D., C.A.; Sir Iain Colquhoun, Bt., D.S.O.

Secretary, M. G. Fisher, Adv.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £325,146 in the Financial Year 1933 with £323,989 for Inspection and Examination.

THE BOARD.

The Right Hon. Lord Irwin, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., President (£2,000 inclusive); The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Principal Private Secretary to the President, W. C. Cleary (Principal), £700 to £900 + (additional) £250.

Assistant Private Secretary to the President, J. Gibson (Assistant Principal), £500 to £500 + (additional) £500.

Parliamentary Private Secretary to the President, The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava unpaid

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Henry Pelham, M.C. £3,000

Private Sec. to Secretary (Assistant Administrative

Officer), £400 to £500 + (additional) £150.

Parliamentary Sec. Herwald Ramsbotham, O.B.E.,

M.C., M.P., £1,500

Private Sec. L. G. Duke (Principal), £700 to £900

+ (additional) £150

Deputy Secretary, M. G. Holmes, C.B., O.B.E. £2,000

Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, W. P.

Wheldon, D.S.O. £1,500

Principal Assistant Secretaries, W. C. Eaton, C.B.;

A. P. Opp; A. R. Ainsworth, £1,500 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, N. D. Bosworth Smith; E. B.

Campbell; D. Du B. Davidson; H. E. Mann; H. B.

Walls £1,000 to £1,000

Establishment Branch.

Director of Establishments, R. S. Wood

£1,000 to £1,000

Finance Branch.

Accountant-General, E. G. Howarth, C.B., O.B.E.

£1,500 to £1,500

Deputy do., B. P. Moore £1,000 to £1,000

Principal Finance Officer, J. G. Rhodes

£850 to £1,000

Finance Officers, C. E. Hain; J. W. Hughes

£750 to £850

Legal Branch.

Legal Adviser, W. G. B. Ritchie, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Legal Advisers, E. L. Hopkins, £1,000 to

£1,500; A. C. Dawes; J. B. Lincoln, O.B.E.

Legal Assistants, W. V. S. Sinclair, £550 to £600

M. L. Longhurst; J. L. B. Todhunter £250 to £300

Training of Teachers, &c., Division.

Principals, A. J. Finny; G. N. Flemming £500 to £500

Assistant Principals, H. D. Bentliff; E. N. Strong

£200 to £500

Assistant Administrative Officer, A. L. Cadman

£400 to £500

Pension Awards Branch.

Assistant Secretary, J. C. Gravestock £1,000 to £1,000

Deputy Head of Branch, H. E. Down, £750 to £850

Territorial Divisions.

Principals, J. H. Burrows; D. O. Cochran; D. W.

Corrie, M.C.; H. A. S. Forrie; E. L. Heath; H. B.

Jenkins; G. A. N. Lowndes, M.C.; E. D. Marria;

A. Maxwell-Lyte; B. L. Pearson, D.S.O., M.C.; G. D.

Rokeling; A. F. Sharan; J. Wilks; G. G. Williams;

P. Wilson £750 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. W. C. Mitchell, £550 to £600;

D. D. Archibald; K. L. Dunkley; R. Howlett;

A. J. S. James; G. A. C. Witheridge. £200 to £500

Miss K. W. Elliott £200 to £400

Assistant Administrative Officers, B. R. Bligh; N. H.

Sharp £400 to £500

Teachers' Salaries Division.

Principal, J. Rhodes £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, W. A. B. Hamilton £200 to £500

Medical Branch.

*Chief Medical Officer, *Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.,*

F.R.C.P.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Asst. Sec. C. W. Maudslay £1,000 to £1,500

Principals, E. L. Turnbull; C. W. Woodward £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. F. Birch-Jones, M.C.; D. H.

Leadbetter £200 to £500

MEDICAL STAFF.

Senior Medical Officer, R. H. Crowley, M.D., F.R.C.P.

£1,500

Chief Woman Medical Adviser, (Dame Janet M.

Campbell, D.S.O., M.D., M.S.

Medical Officers, Miss M. C. Bywaters, M.D.; A. H.

Gale, M.C., M.B., F.R.C.P., J. E. A. Underwood, M.C.,

M.B.; R. Weaver, M.D., M.B., L.D.S.; R. P. Williams,

M.D.; Miss L. E. Wilson, M.D. £200 to £500

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Assistant Secretary, S. H. Wood, M.C. £1,000 to £1,000

Principal, W. R. Richardson £700 to £900

Librarian, Miss D. F. Shuckburgh £300 to £400

** Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.*

+ A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer he authorises all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of these accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Gilbert Charles Upcott, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Secretary, W. C. G. Cribbott.

Secretary, F. N. Dixon, C.B. £1,500

Director of Audit, W. Balfour, M.C. A. J.

Knowlton; D. F. C. Blunt; N. W. Lindray £500 to £1,000

Deputy Directors of Audit, F. N. Harby; C. P. Honeycott; E. C. Cooke, M.C.; W. V. Eghers;

G. Walker; S. D. Froese £750 to £850

Senior Auditors, E. G. Haslop; R. G. Wall; E. J. Elias; A. Toward; W. C. H. Way; G. E. Stokes, M.C.; C. W. Sayers; J. O. McEldown;

P. Alorne; F. W. Fry; J. O. Teare; W. A. Brock;

J. N. Coker, M.C.; L. Epton; A. Mathleson; J. E. Briggs; S. J. Socker; A. Gullford; J. E. Gwyther;

J. G. Macanab; L. F. Armstrong, M.C.; P. J. Marriott; A. W. Douglas; L. G. C. Ferryer; J. W. Mudiman; R. H. W. Lane; J. C. Stuart; C. W. Evans £550 to £700

There are also 145 Auditors £250 to £500

§ EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT,

9 Clements Lane, E.C. 4. (Royal 8771.)

BRANCH OFFICES: Manchester—Ship Canal House, King Street. (City 9305.) **Bradford**—69 Market Street. (8912.)

The Overseas Trade Act, 1920-1929, empowers the Board of Trade to give guarantees in connection with the export of British goods. These powers are administered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department acting in consultation with a statutory Advisory Committee set up for the purpose. The Minister in charge of the Department is the Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, who in April, 1929, appointed an Executive Committee to control the daily conduct of the business.

Statutory Advisory Committee

Chairman, *Col. Hon. Sidney Peel, M.P., D.S.O.

Deputy Chairman, *Sir John Gaultlett.

Other Members, Sir Chas. D. Solganun; J. Pictou

Bugge, C.M.G.; *Sir Ernest Bain, M.B.E.; E. H. Gilpin, F. Goldsmith, W. E. Preston; A. Pugh,

J.P.; F. C. Scott, W. E. Wells

Officers.

Manager and Chief Underwriter, F. H. Nixon C.B.

(seconded from H.M. Treasury)

(and allowance) £700 to £900

Private Secretary, S. E. King

Assistant Manager, H. Somerville Smith, D.S.O., M.C.

(inclusive) £900

Underwriters, E. C. Adams, M.B.E. (and allowance)

£550 to £700; J. Beynon, M.B.E. (inclusive) £900

Secretary, J. A. Stirling, O.B.E. (acting) £700 to £900

Claims Officer, E. C. Adams, M.B.E.

(and allowance) £550 to £700

Inspector, S. Judson (inclusive) £550 to £700

Accountant and Establishment Officer, G. S. Chuter,

M.A.A. (acting) (and allowance) £400 to £500

Chief Clerk, R. J. Lawrence, M.B.E. (acting)

£400 to £500

Higher Clerical Officers, H. V. Davies, M.B.E., A. Griffith; F. Taylor (acting), L. H. Temple (acting)

£300 to £400

Temporary Officers, A. Greenblatt (inclusive) £250 to £350;

C. Firth; G. A. Fitch, A. L. Trump; L. E. L. Wright (inclusive) £300 to £400

* Members of Executive Committee.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION,

6 Burlington Gardens, W. 2.

Appointed in 1924 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous."

Commissioners, Prof. S. D. Adshad, M.A., M.Arch., F.R.I.A.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, P.C., K.T., F.R.S., L.D., F.R.A. (Chairman); W. Reid Dick, M.A.; The Viscount Leo of Fareham, P.C.; G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., L.D., F.R.A.; Sir E. Lutyens, K.C.I.E., M.A., L.D., F.R.A.; Sir Walter Peacock, K.C.V.O.; Sir Wm. Rothenstein, M.A., A.R.C.A.; Arthur J. Davis, F.R.I.A.A.; Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A. Secretary, H. C. Bradshaw, M.Arch., F.R.I.B.A.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND.

National Gallery, Edinburgh.

Appointed in 1924 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies when it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous."

Commissioners, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, K.T., C.V.O., M.C. (Chairman); Sir George Macdonald, P.C.; Sir George Washington Brown, P.R.S.A.; James Miller, R.S.A., F.R.I.A.; John Smith Clarke; The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.I.E.; Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., R.S.A., L.D.; Douglas Strachan, L.L.D. Secretary, A. E. Haswell Miller, M.C., R.S.W.

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,

101 George Street, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Geo. Hogarth.

Deputy Chairman, W. Lyon Mackenzie, K.C. (Sheriff of Ayrshire).

Other Members, Prof. D'Arny W. Thompson, C.B., F.R.S.; Sir Malcolm Smith, K.M.B.; George Slater, C.M.B.

Provost W. J. Mearns, Provost W. W. Carstairs

Secretary, A. J. Norris

Chief Clerk, H. J. Crowe

Accountant, John C. Gillos

Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, W. J. M. Monzie, F.R.S.E.

Asst. do., P. R. C. Macfarlane, M.Sc.

Scientific Staff, Alexander Bowman, M.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Senior Naturalists, R. S. Clark, D.Sc.; H. Wood, M.A.

Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, Alex. E. McKenzie.

Inspector do. Wm. Kerr, M.B.E.

Insp. of Fish Distribution, Comm. L. D. Fisher, D.S.O., R.S. (ret.)

§ FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1726, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Office had been called since 1688). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), one Deputy Under-Secretary, and five Assistant Under-Secretaries, Legal Advisers, a Press Officer, twelve Counsellors, a Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £500,000 in 1933.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C., M.P.

Private Sec., H. J. Seymour, C.M.G. £5,500

Asst. Private Secs., N. B. Ronald (Diplomatic); H. L. A. Hopkinson.

Parliamentary Private Sec., Edgar Granville, M.P.

§ For Salaries see note, p. 279.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Robert Vansittart, *c.m.g.*, *c.m.s.*, *m.v.o.* £3,000
Private Sec., C. J. Norton, *c.m.g.*

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State —

(a) **Foreign Affairs**, Anthony Eden, *m.c.*, *m.p.* £2,500

(b) **Overseas Trade**, Lt.-Col. John Colville, *m.p.* £2,500

Private Sec., K. L. Mervler

Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Sir Victor Wellesley, *c.m.g.*, *c.s.* £2,200

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Lancelot

Oliphant, *c.m.g.*, *c.s.*; Sir George Monson, *c.m.g.*, *c.s.*; O. G. Sargent, *m.c.*, *c.*

Howard Smith, *c.m.g.*; Sir Frederick Butler, *c.m.g.*, *c.*

Legal Adviser, Sir William Malkin, *c.m.g.*, *c.s.*, *k.c.* £1,500

Second do., W. E. Beckett, *c.m.g.* £1,000

Third do., G. G. Fitzmaurice £700 to £900

Press Officer, Sir Arthur Willott, *k.c.* £1,500

Comptroller, G. R. Waller, *c.m.g.*, *R. L. Craigie, c.*, *c.m.g.*, *H. J. Saynon, m.c.*, *C. W. Oudo, m.c.*, *G. W. Rendel, c.m.g.*, *M. D. Peterson, m.c.*; L. Collier; D. J. M. D. Scott; O. St. C. O'Malley, *c.m.g.*; A. W. A. Leeper, *c.m.g.*; R. W. A. Leeper, *c.m.g.*, £1,000 to £1,200; R. F. Wiggin (*acting*) £700 to £900

Claims Adviser, M. Shearman, *c.m.g.* £700 to £900

His Majesty's Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic List, J. B. Monck, *c.s.*, *c.m.g.* £600 to £800

1st Secretaries, F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, *c.m.g.*; C. E. S. Dodd, D. V. Kelly, *m.c.*; P. Leigh-Smith, R. G. Howe, T. A. Shono; C. W. Baxter, *m.c.*; R. C. S. Stevenson; R. Dunbar, *m.c.*; P. M. Roberts; A. W. G. Randall, *c.m.g.*; A. F. Aveling, *c.m.g.*; W. R. Connor-Gibson; N. M. Butler, *c.m.g.*; E. A. Walker, N. B. Ronald; G. E. W. Waller; J. C. Macdonald; Bennett, *m.c.*, *m.p.*; J. V. T. W. T. Perowne; P. S. Scrivenor; C. J. Norton, *c.m.g.*; E. H. Carr, *c.m.g.*; W. H. B. Mack £700 to £900

and 2nd Secretaries, M. H. Huxley, R. A. Gallop, H. L. d'A. Hopkinson, H. A. Clarke, C. N. Stalling, D. W. Lascelles, R. Johnston; C. N. Wright; P. Broad; C. F. Wallinger; R. S. Allen; R. M. A. Hanksy; A. R. Dew; P. Munson; S. G. Harcourt-Smith; H. E. F. Gage; R. Morrison; R. L. Speaight; J. S. Somers Cocks; I. A. D. Wilson; Young; J. W. Nicholls; A. A. F. Hugh; W. L. Goull-Jarvis; P. M. Crosthwaite; G. W. Harrison; J. E. Coulson; D. P. Beilly; M. J. Creswell; C. A. S. Shacklburgh; P. H. Gore-Booth; P. G. G. A. C. E. Malcolm; Hon. W. N. M. Hogg; F. H. R. Mackinnon £200 to £500

Assistant, Establishment and Finance Department, William H. Robinson, *c.m.g.* £850 to £1,000

Principal in Establishment and Finance Department, H. H. Quarry, *c.m.g.* £700 to £900

Deputy Establishment and Accounts Officers, L. R. Sheppard, *c.m.g.*; R. C. Chidlow, *c.m.g.* £500 to £700

Establishment and Accounts Officers, T. J. W. Wilson; H. G. Kelway; E. H. Rance; S. K. Millar; H. W. Minshall (*Book-keeper*); G. J. White £400 to £500

Junior Establishment and Accounts Officers, D. V. Staines; E. A. Nettle; E. Williams; A. H. Keighley; G. H. Maxwell; H. Abbott; P. E. Lewis; F. A. G. T. Copeland; Miss M. M. Moran; P. V. Jelpe; Miss P. M. Paine (*acting*) Men £200 to £400; Women £100 to £300

Librarian, S. Gascoigne, *c.m.g.* £800 to £1,000

Assistants, C. S. Nicoll, £500 to £700; W. Weighill, *m.c.*; J. F. French, *m.c.* (*Registrar*); R. Bloore £500 to £600

Technical Assistant (Treaty Dept.), W. L. M. Dunlop, *c.m.g.* £700 to £900

Second do (do), E. W. Light, *m.c.*, *c.m.g.* £500 to £600

Do (Consular Dept.), J. W. Field, *m.c.* £700 to £900

Assistant Registrar, S. H. Gellatly £400 to £500

Staff Officers, R. C. Thomson, *m.c.*; A. F. Orchard; R. C. Cox; W. J. Evans; F. H. Cleobury (£400 to £500); F. T. Campion; W. W. Pate; H. Jones; E. Ward; H. E. Gray; W. B. G. Chisholm; H. Godwin; H. J. Capewell; A. G. Hayward; P. E. Reeks; T. H. Glasse; A. Cheesman £300 to £400

and Division Clerk, A. E. Airey; E. G. Adams.

* Seconded as a Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

Chief Women Officers, Miss M. V. Moore, *m.c.*; Miss D. A. Bigby, *m.c.* £300 to £400

Staff Officers (Women), Miss M. F. West, *m.c.*; Miss E. W. Guthrie; Miss I. A. Strong; Miss M. K. Spence, *m.c.*; Miss E. Wallace; Miss E. M. Thacker; Miss G. K. Winn £250 to £350

Supt. of Printing, Stationery and Stores, Joseph Ben- noll, *m.c.* £450 to £600

Communications Dept. and King's Messengers, Sir Victor Eastwood, *Head*, £694 to £843 (*incl.*); Comdr. R. W. B. Cotesworth, *m.c.*, *Deputy Head*, £300 to £600 (*incl.*); Maj. A. F. Custance, Lt.-Col. A. S. M. Porter, each £250 to £400; A. Hay, *c.m.g.*; G. F. Anstoups, *c.m.g.*; R. G. Leigh, *c.m.g.*, *c.m.g.*, *c.m.g.*; O. H. d'A. Steward; A. V. Wheeler-Holohan; C. E. Jesser-Davis, Maj. J. S. Oldham, *c.*; E. Townley; Capt. E. A. Haskett-Smith, £250 to £600 (*incl.*); D. W. Wilton (*actg.*) £300 to £400

Home Service Messengers, R. D. Rust, *c.*; E. Flynn; L. Buchanan, each £150 to £300; T. Gilt, *c.*; G. Perry; J. W. Cook; W. R. Hillier; C. R. Deering, *h.c.*; Page; T. H. Jones £200 to £150

Head Officekeeper and Housekeeper, C. Fenwick £200 to £250

Passport Office,

1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale St., Liverpool.

The number of Passports issued in 1923 was 12,700. In 1922 the number was 298,294 (including renewals, endorsements, &c.).

Chief Passport Officer, Hubert S. Martin, *c.m.g.*

Asst. do., James W. Stafford, *c.m.g.* £750 to £850

Joint Officer & Accountant, Leslie G. Brown, £250 to £700

Staff Officers, O. J. Hubbert, *m.c.*; W. T. Harrower; H. S. Blank £400 to £500

Officer-in-charge, Branch Passport Office, Liverpool, J. S. Grant £400 to £500

FORESTRY COMMISSION,

9 Savile Row, W. 2.

The Forestry Commissioners, a Body Corporate, are appointed quinquennially under the Forestry Acts 1919 to 1927. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in Great Britain including the former Crown Woods, transferred to the Commission in 1924, the Department have acquired over 245,000 acres of land (50 per cent. are plantable), and they have planted approx. 230,000 acres. Grants are provided by the Commission in respect of afforestation of land belonging to private individuals and Local Authorities.

Chairman, Sir Roy Lister Robinson £1,800

Commissioners (Unpaid), Right Hon. Sir Francis Drake Acland, *m.c.*; Col. Sir George Courthope, *m.c.*, *m.p.*; D. R. Gifford, *m.p.*; Sir Hugh Murray, *c.m.g.*, *m.c.*; Sir Alexander Rodger; Walter R. Smith; Maj. S. Straug-Steele, Col. W. Stenart-Fotheringham.

Assistant Commissioners, W. L. Taylor (England and Wales, 55 Whitehall, S.W. 1); John Sutherland, *c.m.g.* (Scotland, 25 Drumleigh Gardens, Edinburgh) £1,000 to £1,500

Sec., A. G. Herbert, 9 Savile Row, W. 1 £700 to £900

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY,

17 North Audley Street, W. 1.

A Barrister was appointed in 1846 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1849 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Act, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act, and a great number of local and personal

Acts. Under the Industrial Assurance Act, 1923, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, Sir George Stuart Robertson, B.C., £2,000
Private Sec., W. T. Cuthbert.

Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, John Fox, O.B.E., £1,000 to £1,500
Asst. Registrars, H. P. Harker, B. K. White

£850 to £1,000
Legal Assistants, C. B. Crabbe; C. P. Best; A. J. R. Haggard

£550 to £700
Junior Legal Assistants, A. H. Blom; W. T. Cuthbert

£300 to £500
Returns and Statistics Branch, (Head) F. H. Minett, £500; (Asst. Head), W. R. Johnson, £250

£500 to £700
Rules Branch, (Head) T. F. Dunning, £550 to £700; (Asst. Head), S. J. Allen

£400 to £500
Estab. and Accounts Branch, (Head) F. W. Roberts

£500 to £700
General Branch, (Head) G. H. Cooper, £500 to £600; (Asst. Head), K. C. Holbrook

£400 to £500
Staff Officers, E. Hill, J. E. I. Bloom; B. W. Windridge, S. J. Dibble

SCOTTISH REGISTER OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES,

19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh.

Registrar, Chilton L. Addison Smith, C.B.E., W.A.
Chief Asst. & Head of Rules Branch, K. Addison Smith.
Head of Returns and Statistics Branch, H. A. Bukewell, A.S.A.

Head of Registration Branch, George Forsyth.
THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY,
Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Government Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson, C.B.E., £2,500
Private Sec., G. C. Turner

Deputy do., G. S. W. Evans, C.B.E., £1,500 to £1,500
Principal Actuaries, F. N. Harvey, J. G. Kyd (Actuary), £550 to £1,000

Actuaries, P. G. Brown, G. Gillies; C. W. S. Jamieson; G. H. Muller; D. A. Porteous, G. D. Stockman

£700 to £850
Assistant Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake; R. R. Brodie; N. P. Brown, W. G. Craig; H. Freeman; W. S. Hooking, O. C. J. Kluge; M. B. Knowles; A. W. Marshall, D. J. Owen, L. G. K. Starke; J. H. Thomas, A. H. Thorpe

£500 to £700
Staff Clerk, W. Johnson

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND, Treasury Chambers, S.W. 1.

Instituted in 1928 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.

Minister in Charge, The Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.
Secretary, Maj. E. N. S. Crankshaw, M.B.E.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1929, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government, and to it were transferred by the Act, subject to certain provisions, (a) all the powers and duties of the Local Government Board, the Insurance Commission and the Welsh Insurance Commission, (b) the powers of the Board of Education relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons; (c) all the powers of the Privy Council and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1928, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act, 1908. There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people.

Minister, Lt.-Com. Rt. Hon. Sir Hilton Young, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.
Private Secretary, A. N. Rucker

Assistant do., J. M. K. Hawton

£1,500
Party do., Lord Balfour, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, G. H. Shakespeare, M.P.

£1,500
Private Secretary, K. McGregor

Party do., G. A. V. Duckworth, M.P.

Secretary, Sir Arthur Robinson, C.B.E., C.B., £1,500
Private Secretary, Miss E. M. R. Russell-Smith, £550

Deputy Sec., Sir Arthur B. Lowry, C.B., £1,500
Private Secretary, W. H. Howes

Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, M.B., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., £1,500
Private Secretary, P. F. Cooper

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, E. J. Maude, C.B.

£1,500 to £1,800
Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E.

£1,500 to £1,800
Director of Establishments, H. A. Leggett, C.B., C.B.E.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. W. S. Francis, O.B.E.; I. G. Gibbon, C.B., C.B.E.; A. B. Macphail; S. P. Vivian, C.B. (also Registrar-General)

£1,500 to £1,800
Assistant Secretaries, J. N. Beckett; R. B. Cross, O.B.E.; R. H. H. Keenlyside, O.B.E.; H. A. de Montmorency, O.B.E.; E. H. Rhodes, O.B.E.; A. Ross, O.B.E.; R. J. Simpson, O.B.E.; J. G. Wrigley

£1,500 to £1,800
Principals, I. F. Armer; S. A. Bailey, M.B.E.; P. N. R. Butcher; R. Clark-Turner (acting), J. N. Dark; C. B. R. Ellis; W. T. Fitzgerald; W. R. Frazer;

O.B.E.; H. H. George, M.C.; S. F. S. Hearder; E. S. Hill; H. S. Hunter; J. Inghel, O.B.E.; C. R. Kerwood; A. M. Legge; T. Lindsay; E. B. Lovett, M.B.E.; E. D. McGregor; F. F. Marchbank; G. C. North, M.C.; E. H. Phillips, O.B.E.; A. N. Rucker; E. C. H. Stanton, M.C.; T. H. Sheepshanks; A. N. C. Shelley; R. Stanton; H. H. Turner; L. N. Uro; D. C. L. Ward, £500 to £600;

and Miss Z. L. Puxley, O.B.E., £600 to £750
Assistant Principals and Assistant Administrative Officer, A. S. Charlton; F. L. Edwards; A. T. Gerard; F. B. Gillo; G. H. Gray; J. G. K. Hawton; W. H. Howes; K. McGregor; J. E. Pator; W. J. Peete; G. N. Pell; Miss E. M. R. Russell-Smith; Miss E. A. Sharp; E. J. G. Titterton; M.B.E.; Miss L. C. Watson; T. W. Williams; G. E. Yates (Men £500 to £600; Women £300 to £400)

***Assistant Administrative Officer,** £400 to £500
Statistical Officer, F. Slater

£800 to £1,000
Senior Staff Officers, F. Adams, M.B.E.; W. G. Gillings; A. W. Holloway, M.B.E.; J. A. H. Macfarlane, M.B.E. (acting); R. Magowan; A. W. Mason; F. Mayes; F. J. Ogdon, M.B.E.; A. T. Page; C. Sherley Smith; W. B. Thomas; C. R. Young, M.B.E., £500 to £600

Insurance Department.

Controller, Sir Walter S. Kinnear, M.B.E., £1,800
Deputy Controllers, E. Hackforth, C.B.E., £1,500 to £1,800; J. M. Hendrie

£1,000 to £1,200
Heads of Branches, J. G. Bell; G. S. Mackay; A. W. Neville; R. J. Smith, O.B.E., £800 to £1,000

Assistant Heads of Branches, C. E. Brackenbury; R. A. Nurray; J. Poyser, O.B.E., £750 to £850
Superintending Clerks, H. K. Ainsworth, M.B.E.; H. W. Anderson; W. Bartholomew, M.B.E.; V. H. Coleman (acting); C. E. Coward; G. E. Danbury; E. N. Evans; A. P. Jones;

E. H. C. Newby; W. Rowbotham, M.B.E.; T. W. Sisens; G. C. Smallwood, O.B.E.; H. W. Stockman, M.B.E. (acting); W. F. Wackrill, O.B.E.; E. Wilmer, £550 to £700; and Miss M. Polson, O.B.E., £450 to £550

First Class Clerks, P. H. Barber; G. H. H. Bardwell; W. T. Begley, E. B. Belin; H. W. Blunt; W. H. Boucher, M.B.E.; T. M. Brett; G. D. Bridge; C. J. Bromhead; W. O. Chatterton; K. Clark; P. P. Cooper; S. W. Cowan (acting); K. Curtis; A. E. Dale, M.B.E.; A. J. F. Daniell, M.C.; A. B. C. Davison; J. R. Deans; J. W. Dick, M.B.E.; J. D. P. C. M. Donohue; A. H. Drury; C. W. Empson; H. W. Etkins; R. H. Furrell; H. P. Firkins (acting); S. Freedman; S. G. Game; S. Gilbert; C. W. Harbridge; S. E. Hardy; R. J.

Medical Officers, R. Bruce Low, M.B.C.S. ; T. W. Wade, M.D. ; Dillys M. Jones, M.B., B.S. £500 to £1,100
Regional Medical Officers, H. Collin Davies, M.D. ; E. Parry Evans, M.D. ; T. R. Llewellyn, M.B., B.S. £500 to £1,400 (inclusive)

Deputy Regional Medical Officers, J. Bowen-Jones, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P. ; T. Stenner Evans, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ; W. G. Richards, M.D. £500 to £1,200 (inclusive)

Regional Dental Officer, J. Woodford-Williams, L.D.S. £900 (inclusive)

Outdoor Staff (Insurance).

Chief Inspector, David Evans £650 to £800
Deputy Chief Inspector, D. Ellis Thomas £500 to £600
Inspectors, Evan Evans ; J. Handel Jones, William Jones ; Ivor Rees ; J. T. Williams ; Silas Williams, £500 to £600 ; Sarah Evans £400 to £500

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Members, The Minister of Health ; The Secretary of State for Scotland ; The Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland ; and Sir C. L. Forrester-Walker, M.T., M.B.E., M.P.

Deputies, Sir W. S. Kinnear, K.M.B. ; J. Jeffrey, C.B., C.M.B. ; H. Conacher, C.B., J. Rowland, C.B., C.M.B., M.V.O.

Joint Financial Advisers, Sir A. W. Watson, K.C.B., and S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E.

Medical Adviser, W. Duncan, O.B.E., M.B. ; Secretary, E. C. Moffrey (acting)

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

(ENGLAND AND WALES),
 Somerset House, W.C.2.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1532, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 39 & 40 Vict. c. 86. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1836. The work of the Registrar-General was enormously increased by the Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales, and also by the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1906, the Legitimacy Act, 1906, and the Adoption of Children Act, 1926. The Registrar-General is responsible for the taking of the Census and the preparation of the Census Returns. He also undertakes the verification of claims by applicants for Old Age, Widows, &c., and War Pensions. The expenses of the Office including the cost of the Census Office for 1924-33 were estimated at £259,222. The estimate of Office receipts from fees for the same period is £23,800.

Quarterly Statistics.—In the Registrar-General's report for the June quarter of 1933, the estimated birth rate is given as 15.4 per 1,000 population. The estimated death rate was 12.8 per 1,000, this being 0.8 per 1,000 below the rate recorded during the second quarter of last year. The natural increase of population for the June quarter, 1933, by excess of births over deaths, was 45,525, as against 58,705, 49,066 and 49,175 in the second quarters of 1930, 1932 and 1933 respectively. The number of persons married in the June quarter of 1933 was 170,326, an increase of 33,126 compared with the number in the corresponding quarter of 1932. The number corresponds to an annual rate of 17.9 per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population, 1932.

Registrar-General, S. P. Vivian, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500 (See Ministry of Health)

Private Sec., W. A. Smoker £500 to £600
Assistant Registrar-General, W. L. Rind, O.B.E., J.P. ; V. P. A. Derrick, J.P. £500 to £1,000

Medical Statistical Officer, Dr P. Stocks, M.D. £400 to £500

Professional Officer, A. J. Thompson, Ph.D. £400 to £500

Superintending Clerks, G. V. Howell, O.B.E. ; C. M. Watts, O.B.E. ; A. B. Garrard ; H. G. Dowden £500 to £700

Inspectors of Registration, W. O. D. Jones ; J. W. Reading, M.B.E. ; T. A. Saunders, M.B.E. ; A. W. S. Cowan ; J. E. N. Taylor £400 to £500

Staff Officers, A. W. Mundy ; F. Yates ; G. H. Trinder ; E. C. Davies ; J. R. A. Campbell ; J. L. Kerk ; H. T. Maynard ; E. H. Shackle (temporary) ; G. S. Minchin (temporary) ; R. H. Jones (temporary) £400 to £500

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Lunacy and Mental Deficiency.)

Cavton House West, Tothill Street, S.W. 2.
 (Tel. 144,891).

Chairman, L. G. Brock, C.B. £1,800

Joint Secretaries, C. L. Barnes £500

Senior Commissioners, S. J. Fraser Macleod, M.C., L.R.S., £1,500 ; Sir Hubert Bond, K.B.E., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., £1,700 ; W. Rees Thomas, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.M. ; Miss R. Darwin £1,000 to £1,500

The above constitute the Board.

Secretary, P. Barber £1,000 to £1,200

Commissioners, Lt.-Col. R. T. Hodgson, C.M.O., M.A., L.L.B., £1,500 ; Hon. H. C. Bailey, £1,200 to £1,500 ; J. W. W. Adamson, M.D., Surgeon-Capt. H. C. Devas, K.S. (ret.) ; Miss I. M. C. Duncan, B.A., L.R.S. ; A. K. Evans, M.B., D.P.H. ; S. E. Gill, M.B., D.P.H. ; Surgeon-Admiral J. P. Hall, C.M.O., M.B., B.S. (ret.) ; E. O. Lewis, D.Sc., L.R.C.P. ; Surgeon-Rear-Admiral E. T. Meagher, K.S. (ret.) ; C. F. Penton, M.A., Miss I. G. H. Wilson, M.D., D.P.M. £700 to £1,000

Women Inspectors, Miss C. Landon, Miss M. M. McFarlane, B.A., Ph.D. ; Miss H. Redfern ; Miss A. J. Gledhill £400 to £650

Architect, J. Kirkland, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. £500 to £600

Senior Asst. Architects, H. G. Warren, F.C. Webster, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. £450 to £650

Assistant Architect, P. T. Hiron, A.R.I.B.A. £250 to £400

Assistant Secretary, W. Fairley, M.B.E. £750 to £800

Superintending Clerks, W. E. J. Cardy, M.B.E. ; F. J. Caswell, M.B.E. £500 to £700

Staff Officers, H. C. Bleakie, F. Chantler, P. H. Clarke ; W. H. S. Rose, R. L. Taylor, F. H. Warland £400 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND.

125 George Street, 121A Princes Street, Grassmarket, 19 Rose Street, and 12 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh.

Estimates, 1933-34, £2,322,265, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £229,559.

Ministers, Major Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey P. Collins, K.B.E., C.M.O., Secretary of State for Scotland, and A. N. Skelton, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland

Secretary, J. E. Highton, B.L.S. £2,000

Assistant Secretaries, J. L. Jack, F.R.S.E. (Establishment Officer) £1,300 ; A. McKinnin, O.B.E. ; J. M. Vallance, M.A., £900 to £1,100 ; Miss M. Ritson (Controller of Insurance and Pensions) £1,200

Heads of Branches, J. Hrough ; P. T. S. Jeffrey ; A. I. Millar, H. M. Rowe ; A. Smul ; P. H. Clarke ; G. Wallace ; A. Oliphant, L.S.O. (Superintendent of Statistics and Asst. Establishment Officer) £600 to £800

Chief Accountant, J. Stewart Seggie, C.A., F.I.A.A. £600 to £1,000

Asst. Accountants, T. A. Mowat, C.A. ; J. Dunlop £500 to £700

Solicitor, G. A. Birse, M.A., B.L. £600 to £1,100

Assistant Solicitors, D. Gerrard £600 to £800 ; A. Thomson £500 to £600

Chief Medical Officer, J. L. Brownlie, M.D. £1,300

Medical Officers, F. Dittmar, M.D. ; Charlotte A. Douglas, M.B. ; J. M. Johnston, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E. ; G. R. Leighton, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S. ; P. L. McKinnlay, M.B. ; A. Shearer, M.B. ; E. Watt, M.D. £600 to £1,000

Regional Medical Officers, J. Gilmour, M.B. ; A. M. McIntosh, C.M.O., M.B., £600 to £1,200 (inclusive) ; J. Jeffrey, M.B. ; T. D. Kennedy, M.B. ; A. Muirhead, M.D. ; J. L. M. Symms, M.D. ; J. L. Halliday, M.D. £500 to £1,000

Dental Officers, T. H. J. Douglas, L.D.S., F.R.C.S.D. (inclusive) £833 ; A. W. Hart, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P. & S., L.D.S. £600 to £800

Chief Engineer and Housing Commissioner, D. Ronald, M.Inst.C.E. £700 to £1,000

Chief Architect and Housing Commissioner, J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. £700 to £900

Deputy Chief Architect and Housing Commissioner, G. D. MacIven, F.R.I.B.A. £600 to £800

General Inspectors, M. Beaton, J. B. B. Brown, G. H. Henderson; G. A. Mackay £500 to £800
Chief Inspector, Insurance (vacant) £500 to £1,000
Deputy Inspector (Insurance), A. Morrison £500 to £800
Chief Inspector of Alkali Works and River Pollution, B. Wyllie, M.Sc., Ph.D. £500 to £800
Insp. of Public Cleanliness and Salvage, T. B. Crookes £350 to £500

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL,

Lunacy and Mental Deficiency.

25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Arthur Rose, M.D., M.C., M.P. (Chairman)
Legal Commissioners, Sheriff J. K. N. Macphail, M.C., and a vacancy
Medical Commissioners, Hamilton C. Marr, M.D. £1,300; J. P. Murray, M.D. £1,300
Deputy Commissioners, H. F. Watson, Ph.D., M.D., M.Sc. £500; Aiden G. W. Thomson, M.D., Ch.B. £500. Kate Fraser, M.D. £700
Secretary, J. A. W. Moline £675

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE,

Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet, The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T.
Keeper of the Records and Records of Scotland, George A. J. Lee, M.A. £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, W. B. Mitchell £800
Curator of Historical Records, William Angus £750
Assistant Keepers, C. J. Poole; J. M. Deas; C. M. West £550 to £700
Accountant, R. Burke £500 to £600
Chief Clerks, D. R. Couper, S. Dalgleish; J. A. Macquhen, D.Sc.; H. M. Paton; D. R. Rose each £525
1st Class Clerks, D. R. Gray; J. Burt, W. Smart; J. M. Milligan, H. Robertson; R. H. Lindsay; G. Nibbel; K. M. MacGregor, W. E. S. Brebner, T. Curran, T. Crossan; J. Fisher; A. Smith; J. Dull, A. Brownlee, W. Morrison, W. Robertson; R. Barron, J. McVie, A. Dryden, J. Sommerville, A. G. Vetch; J. Urquhart each £475

NEW REGISTER HOUSE.

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, A. Froude, F.R.S.
Secretary, J. C. Fife
Staff Officers, A. McKim; H. A. Scott.
Higher Grade Clerks, B. Johnson; J. Steven.
Registration Examiners, J. Ross, J. J. Blyth, D. B. Gardner; J. Tupman, J. C. Loring

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1924, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1924 War business also. In 1925 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John Glynne, Bt., D.S.O., M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., A. S. Hutchinson.
Asst. Private Sec., A. Johnston

Ceremonial and Reception Secretary to Secretary of State and Registrar of the Baronetage, H. R. Boyd, C.V.O., C.B.E. £500

Parliamentary do., Capt. L. R. Lammie, M.P.
Under-Secretaries
Permanent, Sir R. Scott, K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O. £3,000
Private Sec., C. P. Hill

Parliamentary, Rt. Hon. Douglas Hacking, O.B.E., M.P. £2,500

Private Sec., H. A. Strutt.
Do. (Parliamentary), R. V. Grimston, M.P.
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, A. Maxwell, C.B. (Permanent Deputy), £2,500; R. R. Bennetyns, C.B.; S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O.; A. L. Dixon, C.B., C.B.E. £2,500 to £3,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. F. Henderson, C.G. Markbreiten, C.B.E.; C. D. C. Robinson, M. H. Whiteleggo, A. Crapper, Sir E. W. E. Holderness, Rt. F. C. Johnson; G. R. A. Buckland, F. A. Newsum, C.B., M.C. £2,500 to £3,500

Principals, H. H. C. Prestige; L. N. B. Odgers, M.C.; J. H. Burrell; A. Whitley, O.B.E. (Finance Officer); L. S. Brays; J. C. Maciver, K. H. Cooper, O.B.E.; W. B. Vince, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., D.C. B. McAlpine; A. S. Hutchinson; T. Hutcheon; R. L. Hicknell; S. Hoare; G. D. Kirkman, M.C., S. J. Baker; W. H. Cohen, D.S.O.; M. D. Fortus, M.P., J. I. Wall, B. J. Reynolds; N. C. Brown; C. M. Martin-Jones* (Men) £700 to £900; (Women) £600 to £750

Assistant Principals, G. F. Porter; H. A. Strutt; C. P. Hill, R. S. Wells; A. Johnston; K. R. Paine; W. H. Cornish, M.P.; K. G. Davies; J. Macle; Ross, C. G. Jarrett, J. A. R. Philpott

(Men) £500 to £550; (Women) £400 to £450

Legal Adviser, G. F. Dowson, C.B.E. £2,500 to £3,500
Assistant Legal Adviser, A. H. Houston (Unestablished) £900 to £1,000

Staff Officers to Administrative Duties, E. Field, A. J. Edmunds, M.A.; A. I. Tudor, J. C. Farnsworth, E. Cordes, M.P.; W. G. Jagelman . . . £400 to £500

Chief Clerks, Finance Branch, L. C. Labrum, W. H. Currie £550 to £700

Staff Officers, Finance Branch, T. I. Clancy, T. S. Hobbs £400 to £500

Supt. of Statistical Branch, W. A. Hornum £550 to £650

Supt. of Registry, A. H. May . . . £400 to £500

Chief Clerk, Factory Dept., W. Gaskell, Esq. £400 to £500

Chief Clerk, Children's Branch, H. L. Tabbis £400 to £500

Chief Clerk (A & B Divisions), S. W. Drinkwater, M.A. £400 to £500

Chief Clerk (Aliens Branch), W. W. J. Burton, M.A. £400 to £500

Official Analysts, G. Roche Lynch, O.B.E., M.P., St. Mary's Hospital, W. 2, and J. H. Ryffel, M.C., Guy's Hospital, S.E. 2.

Consulting Architect in connection with Reformatory and Industrial Schools and Police Buildings, F. W. Truett, F.R.S., F.R.I.B.A., 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C. 2.

Adviser on Fire Questions, Lt.-Col. G. Symonds, D.S.O., 2 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Factory Department, Home Office.

In 1924 there were 3,300,062 males and 2,086,006 females employed in factories in the United Kingdom, a total of 4,996,068; in 1925 the numbers were (excluding Ireland) 3,282,872 males and 2,806,850 females, a total of 4,089,722. In 1926 there were 206,204 accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Acts, of which 602 were fatal.

H.M. Chief Inspector, D. R. Wilson, C.B.E. £2,500 to £3,500

Dep. Chief Inspectors, Home Office, G. S. Taylor, O.B.E., £2,500; L. Ward, O.B.E., £900 to £1,000; Miss V. J. Taylor . . . £750 to £850

H.M. Superintending Inspectors, E. K. May, Manchester; Miss E. J. Slocock, O.B.E., London;

J. Law, Sheffield; W. Buchan, Liverpool; W. B. Lander, O.B.E., Leeds; T. C. Taylor, Bristol; H. W. Younger, London; S. R. Bennett, London; A. W. Garrett, Birmingham; H. H. C. Thomas, Glasgow;

Miss I. M. S. Kely, Leicester.

(Men) £750 to £850; (Women) £600 to £700

Medical Inspectors, J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.D., M.B., F.R.M., Home Office, £2,500; S. A. Henry, M.D., London, E. L. Middleton, M.D., Home Office; Mrs. Stuart

* Additional for Irish Business.
 † Receives an allowance for performing the duties of a Principal.

Horne, M.R., M.A., *Home Office*; E. R. A. Meredith, M.D., *Birmingham*; A. N. Curtis, M.R., Chas., *Sheffield*; T. Ferguson, M.D., F.R.C.S., *Ed.*, *Glasgow*; W. D. Hood, M.R., Chas., *Manchester*

£600 to £900

Electrical Inspectors. H. W. Swann, M.I.E.E., *Home Office*, £500 to £600; A. J. McCollum, M.I.E.E., *London*; K. Preston, M.I.E.E., *Birmingham*; F. H. Mann, M.I.E.E., *Glasgow*; F. Murgatroyd, M.I.E.E., *London*; H. Midgley, M.I.E.E., *London*; S. J. Kinnison, M.I.E.E., *Manchester*; H. G. Frampton, M.I.E.E., *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; W. F. C. Cooper, M.I.E.E., *Sheffield*; R. A. M. Cooper, M.I.E.E., *Leeds*..... £500 to £750

Engineering Inspectors. L. C. McNeill, C. W. Price, E. L. Macklin, Fore, F. E. Pollard, M.E.P., E. W. Murray, L. N. Duguid, H. Eccles, S. H. Newman, *Home Office*..... £350 to £650

H.M. Inspectors (Class I). H. J. Pascock, *Liverpool*, *South*; W. H. Beverley, *West London*; D. F. Young, *Dundee*; J. H. Warren, *Leeds*, *South*; Miss I. J. W. S. McKeljohn, *Preston*; E. L. Allhuson, *Edinburgh*; Miss M. C. Anderson, *Beltham Green*; G. E. Duckenning, *Don*; R. U. Slaxby, *East London*; R. Potens, *N. W. London*; Miss E. J. Smith, *South London*; Hou. M. R. Ponce, *Birmingham*, *East*; W. K. Beard, *Sheffield*, *North*; W. E. Harding, *Leicester*; H. H. H. Salford, H. R. Rogers, *Glasgow*, *West*; G. G. Sumner, *Wolverhampton*; P. A. Heath, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; H. A. Scott, *Bradford*; H. Topham, M.R., *Woolwich*; F. W. Hunt, *Harrington*; C. Tinsley, *Southwick*; M. K. Podar, *Liverpool*, *North*; H. Clarke, *Bristol*, *N.*; Miss A. W. Hastings, *Bristol*, *South*; A. C. Lowe, *South Essex*; A. Pothringham, *Stoke*; L. D. Hooper, *Farnbury*; W. Turner, *Conventry*; J. S. Young, *Cardiff*; C. B. Ross, *Rotherham*; H. E. Chastaney, *North London*; Miss A. R. Ewart, *Barnley*; A. Heyburn, *Manchester*, *East*; C. J. Paterson, *Huddersfield*; Miss A. D. Ditch, *Huddersfield*; H. W. Atkinson, *Leamington*; E. M. Ross, *Newman*; N. H. Jones, *Derby*; J. Whiteside, *Manchester*, *West*; C. G. Gates, *Bolton*; G. F. Sedgwick, *Wrexham*; Miss E. Macleod, *Leeds*, *North*; G. L. Crampton, *Reynolds*; W. Barrett, *Paddington*; D. Monzies, *Striving*; E. H. Taylor, *Manchester*; Abbott, *Gateshead*; F. P. Smith, *Southampton*; O. Jenkins, *Carmarthen*; L. L. Couture, *Hatfield*; T. P. Threlkeld, *Oldham*; W. G. Poore, M.C., *Newport*; T. Dymock, *Luton*; S. H. Makepeace, *Stockport*; G. P. Barnett, *Preston*; W. A. N. Hardwick, *Central London*; H. B. Mitchell, M.C., *Birmingham*, *West*; B. R. Long, *Maidenhead*; Miss L. M. Pearson, *Brighton*; Miss E. M. Bradley, *Baldry*; A. G. Leding, *Birmingham*, *South*; W. F. Fludd, *Gloucester*; G. Lyon, *Ayr*; T. A. Edwards, M.C., *Reading*; J. A. Woodward, *Northampton*; W. J. Carter, *Kenley*; S. S. Phillips, *Lincoln*; Miss D. Johnson, *Nottingham*; Miss E. Schofield, *Huddersfield*; W. J. K. Cook, *Blackburn*; C. Gibbs, *Walsall*; F. Cowell, *Sheffield*, *South*; A. C. Murgatroyd, *Richmond*; J. Chandler, *Plymouth*; C. N. Pyle, *Portsmouth*; G. D. Hodgson, *Norwich*; Miss P. M. Vickers, *Cardiff*; Miss F. K. Muesler, *Shirburn*; Miss D. E. K. Laker, *Cambridge*; Miss A. G. Dennistoun, *Wigan*; Miss K. R. Andrew, *Glasgow*, *Central*; Miss A. M. Palmer, *Aberdeen*; Miss E. J. Forrest, *Exeter*; Miss B. M. Coombes, *Leeds*; R. Bramley-Harker, *Addon-under-Lyme*; A. Chalmers, *Leamington*; W. H. Buchanan, *West Cheshire*; R. Sutherland, *York*; A. B. Crawford, *Hull*; P. G. Horsler, *East London*; W. R. Hockaday, *Barrow*; Miss E. Dingle, *N. W. Division*; J. MacColl, *N. Midland Division*; Miss D. McWilliam, *Western Division*; S. H. Wilkos, *Central Metropolitan Division*; Miss M. D. Stennard, *W. London*; R. G. Gourley, *Division*; R. M. Wickenden, *Eastern Division*; Miss K. Crundwell, *Manchester*, *East*; T. W. McCullough, *Scotland Division*; W. T. Hewins, *East Lancashire Division*; Miss G. M. Mitchell, *North Eastern Division*; F. G. Bollerby, *South London*; H. C. Stephenson, *Salford*; J. J. Dawson, *Rotherham*; J. Teacy, *Midland Division*; G. H. Entwistle, *Birmingham*, *East*; Miss I. Lorrain-Smith, *Southwest*.

* Lent to another Department.

† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

‡ Also in receipt of an allowance of £100.

D. E. H. Wynter, *South Eastern Division*; E. I. Wilson, *Glasgow*, *West*; H. Woods, *Bristol*, *South*; B. A. Crutshaw, *Leeds*, *North*; D. E. Jones, *Liverpool*, *South*; F. O. Townsend, *Middleborough*; F. E. Knowles, *South Essex*; W. E. Pride, *Woolwich*; A. H. Cousins, *Farnbury*; R. L. Lind, *Nottingham*; E. A. Clothier, *Newcastle*; W. M. Sanson, *Plymouth*; F. J. Tanner, *Leicester*

Men £350 to £550; 33 to £550

Women £350 to £450; 9 to £450

Senior Inspector of Textile Particulars. E. J. Holmes, *Blackburn*..... £350 to £450

76 Inspectors (Class II.)..... £200 to £350

Inspectors' Assistant. W. M. Sanson, *Plymouth*..... £150 to £250

Inspectors of Particulars (4)..... £150 to £250

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

In 1927, 55 accidents at Factories and Magazines were reported, causing 6 deaths; in 1928, 96 accidents and 20 deaths; in 1929, 60 accidents and no deaths; in 1930, 42 accidents and 2 deaths; in 1931, 23 accidents and 2 deaths. Chief Inspector, Lt.-Col. R. A. Thomas, C.B.E.

£600 to £1,000

Inspectors. H. E. Watts, M.R., Ph.D., M.S., F.I.C., £700 to £800; Captain N. Fawcett..... £500 to £800

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, W. N. Kast, M.D., F.R.C.P. (London).

Aliens Branch, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, F. Stovell, M.B.E.

Deputy Chief Inspector (Home Office), F. C. Cook, M.R.

Superintending Inspector, F. J. Ralfe..... £750 to £950

Inspectors. C. W. Kennedy, *London*; C. H. Stephens, *Don*; Southampton; W. E. Perkins, *Don*; T. M. Bling, *Liverpool*; W. S. Chapman, *Hull*; C. Nethercott, *Harwich*; A. C. Shilton, *Newcastle*

£450 to £550

Chief Immigration Officers. A. B. Cubitt, *London*; H. A. Joshi, *Don*; S. W. Nicholas, *Don*; E. C. Birkens, *London*; J. E. Perkins, *Don*; A. J. Nicholas, *Liverpool*; S. Ormond, *Port Payne*; B. E. Reeves-Jones, *Cardiff*; S. E. Dudley, *Falkenstein*; E. H. Shaw, *Harwich*; V. A. Spinks, *Newman*

£350 to £450

Immigration Officers (149)..... £150 to £250

Inspector under Dangerous Drugs Acts.

Inspector, F. R. Thornton..... £350 to £500

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Inspectors. Major J. A. Giles, M.B., M.S., D.M. (Home Office) £600 to £900; Lt.-Col. J. A. Anderson, M.B., M.S., D.M. (Edinburgh)..... £800

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Maj.-Gen. Sir I. W. Atcherley, C.B.E., C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. W. D. Allan, M.B.E.

£1,000 to £1,500

H.M. Inspectors of the Children's Branch, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, A. H. Norris, C.B.E., M.C., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.M. £1,000 to £1,500

Inspectors (11). F. S. Scruby, M.B., F.R.C.P., D.M., £500 to £800; Miss M. A. Warner..... £400 to £600

Inspectors (11). W. H. Davey; M. M. Stimson, £400 to £600; Miss M. Givens-Jones..... £350 to £450

Chief Clerk. G. H. Culverwell, M.B., M.C., F.R.C.S., £600 to £800

Women Medical Inspector (Assistant). Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B., M.S., D.M. £400 to £600

Prison Commission, Home Office.

Chairman, H. R. Scott, C.B.

Prison Commissioners and Directors of Prisons. Alexander Paterson, M.C.; W. N. East, M.D., M.R.C.P. £1,000 to £1,500

Asst. Commissioners and Inspectors. M. H. M. Lamb, M.C., M.B., F.R.C.P., £850 to £1,000; G. D. Turner; J. C. W. Methven..... £850 to £1,000

Surgeon. Lt.-Col. H. S. Rogers, C.B.E., M.B., M.R.C.S., £850 to £1,000

Asst. do. J. W. Loxton..... £550 to £700

Chief Clerk. W. H. Waddams..... £550 to £700

Controller of Stores and Manufactures. J. J. Maxwell..... £550 to £700

Clerk in charge of Accounts, J. H. Palmer, £550 to £700
Staff Clerks, W. Smith (Accounts); J. G. Holloom;
A. B. Wade (Stores); E. L. Ashton (Accounts);
T. Gardener (Secretarial) £400 to £500

State Management Districts.

(Licensing Act, 1928), King's Buildings,
 Dean Stanley Street, S. W. x.

COUNCIL.

President, The Secretary of State and Parliamentary
Under Secretary of State, Home Department, and
the Secretary of State for Scotland
Members, A. Maxwell, c.n., and P. J. G. Rose, c.n.
(Official Representatives); Sir William Waters But-
ler, Bt.; S. O. Neville; Sir J. C. G. Sykes, c.n.
Sec., W. B. Vinco, n.d.o., c.n., m.c., t.d. (Home Office)
Senior Clerks, F. R. Higgins; J. Orbell. £550 to £700

PRISONS DEPARTMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

xx Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Sec., Lt.-Col. R. E. W. Baird, o.b.e. £2,000 to £2,500
Deputy Secretary, J. Fulton £650 to £850
Medical Adviser, Robert A. Fleming, M.D., L.D.,
F.R.C.P.F. £100
Chief Clerk, W. Muir £500 to £600
Supdt. of Stores, G. H. Clark £400 to £500
Surveyor, R. Reid Mill, L.R.E.B.A., F.R.I.A.S. £400 to £500

POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE.

The Royal Commission on Honours, 1922, recommended that a Committee should be appointed to consider, before they are submitted to the King, the names and particulars of persons recommended for appointment to any dignity or honour on account of political services, and after such inquiry as they think fit to report to the Prime Minister whether, so far as they believe, such persons in the whole circumstances are fit and proper persons to be recommended.

Secretary, Sir James Rae, c.n.e. (Treasury, S.W. x)

IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Electra House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.

This Committee was constituted in July, 1920, in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference, 1922, to act in an advisory capacity in regard to telegraphic communications. The Committee is charged with certain responsibilities relating to the activities of Imperial and International Communications, Limited—the company formed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference, for the purpose of co-ordinating the telegraphic services (both cables and wireless) connecting the various parts of the British Empire.

The Committee consists of one Member appointed by each of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, India, and of the Colonies, Dependencies and Protectorates respectively. The Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions now or hereafter possessing responsible government may also nominate one representative, who is entitled to be summoned to any meeting at which questions affecting the interests of that part of His Majesty's dominions are to be considered.

Chairman, Sir Campbell Stuart, c.n.e.
Deputy Chairman, Clive L. Bailett, c.n.e.
Secretary, E. St. J. Bamford.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

z Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. x.

This Committee was established in 1925, following proposals of the Imperial Economic Conference, 1923, and its terms of reference were successively widened by the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1929. Following the adoption by the Governments of the Empire of the report made in 1933 by a reviewing Committee—the Imperial Committee on Economic Consultation and Co-operation, which was convened in accordance with a resolution of the Imperial Economic (Ottawa) Conference, 1929, and which examined *inter alia* the Imperial

Economic Committee, the latter's terms of reference have been further extended and are now as follows—

- (1) To complete a series of investigations into the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the overseas parts of the Empire with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries, and to promote the interests both of producers and consumers.
- (2) To undertake enquiries into the production for export and the marketing in various parts of the world of raw materials of the Empire.
- (3) To prepare, on obtaining the approval of the Governments of the Commonwealth, surveys of any branch of Empire trade and marketing.
- (4) To carry out certain investigations directed by the Imperial Conference, 1929.
- (5) To facilitate conferences among those engaged in particular industries in various parts of the Commonwealth.
- (6) To undertake the following services transferred from the Empire Marketing Board—
 - (a) periodical market intelligence notes, and
 - (b) world surveys of production and trade (including those embraced by the "Commodity Series" issued by the Empire Marketing Board).
- (7) To make proposals to Governments in regard to other economic services and enquiries which, in its view, should be conducted on a co-operative basis, it being understood that this does not give to the Committee any power to initiate proposals regarding consultation in respect of economic policy.

The nineteen members of the Imperial Economic Committee are nominated by their respective Governments, and the Committee, whose expenses are met by contributions from all the Governments of the Commonwealth, reports to those Governments.

The results of previous enquiries are embodied in a series of reports, of which six had been published by September 1933. In addition, the section of the Empire Marketing Board which was transferred to the Committee in October 1933, had in the past published weekly intelligence notes on dairy products, fresh fruit, and dried fruit, and a series of world surveys of commodities. These are being continued under the I.E.C. *Chairman, Sir Horace J. Wilson, c.n.e., c.n., c.n.e., c.n.e. Secretary, Sir David Chadwick, c.s.t., c.i.e.*

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

Great George Street, S.W. x.

Set up in 1920: (1) To enquire into complaints from persons and bodies interested with regard to ocean freights, facilities and conditions in the inter-Imperial trade or questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the nominating authorities, and to report their conclusions to the governments concerned. (2) To survey the facilities for maritime transport on such routes as appear to them to be necessary for trade within the Empire and to make recommendations to the proper authority for the co-ordination and improvement of such facilities with regard to the type, size and speed of ships, depth of water in docks and channels, construction of harbour works and similar matters, and in so doing to take into account facilities for air transport on the routes in question. Like the Imperial Economic Committee, it derives authority from and reports to all the Governments represented at the Imperial Conference. *Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Halford Mackinder Secretary, R. C. Bryant.*

IMPORT DUTIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Caxton House (West Block), Tothill Street, S.W. x. (Appointed under the Import Duties Act, 1932.)

Chairman, Sir George May, Bt., c.n.e.
Members of Committee, Sir Sydney J. Chapman, c.n., c.n., c.n., Sir Allan Powell, c.n., c.n.
Admirer and Personal Assistant to the Chairman, Sir Alfred W. Hurst, c.n., c.n. £2,500
Secretary, Sir Percy W. L. Ashley, c.n., c.n. £2,000
Assistant Secretary, H. J. Hutchinson, c.n.e.

Principals, G. Archer; R. Herbert; N. S. Loughnane, c.n.; H. Meadows; T. Turner. £1,000 to £1,500

Officer in charge of Statistics and Information Section,
H. J. Phillips, M.A., £550 to £700
Senior Staff Officers, R. Belford (acting); T. L. F. W.
Cabling, M.C. (acting) £500 to £600
Staff Officers, J. W. Blackshaw, M.A.; M. Chap-
man; A. H. Clarke; F. Cooper; L. E. Dupere (acting);
D. H. Edwards; E. G. Fairburn (acting); J. J. Jones;
J. Ross; T. Staunes (acting) £400 to £500

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. x.

Prior to 1898 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.
Secretary of State, The Right Hon Sir Samuel
Hoare, Bt., M.P., £10,000
Private Secretary, W. D. Croft (allnec. £300)
Deputy, M. Patrick, M.P. £200
Assistant Private Secretary, F. F. Turnbull (allnec. £150)
Political A D C, Lt.-Col. W. G. Neale, C.B. £300

UNDER-SECRETARIES

Permanent, Sir Findlater Stewart, K.C.B., K.C.I.F., C.S.I. £3,000
Private Sec., K. Anderson (allnec. £150) £2,500
Parliamentary, R. A. Butler, M.P. £2,500
Private Secretary, H. A. F. Rumbold (allnec. £150) £2,500
Deputy Under Secretary, Sir Malcolm C. C. Seton, K.C.B. £2,500
Asst Under Secy, Sir Louis J. Kerzhaw, K.C.I.F., C.S.I. £2,500
Id. D. Wakely, C.B. £1,500 to £2,500

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Sir Reginald A. Maitland, K.C.I.F., C.S.I.; Sir Campbell W. Rhodes, C.B.E.; Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.I.F., K.C.I.R.; Colonel Nawab Sir Umdu Hayat, K.C.I.R., C.B.E.; M.V.O., A.D.C.; Sir Denys de S. Bray, K.C.I.F., K.C.I.R., C.B.E.; Sir Henry Strakosch, B.A.; Sir Atul G. Chatterjee, C.I.E., C.B.E.; Sir Reginald I. R. Clunney, C.I.E., C.B.E.; Sir Charles A. Tegart, C.B.E., C.I.E., M.B.E. each £2,500
Clerk of the Council, L. D. Wakely, C.B.
Deputy do, J. A. Simpson (allnec. £150)
Assistant to Clerk of the Council, G. G. Hewlett (allnec. £40)
Asst to Pol. A.D.C., O. Grunzeler, M.V.O. £400 to £550
Resident Clerks, W. B. Goudchuld; L. W. N. Homan (allnec. £50)

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION SECRETARIES, ETC.

Financial, Sir Cecil Kitch, K.C.I.F., C.B. £1,200
F. E. Grist (actg.) £1,050
Military, Lt.-Gen Sir John F. S. D. Coleridge, K.C.B., M.C., D.S.O. £2,200
S. K. Brown, C.B., C.V. (Joint Sec.) £2,200
Economic & Overseas, E. J. Turner, M.P. £1,800
Political and Secret, J. C. Walton, M.P. £1,200
P. J. Patrick (actg.) £1,200
Public and Judicial, R. T. Peel, M.P. (actg.) £1,050
Services and General, F. W. H. Smith, C.I.E. £1,200
Reforms, V. Dawson, C.I.E. £1,150
R. H. A. Carter, C.B.; D. T. Monteath, C.I.E., C.B.E. £1,200
Accountant-General, S. Turner, C.B.E., F.I.A. £1,000 to £1,200

Superintendent of Records, W. T. Ottewill, M.A. £550 to £700

Principals, G. H. G. Anderson, D.S.O., M.C.; C. E. Baines; G. H. Baxter; R. S. Brown (actg.); M. J. Clunson (actg.); W. D. Croft; A. Dibdin; G. G. Dixon; E. P. Donaldson; R. E. Field; J. P. Gibson; W. Johnston, M.P.; J. G. Laithwaite; R. Mowbray; E. F. Shepherd; J. A. Simpson; W. D. Tomkins; W. H. Turner, M.C.; A. T. Williams (actg.) £500 to £1,000
Asst Secs. £500 to £1,000

Assistant Principals and other Administrative Officers, K. Anderson; D. M. Cleary; G. E. Crombie; L. W. N. Homan; A. F. Morley; W. R. Rayner; H. A. F. Rumbold; C. H. Silver; F. F. Turnbull £200 to £500

Superintendent, Telegraph and Mails Branch, R. de R. Ababriel £400 to £500

Parliamentary Clerk, R. W. Wright, M.A. £400 to £500

EXECUTIVE DIVISION.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Acct. General, J. W. Clough £550 to £1,000
Asst. Acct. General, J. C. Stilbs, M.A. £550 to £500
Superintending Executive Officers, C. A. Forsythe; R. A. Jones; R. S. Kennedy; H. F. Mackay; A. G. Salisbury £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, F. C. Andrews; S. R. Colthup; S. J. Conder; T. O. Durst; G. W. Hearn; O. Kordik; W. Matthews; F. T. May; J. Roxburgh; K. C. A. Schofield; S. A. Seyes, M.C.; W. H. Stanforth; D. W. Tait £400 to £500

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Exec. Officer, R. H. Headley, C.B.E. £750 to £900
Superintending Executive Officers, A. W. Dunton, M.C.; A. W. Thomson £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, H. G. Bull; J. G. Crickmay; M. K. Jephson; T. Rowland £400 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.
Establishment Officer, F. W. H. Smith, C.I.E.
Editors, India Office List, W. R. Rayner; C. E. Hoare (allowance £50)

Chief of the Codes, R. R. de R. Ababriel (allowance £50)

Information Officer, Hugh MacGregor £500 to £1,200
Assistant to do, A. H. Joyce (allowance £200)

Librarian, (vacant) £500
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS, H. N. Randle, Ph.D., M.A. £500

Sub-Librarian, J. W. Smallwood £500
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir Herbert G. Pearson £1,200

Asst Solicitor, C. A. K. Normau £450 to £500
Clerk, Legal Adviser's Dept., H. L. M. Oxley £300 to £400

President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Maj.-Gen Sir John W. D. Megaw, K.C.I.F. £1,200

Members Medical Board, Lt.-Col. G. McI. C. Smith, C.M.G., M.S. (retd.) £450
Lt.-Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I.E., M.S. (retd.) £145

Ordinance Consulting Officer, Col C. E. Vines, M.A. £1,200

Assistant do, Major C. A. F. Dunnington, M.B.E. £680
Personal Assistant to Military Secretary, Col. G. L. Peppys, C.B., D.S.O. £500

Railways Adviser and Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, R. Mowbray (allowance £200)
Asst Govt Dir of Indian Rly Cos, W. Gauld £750 to £800

Administrative Officer for Currency Duties, G. W. P. Martin £750 to £800

Staff Officer attached to Military Dept., Col. S. C. Macrae, D.S.O. £750 to £800

Surveyor & Clerk of Works, H. M. Edwards £400 to £500

India Audit Office.

Auditor, W. A. Sturdy, C.I.F. £1,500
Assistant Auditor, E. L. Hall £1,200

Superintending Executive Officers, A. F. T. Campbell, M.A.; E. S. Cohen; R. S. Evans £1,200 to £750

Higher Executive Officers, A. Bissett; S. Blomfield; C. F. Dickson; A. J. Elmes; A. O. Goldsmith; C. H. Hanna, M.A. £400 to £500

High Commissioner for India.

India House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

In accordance with Sec. 29 of the Government of India Act, 1920, a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920, subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such purposes as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.

High Commissioner for India, Sir B. N. Mitra, K.C.I.F., C.B.E., M.A. £3,000

Private Secy., W. M. Mather, M.A. £400 to £500
Personal Assistant, V. J. G. Kayser.

Deputy High Commissioner, A. M. Green, C.I.E., C.B.E. £1,800 to £2,000

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Accounting Officer, G. H. Stoker, C.I.E., C.B.E.	£900 to £1,100
Deputy Chief Accounting Officer, A. J. C. Edwards, F.I.A.	£750 to £850
Assistant Chief Accounting Officer, R. W. Rony	£600 to £800
Superintending Executive Officers, H. V. Martin, J. W. Steadman, S. H. Wadsworth	£550 to £600
Higher Executive Officers, D. L. Mcweeney, M.C.; F. N. Fairley, H. Wade; A. J. Howe; A. M. Menon, W. Stevens	£400 to £500

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, T. Quayle, D.Litt.	£700 to £900
Educational Officer, P. K. Dutt	£550 to £700
Educational Officer, R. M. J. Kinstor; G. I. Gaster	£450 to £600

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, R. E. Montgomery	£800 to £1,000
Superintending Executive Officer, F. J. Adams	£550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, W. Marlow; E. Nimmo	£400 to £500

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Secretary, K. R. Menon, I.C.S.	
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TRADE DEPARTMENT

Trade Commissioner, H. A. F. Lindsay, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.	£1,417 to £1,732
Trade Commissioner, Hanbury, S. N. Gupta, I.C.S.	£1,000 to £1,500
Deputy Trade Commissioner, H. S. Malik, I.C.S.	
Higher Executive Officer, C. W. Butler	£400 to £500
Trade Publicity Officer, B. D. Asil, M.B.E.	£400 to £500
Asst. do, B. Doh	£300 to £400

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, Lt.-Col. Sir S. S. Paddon, C.I.E.	£1,200 to £1,500
Director of Purchase, J. P. Forsyth	£800 to £1,000
Controllers, W. F. West; W. G. Crockett, M.B.E.; M. Daniels	£500 to £800
Principal Executive Officers, A. S. Clark, J. L. Jenkins; W. Harrison; E. Pike, M.B.E.; J. W. Cooper	£500 to £600
Higher Executive Officers, P. J. S. Clatworthy; A. V. Moran, H. S. Briggs, F. Seaman, H. J. Bennett; W. V. Anderson, J. F. Taylor, W. N. Gardiner; H. W. McEne, W. G. Hodges; R. J. Hawker, G. F. Drayson; A. F. Skinner	£400 to £500
Director of Inspection, F. E. Benoit	£800 to £1,000
Deputy do, J. R. Acton	£650 to £800
Mechanical Engineer, A. I. Haas	£500 to £650
Mechanical Engineer, L. A. Lewis	£500 to £650
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, T. F. Connolly, M.B.E.	£400 to £600
Chemist, T. A. Moore	£400 to £500
Engineer, Mechanical Transport, Major E. H. W. Partridge, C.B.E.	£400 to £600
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt.-Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I.E., R.C.P.	
Shipping Surveyor and Adviser, Capt. E. W. Hindlestone, I.C.S., C.B.E.	£750 to £850
Freight Adviser, A. C. Berryman	£500 to £600
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. T. F. Owens, I.M.S.	
Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.	
Naval Architects, Sir J. H. Biles & Co.	

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMMISSIONERS

(see Friendly Societies Registry).

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1864 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1719. By 4 and 5 Will IV. c. 60, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 12 and 13 Vict. c. 2 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 2 Edw. VII. c. 36 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources

of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps and Taxes. Salaries and Expenses of the Board for 1933 are estimated at £7,204,985.

The Board.

Chairman, Sir James Grigg, K.C.B.	£3,000
Private Secretary, E. M. T. Firth	
Deputy Chairman, Sir Percy Thompson, K.B.E., C.B.E.	£2,500
Private Secretary, A. J. D. Woods	
Commissioners, F. A. Barrett, C.B.E.; G. B. Canny, C.B.E.; C. G. Spry, C.B.E.	unpaid

Special Commissioners of Income Tax.

York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Presiding Special Commissioner, Sir Mark Berensford Russell Sturgis, K.C.B.	
Special Commrs., W. J. Brithwaite; P. Williamson; N. Anderson, C.B.E.; J. Jacob, Hon. R. Coko, D.S.O.; H. M. Sanders, each £1,200; A. A. Oliver, C.B.E.	unpaid

Secretaries' Office.

Secretaries, F. A. Barrett, C.B.E. (also Director of Establishments); G. B. Canny, C.B.E.; C. G. Spry, C.B.E.	
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Assistant Secretaries, F. A. Sles; W. V. Bradford; P. M. Osmond, H. G. Dunford, S. E. Minnis, J. W. Mitchell, C. J. Gregg, C.B.E.; J. Snellgrove; G. R. Hamilton, C. C. Gallagher; W. G. E. Burnett (acting)	£1,000 to £1,500
Principals, H. A. A. Cruso, L. E. Jones; A. Nelson; A. W. Davies; M. Reid; C. H. Wakely; E. W. Verity; F. Cope; C. F. Haynes; E. L. Nettleton; S. G. H. Burger; H. F. Williams; J. Hutt, M.B.E.; E. H. Ritson; J. F. Huntington; A. M. Tristram; F. E. D. Hodges (acting)	£700 to £900

Assistant Principals, R. O. Nicholas, A. J. D. Woods; J. H. Evans, E. M. T. Firth; R. W. Stanton; P. J. Mantle; E. R. Brooks; G. H. East; E. W. Playfair; T. Padmore; J. R. Melchior; J. A. Willis; J. A. Woman Establishment Officer, Mrs. E. M. Garner	one
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Principal Clerk, H. W. Crapp, C.B.E.	£750 to £850
Assistant Principals Clerks, C. M. May; C. B. Cox; F. J. James; G. P. Tongue	£550 to £700

Higher Executive Officers, A. G. Langford, D. Tuff; P. B. Hunt; H. S. Brown; J. E. C. Copas; H. E. Barnes; W. S. Wallis; P. E. Jones; J. P. Atkinson; C. E. Hadden; S. W. Thrower; F. Widley; C. Stinkings; H. E. Greenman; A. E. J. Arrighi, M.B.E.; H. W. Cornwell; N. J. Parkhurst; H. B. Johnson; K. H. Tomlinson; D. G. Rix; E. A. Hughes; A. S. Withcoud; E. A. C. Copas; H. F. Poole; F. J. Stebbing; H. E. A. Condon; E. C. Taylor; H. J. L. Fisher; G. M. Moore (acting); E. J. Lawman (acting)	£400 to £500
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Staff Officer, G. F. Rickett	£400 to £500
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Principal Accountants, H. H. Balles, A.C.A.; F. W. Gower, A.C.A.; S. P. Dillon-Smith, A.A.A.A.; E. Hanson, A.A.A.; A. H. Harper, A.C.A.; W. H. Palmer, A.C.A.; H. Treedy, A.A.A.A.; P. Williams, A.A.A.A.; L. E. Dyne, A.C.A.; G. H. Langdale; G. H. Knighton, A.C.A.; F. A. Tongue, A.A.A.A.; W. A. Johnson, A.C.A.; A. F. Stevenson, A.C.A.; H. Jewitt, A.A.A.A.; W. L. Mantell, A.C.A.; C. O. Colton, C.A.; C. E. S. Ware; W. L. Addyman	
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Accommodation Officer, H. H. Wheeler	£500 to £700
Medical Officer, H. S. Stannus, Ph.D., M.B., M.R.C.P.	

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax.

York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, A. A. Oliver, C.B.E.	£1,200
Assistant Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, A. Tappin	£600
Principal Clerks, W. H. Williams-Troggiano; E. V. Hall; T. A. Mangan; T. E. Harvey; J. H. Elliott; R. M. Turnbull; J. W. Barker; E. C. Bircham; J. L. Stouler; W. E. Bickford	£750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, W. A. Jenner; W. H. Chick; R. P. Jago; Chas. Smith; E. Denniford; W. F. Shepherd; J. R. Bowman, M.B.E.; W. W.	

† Granted special pensionable allowance of £200 p.a. whilst in charge of Assessments Division.

Brougham; F. W. Boustred; W. G. Birt; T. N. Hooper; G. E. Howell; J. W. Middleton; J. Robertson; A. W. Caddy; W. J. Jones; A. L. Fielding; G. F. Hine; W. A. Ramsden; L. C. Watts; S. H. Hopkins; W. E. Degerdon (acting)

Senior Staff Officers, C. E. Cook; G. F. Thompson (acting) £550 to £700

Higher Executive Officers, J. P. Howatson; W. A. Head; G. G. Greenfield; C. Lambert; H. E. Lawrence; T. E. Orchard; W. B. Sheppard; A. J. Gilchrist; E. J. Norris; A. E. Duffett; A. F. P. Chalkie; A. F. Butler; A. M. P. Dawson; H. W. C. Cripps; L. Baker; W. A. Webb; W. E. Roberts; C. K. Cook; L. T. Cunningham; H. E. Measor; A. C. Towell; J. Vann; H. G. Howard; L. R. Oppermann; H. R. Snow; S. J. Splice; G. E. Marler; W. F. Merry; A. P. Cox; F. C. Ward; E. W. Harris; C. H. E. Grünberg; H. J. H. Newton; E. C. Hennings; W. G. H. Pearce; S. J. Casey; C. H. Cox; C. K. Keobuck; J. R. Marsden; W. J. C. Parsons; W. T. Jarvis; F. H. Richmond; H. E. Denny; T. Quill; H. S. Hunt; S. C. Castle; A. D. Scott; S. Burden; T. J. H. Todman; G. S. Lakeman; C. R. Pledger; M. F. C. Garlick; A. W. Tarrant; W. J. Latcham; R. G. Woolcott; H. E. C. Gray; F. Minchin; L. C. Rev; J. D. Stewart; J. D. Miller; O. C. Fletcher; A. S. Wood; B. J. McCarthy; E. F. Grant; J. Stockley; A. E. D. White; L. A. Lavey; J. W. Simmonds; W. Knowlman; H. F. Boddington; H. G. Harris; W. G. Howard; R. L. Southern; W. M. Smith; O. C. Webb; F. S. Treddinick; G. F. Scarffe; F. E. Nicol; C. H. Bishop; G. S. Lelvers; A. G. Hunt (acting); R. H. Hawkins (acting); A. Goodman (acting); H. S. Stockwell (acting); F. H. Lucraft (acting); C. G. Ashby (acting) £400 to £500

Staff Officers, T. H. Morrow, m. s. x.; P. S. Meaby £400 to £500

Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

Director, C. J. Gregg, c. a. (acting) (unpaid)
Assistant Director, A. L. Beck, o. s. x. £700 to £900
Assistant Principal Clerks, M. C. Lynch; A. W. Burgess £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officer, F. J. Cann £400 to £500

Estate Duty Office.

Controller of Death Duties, F. C. Lambert £1,500
Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, *A. Robinson (Deputy Controller); R. Dymond; G. D. Florendine £1,000
Chief Examiners, A. E. Durrant; J. F. Rhodes; P. C. S. Smith; C. J. H. Hutchins; A. H. Pares; F. E. Jeram; E. P. Rider; H. P. Brown; H. McIlquham; W. Addison; C. Beatty; J. J. Wolfe; A. Hardwick; E. M. Miller; H. Nell; E. T. Dixon; J. F. Tours £750 to £900

Senior Examiners, I. A. Doyle; H. P. C. Skingley; I. R. Ingram; T. L. Stack; A. H. Troughton; J. Buckley; H. L. White; G. L. Price; E. L. Cope; R. Quigg; C. O. Vernede; C. H. Smith; E. T. Hopkins; H. P. Basall; C. S. Thompson; P. H. G. O'Flynn; H. J. Oliver; W. K. Freeth; W. C. Royle; H. J. Harrison; H. R. D. Sward; W. J. Duggan; J. Canter; R. K. C. Rowell; C. S. Francis; J. A. G. Owen; G. F. Broughton; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; R. E. Allen; S. R. Tanner; H. J. B. Smythe; E. L. Green; E. A. Grady; J. F. Tarrant; O. I. A. Thurston; F. J. Bennett; H. Porteous; P. J. Bennett; C. Jones; F. H. Penke; J. A. G. Sterling; A. T. Nichols; E. K. Coleman, o. s. x.; I. Lawton; J. Ratcliff; G. H. Richmond; J. B. Isherwood; E. Braddock; W. T. Mathiason; C. Splice; G. A. Carter; H. F. Shave; J. W. Legg; G. T. Arnott; T. M. Dale; C. A. Baker; F. Coates; F. Crutenden; E. J. Staunton; G. W. Carter; R. N. Cook; R. Mead; E. H. Roe; T. A. McKee; W. M. Brown; J. D. Geake; A. Edmunds; E. W. Hamilton; W. H. Lynes £550 to £700

Marked thus * are on the scale £500 to £500.

Examiners, C. D. Knox; H. C. Sward; E. V. Cole; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; J. H. Burgess; L. Green; B. W. Marsh; G. H. Sellar; E. F. Saxton;

* In receipt of allowance of £500 as Deputy Controller.

J. B. Widdup; F. Overy; F. Rees; J. O. Voysey; E. R. Pickett; G. H. Bumby; J. C. Harrison; J. S. Attwood; K. McFarlane; G. C. Hurston; J. P. Cleary; J. G. Tibbott; H. J. Porter; E. F. Goodman; T. Eatough; L. C. Ruse; N. M. Parkin; M. J. P. Kelly; H. A. P. Stenning; M. H. Tucker; D. W. Gratton; F. M. Townsend; R. B. Bowden; J. A. McDowell; O. W. Godwin; C. Hayes; J. N. Harmer; G. H. Ingram; H. C. Scott; G. Tucker; D. Harrison; G. B. Blake; L. Johnson; H. H. Livesey; W. Reader; H. W. Hobbs, m. s. x.; P. J. Bacon; I. Hyman; E. G. Prankland; F. K. Tait; J. A. Smith; A. T. Evans; E. L. Fairweather; W. A. Lucas; T. W. King; F. R. Parks; V. H. Cullingford; E. W. Handley; G. B. Mason; D. W. McArar; A. T. Law; E. L. Archer; H. G. Du Heaume; H. E. Smith; J. A. Taylor; T. J. Carroll; W. K. D. Atkins; H. Cook; A. H. Pollard; K. Allen; C. S. Horridge; F. E. Price; E. J. Brown; W. J. J. Barnett; W. L. Jones; H. G. Congrove; A. H. L. Vigurs; L. F. Boden; E. G. Tucker; H. Leslie Smith; H. Norgate; C. W. Elliott; N. G. M. Prichard; F. H. Pratchett; P. Bunting; J. W. Lea; H. V. N. Clarke; G. Wilson; N. J. Habbage; G. M. Green; G. Patrick; A. E. P. Leak; C. C. Hughes; G. P. Prankland; F. K. Tait; T. Jobling; J. Scott; T. W. West; W. G. Mitchell; E. C. W. Marter; R. Lea; H. S. Fowler; G. H. R. Whybrow; A. W. H. Cooper; J. H. Andrew; H. Lockhart Smith; J. S. Agnew; J. M. Henderson; A. A. Donald; C. A. Ferguson; F. R. Newlyn; F. A. Smith; E. A. P. Stoner; C. H. Walker; John A. Smith; L. Smith; P. H. Frain; P. E. Stephenson; C. F. Nutt; C. Elton; H. T. Veall; L. B. Watford; P. Turner; J. K. Raimford; W. R. G. Coleman; D. O. White; A. D. Foulkes; Roberts; W. G. Lewis; P. C. Anderson; B. C. Limes; E. W. Corbett; K. M. Davies; W. G. Evans; E. J. Ashman; P. Dunphy; W. Wright; R. May; A. F. Anderson; A. V. Wylie; E. H. Stanger; D. W. Mitchell; E. Y. Knight; N. Deane; W. L. Plummer; A. H. Watson; A. Kay; A. P. Currie; O. C. Watson; B. Franklin; T. M. Jones; D. E. Davies; C. E. Milner; R. P. Hayes; L. Alday; L. F. Poole; C. Nettleton; F. Withers; I. D. Lorde; H. Kaner; H. Morton; H. I. Isak; T. R. Moore; L. M. Merricks £150 to £350

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., H. R. Spiers £1,500
Deputy do., W. G. H. Chelmsick £850 to £1,000
Principal Clerk, W. C. Newbold £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, J. F. Park; A. B. Tucker; F. B. Short; A. H. Goldsmith; J. G. Tottingham; E. G. Picher; S. W. Sharvell £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, G. E. W. Herbert; J. A. Matheson; C. Cozart; H. J. A. Lambert; B. H. C. Houseman; A. C. Reid; W. Adams; J. Steel; G. E. Wright; F. E. Catley; G. E. Wilkinson; H. E. Grant; W. J. B. Bayly; G. H. Pearce; W. L. Calder; A. E. White; H. S. Bunster; W. H. Umfraville (acting) £400 to £500

Principal Collectors, W. S. Imrie; F. Moore; H. M. Poiling £750 to £850
Superintending Collectors, W. S. Brown; J. H. Fell; W. A. House; T. H. McKewen; D. E. Stamp; O. J. Johnson; E. Alderson, m. s. x. (acting) £550 to £700
Collectors (attached to Head Office), J. V. Line; H. W. Elkins; S. A. Croucher; W. J. Noah; E. H. Trafford; J. A. Lewis; E. E. Gingell £450 to £550

Office of the Controller of Stamps, and Registrar of Companies, Business Names, Newspapers, and Bank Returns.

Controller and Registrar, F. Greenwood £1,500
Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar, W. A. McKears £750 to £850
Principal Clerk, A. W. Stokes £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, A. Culley; E. Weatherhead; W. A. Scurt; P. Eke; P. Martin; W. Burnett; J. Burgoine; W. J. Basely; C. W. Parsons; A. T. Allin; R. J. Sparks; A. Kinnaman; A. Roney; G. H. Bennett; J. Rahilly; J. W. Howard; A. Laugharne; J. E. Furness; S. G. Rowe; J. R. Blade; J. D. Mackay; L. A. Collins;

H. H. Tibble; W. H. Plummer; W. A. Bruty; A. H. Gander; T. T. Jamieson; C. G. Chini; D. Neish; H. S. Cross; A. L. Kirk; L. O. Moir (acting); H. E. King (acting) £400 to £500

Office of the Director of Stamping.

Director H. W. Longley, O.B.E. £500
Inspectors, J. Patience, M.B.E.; C. H. Parker £425 to £525

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, E. A. Kborall, O.B.E. £1,500
Deputy Chief Inspector, A. C. Paul, O.B.E. £1,200
Principal Inspectors (attached to Head Office),
+ M. C. Furlado; J. G. Dixon; A. H. Towle,
O.B.E.; R. W. Odele; C. F. Baker, O.B.E.; W. S. Boat,
O.B.E.; A. K. Turner; H. G. Butler, O.B.E.; J. G. Smyth,
O.B.E.; F. B. Hinton, O.B.E.; R. A. Paul; C. H. Rand;
G. J. Scallan; R. Eyles; P. T. Horton, O.B.E.;
W. F. Atkin; W. W. Thurgood; W. J. Connor; P. Suggitt;
J. T. Young; D. Dalhousie; W. R. Cox;
R. Wood; G. W. Gordun; W. E. Higgins;
J. A. Hill; H. C. Surfleet; J. W. Whitwell; W. M. Wallace;
R. E. Brerley £1,400

Senior Inspectors (attached to Head Office), R. R. Heusle; H. W. Mitchell, O.B.E.; F. T. F. Watts, O.B.E.; G. H. Hyett; F. T. Thwait; J. Hill; H. Havelock; C. E. Garland; E. B. Stirling;
P. E. Evanson; J. Batty; R. W. Green; A. W. Louch;
H. F. Rowles; C. A. Nash; G. W. Booth; D. Johnston;
R. A. Elkerker; H. D. Beynon; D. R. Rees;
J. F. Cattell; W. R. Bennett; A. G. Morley; C. J. Robinson; R. J. Shadbolt; H. M. Brice; E. Hendrick;
L. G. White; T. Wilkinson; A. R. Osborne;
W. R. Leary; J. McCreadie; F. E. Taylor;
W. M. Dickson; C. W. Legge; L. W. Griffith; G. Vaughan;
H. J. Stevens; L. S. Murphy; G. H. Kory; J. F. Colquhoun; F. C. Vandell; K. G. Fox; S. I. Sweet; S. R. Richardson; E. Atkinson;
C. Wales; R. W. Smith; H. V. Boulard; F. E. Seldon;
N. C. S. Dunn; F. Smead £750 to £900

Inspectors—Higher—attached to Head Office,
K. W. Harris; G. G. Green; J. M. Surfleet; R. U. Stedford;
W. F. Grant; W. G. Wardrop; A. F. Cross; P. Darby; I. D. M. Lochead; E. A. Ryon;
G. J. Finch; F. A. H. Fookett; B. A. Gann; F. S. Mallett;
C. Martin; E. G. Tubert; R. A. Pattick; R. Orcheston;
S. H. West; G. E. Wonnald; W. E. Tyson; J. Macrae; J. Hillebrand; W. F. Cole;
J. T. M. Womack; H. W. Bennett; T. H. Humphreys;
E. A. Mercer; F. Basson; F. Butland; J. Chear;
J. J. Davies; W. E. W. Naylor; C. Snape; C. Staley;
E. H. Western; J. Arnot; F. J. Bryan; M. J. Collier; H. P. Keene; D. Mangan; R. A. Snook;
W. Williams; L. Wilson; A. T. G. Bowler; T. M. Aitken; T. G. Cooney; R. Halsall;
R. J. Harrison; C. D. Hunter; L. B. Huthelison;
F. W. Smith; G. J. C. Bowyer; H. V. Strong;
E. J. Robson; B. Barnes; O. D. Pullen; V. H. Raby;
T. H. Hargrove; W. F. Martin; T. E. Allen; A. P. Dale; C. F. How; W. N. Laker; H. Lomas;
F. C. Musgrave; E. L. Newton; A. S. Secur; E. C. Voe; H. E. W. West; F. E. Dolan; R. E. Gilbert;
E. W. F. Salmon; R. K. Thorlby; H. O. Fry; W. B. Dare; H. Morrison; H. B. Vincent; T. J. B. Arnold;
R. O. Lewellen; P. A. Mace £550 to £700
Inspectors (attached to Head Office), T. A. Atkins;
W. J. Cowling; A. McLean £550 to £500

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, Sir John Houldsworth Shaw £1,200
Assistant Solicitor, W. B. Bligh, M.B.E.; F. J. Bland;
C. J. Salkeld Green, M.B.E., M.C. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, F. N. D. Preston (in receipt of allowance as Acting Assistant Solicitor), H. F. Walker; A. R. Whitewy; J. S. K. Foote; F. MacLa Baker; E. G. Sergeant; C. W. D. Miller; J. Read 750 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, R. B. Waters (in receipt of allowance as Acting Chief Clerk), N. L. Gould; E. L. Garbutt; H. Barton; P. G. Hinton; W. Spencer;
G. G. Tribe; U. D. Todd-Thomas; N. E. Mustoe;
O. H. Dewey; F. J. Fernau; R. W. Quyle £550 to £700

* Personal pensionable allowance of £200.
† " " " " " " " " £200.

Professional Clerks, S. M. Young (in receipt of allowance as Acting Assistant Chief Clerk); D. G. Passmore; P. G. Osborn; F. P. Laws; A. B. Lyon;
T. M. R. Wreford; H. E. Nye; F. D. Weston; S. Spendlow £230 to £300
Senior Staff Officer, J. James, M.B.E. £500 to £600

Valuation Office.

Chief Valuer, Sir Harris Firth, F.R.I., F.A.I., £1,500
Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, D. L. Paton, F.R.I. £1,200
Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically),
F. G. Hazendale, F.R.I.; H. B. Beddall, M.B.E., F.R.I.;
F. L. B. G. F. Crisp, F.R.I.; J. M. Kerr, F.R.I.;
A. E. Killick, O.B.E., F.R.I.; J. W. Marsden, F.R.I.;
S. Martin, F.R.I.; J. O. Nisbett, F.R.I.; H. Ovenden,
F.R.I.; J. E. Tors, O.B.E., F.R.I.; B. G. Turner, F.R.I.
£650 to £1,000
Valuers attached to Head Office, A. E. G. Terry, O.B.E.,
F.R.I.; A. C. Spicer, F.R.I.; W. Turpin, F.R.I.; C. W. Cart, F.R.I.; F. C. Lane, F.A.I., A.A.I.; S. G. Hine,
F.R.I.; F. J. Haynes.

Edinburgh Branch Office.

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Stamp and Taxes

Comptroller, J. Hutton £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Comptroller, A. M. Duncan £700 to £900
Asst. Principal Clerks, J. B. Scott; R. B. Henderson £550 to £650
Higher Executive Officers and Staff Officers, P. McL.
Milne; J. Lush; J. H. Logan; G. E. Edwards; F. J. Cogan; W. B. Johnston; W. T. Mackie (acting) £400 to £500

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, Stair A. Gillon, B.A., LL.B. £1,200
Chief Clerk, (vacant) £750 to £900
Professional Clerks, G. Roberts; H. Watson; J. B. Wilson £300 to £500

Estate Duty Office.

Registrar of Death Duties, G. C. Cunningham, £1,000
Chief Examiners, R. M. Morrison; S. McD Finlay £750 to £900
Senior Examiners, J. H. Beattie; F. M. Gaudin; R. K. Lettis; J. T. Lister; O. S. Elliott; W. W. Gardner; C. S. Matley; W. J. Henderson; A. W. H. Noskes; R. B. Oliphant; A. R. Strachan £550 to £700

Examiners, R. Beveridge; G. Emmett; T. McKenzie; F. C. Walters; W. J. Politt; A. J. Williamson; P. Butler; D. McDonald; A. Stuart;
D. McK. McPhail; J. A. McKay; J. Jack; R. A. Grieve; T. Roy; J. Howison; J. B. Kirkwood;
A. S. Grant; H. G. Guthrie; A. J. Kilpatrick;
G. G. McGogor; J. L. Muir; J. A. Beaton; T. S. Sharp; A. D. Brown; J. F. Halley; W. H. Cartwright;
R. Clark; D. Calder; J. W. B. Crombie;
R. Fraser £150 to £300

Valuation Office, Scotland.

9 Weingates Place, Edinburgh.

Chief Valuer for Scotland, J. Watt, M.B.E., F.R.I. £1,200
Asst. Chief Valuer, J. Glen, F.R.I. £900
First Class Valuer (at Head Office), T. S. Ronaldson,
M.B.E. £550 to £700

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry (Class V. 6) is estimated at £83,937,000 for the year ending March 31, 1934, reduced by Appropriations-in-Aid to a net sum of £76,003,000. The gross estimate is made up as follows: Salaries, £447,500 for Headquarters Departments; £200,000 for Unions and Record Office, New; £4,370,500 for Provincial Offices; £74,000 for Travelling, &c. Expenses; £25,000 for Incidental Expenses; £50,000 for Telegrams and Telephones. £23,000 for Law Charges; £57,400,000 for Unemployment Insurance and Transnational Payments (State Grants, &c.); £203,300 for Employment and Training; £12,000 for the Office of the Empire; £9,600 for the Industrial Court; £1,000 for Fees, Travelling Expenses, &c. of Arbitrators. Members of Trade Boards, Committees, &c. There is also included in the Gross Estimate a sum of £61,800 in connexion with the International Labour Organisation (League of Nations), including a contribution of £30,500 towards the expenses of the Organisation.

The Ministry of Labour also administers the Parliamentary Vote (Class V. g) for grants in respect of Employment Schemes, amounting to £4,000,000

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry B. Betterton, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. £2,500

Principal Private Sec., H. C. Emmerson.
Asst. do., Miss M. G. Smitton.

Parliamentary Private Sec., Capt. C. Waterhouse, M.C., M.P. unpaid

Parliamentary Sec., R. S. Hudson, M.P. £1,200

Private Sec., H. R. Hodges.
Do (Parly), R. H. Cross, M.P. unpaid

Permanent Secretary, Sir Francis L. C. Floud, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., E. A. Hitzman.
Deputy Sec., T. W. Phillips, C.B.E. £2,200

Private Sec., G. C. L. Griffin.
Solicitor, Sir Bertram O. Bircham, M.C. £1,800

Director of Services and Establishments, Humbert Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Accountant-General, J. W. Todd, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Principal Assistant Secretaries, J. A. N. Barlow, M.C. (acting as Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister), J. F. G. Price, C.B.E., F. W. Leggett, C.B.E.; C. W. G. Eady, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Nicholson, C.B.E.; W. W. Marsh; J. A. Dale, C.B.E.; P. Y. Blundun; G. T. Reid; J. M. Glen; O. C. Allen, C.B.E., F. A. Norman, O.B.E.; S. L. Hesse. £1,200 to £1,500

Principals, C. B. Hawkins; C. W. K. Macmillan; T. Howe; Miss L. H. Sloan; L. G. M. Glover; G. H. Ince; R. C. G. Somerville; W. Taylor; F. N. Tribe, C.B.E.; R. E. Gomme; A. E. Kingham; G. S. Owen; H. H. Wiles; H. D. Hancock; A. B. Valentine; W. L. Buxton, M.P.; T. S. Chegwidden; H. C. Emmerson, O.B.E.; C. G. Dennis, M.C.; R. M. Gould; G. Myrdin Evans; Miss B. M. Le P. Power; H. H. Sellar; G. C. Veysey; H. N. de Villiers; W. H. Hardman, M.C. £700 to £900 (Men), £600 to £750 (Women)

Assistant Principals, H. Holloway (personal scale), H. D. K. Davies; E. A. Hitchman; G. C. L. Griffin; H. R. Hodges; Miss M. G. Smitton; G. J. Nash; J. Walley; A. Patterson; M. M. Dobbin; J. G. Stewart; P. Goldberg; P. H. St. J. Wilson; H. G. Gee. £300 to £500

Para. 51 Officer, Miss E. M. Foster (personal scale)

Solicitor's Department.
6 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Solicitor, Sir Bertram O. Bircham, M.C. £1,800

Assistant Solicitors, S. H. Ackroyd, S. P. Low. £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks, E. W. Fordham, O.B.E.; C. L. M. Langham; A. F. Harrison; E. H. Richards. £750 to £900

Services and Establishments Department.
6 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director of Services and Establishments, Humbert Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E.; J. A. Dale, C.B.E.; J. M. Glen. £1,200 to £1,500

Chief Inspector, H. Smith, C.B.E. £1,100

Deputy Chief Inspector, R. J. Humphreys. £750 to £850

Chief Instructions Officer, H. N. Grundy, O.B.E. (with allowance of £150) £750 to £850

Chief Clerk, W. Wilson, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Outstations.
Divisional Controllers (each £1,000).

South-Eastern (London), C. J. Balaam, O.B.E.

Scotland (Edinburgh), W. S. Douglas.

North-Western (Manchester), S. Warrington.

North-Eastern (Leeds), J. B. Adams, C.B.E., D.O.

Midlands (Birmingham), W. R. L. Binkston.

South-Western (Bristol), F. G. Rendell.

Wales (Cardiff), R. Pierce Jones, O.B.E.

Unemployment Insurance Department.
Headquarters: Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Principal Asst. Secretary, J. F. G. Price, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Asst. Sec., J. S. Nicholson, C.B.E.; P. Y. Blundun. £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Insurance Officer, G. H. Ince. £1,200 to £1,500

Transitional Payments Department.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Principal Assistant Secretary, C. W. G. Eady, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Asst. Sec., G. T. Reid. £1,000 to £1,200

Employment and Training Department.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, Humbert Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E.; C. W. G. Eady, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Asst. Secs., O. C. Allen, C.B.E.; S. L. Hesse. £1,000 to £1,200

Director of Training, J. R. J. Passmore

Deputy Director, W. C. Osmond, O.B.E.

General Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, F. W. Leggett, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Trade Boards Division.

Asst. Sec., W. W. Marsh. £1,000 to £1,200

(i) Inspection Division,
Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W. 1.

Chief Inspector, S. R. Todd, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

(ii) Office of Trade Boards
2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Chief Officer, F. Popplewell, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Industrial Relations Division and International Labour Division

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Asst. Sec., F. A. Norman, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Statistics Branch
Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Director of Statistics, E. C. Ramsbottom, O.B.E. £1,000

Chief Executive Officers, H. H. Cook; A. Reeder, F. S. Flint. £750 to £850

Finance Department.

(i) Headquarters.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Accountant-General, J. W. Todd, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Do., E. G. Marlow, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Accountants-General, R. H. Bindloss; H. L. M. Bebb, O.B.E.; J. Graham, O.B.E.; T. W. F. Dalton, B. Barnes, M.C. £850 to £1,000

Deputy Assistant Accountants-General, C. H. Lelebur, O.B.E.; P. W. Phillips; L. S. Polden, M.C. £750 to £850

(ii) Claims and Record Office,
Ruskin Avenue, Ker

Assistant Accountant-General, R. H. Bindloss. £900 to £1,100

Deputy Do., F. Gent; J. R. Alderson, O.B.E.; T. A. Collins, H. O. Wigg. £750 to £850

Independent Offices.

Office of the Umpire,

5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

Umpire, Sir Ernest W. Wingate-Saul, K.C. £2,500

Secretary, C. F. Bickerdike. £750 to £850

Industrial Court,
5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

President, Sir H. S. Morris, M.P., M.C. £4,000 to £4,500

Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. £750 to £850

§ H.M. LAND REGISTRY,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2; and 12 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

H.M. Land Registry was established in pursuance of a recommendation of a Royal Commission by the Land Registry Act 1888. The aim of the Act was to render dealings with land more simple and economical by establishing a State register of landowners who voluntarily submitted the titles to their land for examination and approval by the Registrar on behalf of the State. The Registry was reformed by the Land Transfer Act 1897, which, while making many changes in the system, continued its voluntary basis. In 1927 the Land Transfer Act introduced the principle of compulsory registration, and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1926 made the system compulsory on sale in the administrative county of London. By a further Order made in 1926 registration was made compulsory on sale in Eastbourne, and under an order made in 1926

in Hastings. The Land Registration Act, 1925 consolidated the previous Acts, and made such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary. The keynote of the system is that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for Stocks and Shares. Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State. Simple forms, analogous to those used on transfers of Stocks and Shares, are provided. The cost of buying, selling or mortgaging registered land is much less than the cost in the case of unregistered land. It is open to any County Council or Council of a County Borough to apply to the Privy Council for an order making registration of title compulsory in its area. The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar, who also controls the Middlesex Deeds Registry and the Land Charges Department under the Land Charges Act 1925.

Office Hours:—Registration, 11 to 3; Searching and other business, 10 to 4. SATURDAYS closed at 2.

Registration of Title.

Chief Land Registrar, Sir John Stewart Stewart-Wallace, C.B. £1,500

Registrars, C. A. L. Lewis; S. Lowenthal; C. W. Hennessy £1,000

Assistant Registrars, J. P. Purroo; G. P. H. Tomper; C. C. Deakin; R. M. Lowe; W. J. L. Ambrose £750 to £900

Legal Assistants, G. W. Falkner; H. W. Wilson; N. Sutcliffe; E. L. Follett; J. S. R. D. Rawcliffe; A. R. Clarke-Williams £450 to £700

Junior Legal Assistants, E. H. Collins; T. M. Roberts; G. R. Curtis; H. H. Nichols; A. H. Flint £250 to £500

Misses E. M. Price £250 to £400

Examiners, W. E. Menday, £650; S. W. Dowden, M.B.E. £500 to £600

Junior Examiners, W. L. Robinson, E. O. Byers, M.B.E.; W. Simmonds; F. C. J. Howard £450 to £550

Superintendent of Movable Deeds and Land Charges Dept., E. W. Mount, M.B.E. £400 to £550

Chief Superintendent (Mapping Branch), A. G. Heath, M.B.E. £550 to £650

Deputy Chief Superintendent, E. A. Malby, F.R.I. £450 to £550

Senior Surveyors, W. King; S. G. N. Mann £350 to £450

Chief Assistant (Establishment), D'Arcy Little, O.B.E., T.D. £350 to £700

Clerk of Accounts, A. H. Conner, M.B.E. £600

Staff Clerk, W. F. Hartmann £400 to £500

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Inskip, C.B., K.C., M.P. (and fees: £17,570 in 1929-30) £2,000

Solicitor-General, Sir Donald Bradbury Somervell, O.B.E., K.C., M.P. (and fees: £6,775 in 1929-30) £2,000

Legal Secretary, Robert A. Bann, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

LORD ADVOCATES' DEPARTMENT.

Edinburgh.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. W. G. Normand, K.C., M.P. £5,000

Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, Adv. £1,000 to £1,200

Solicitor-General, Douglas Jamieson, K.C., M.P. £2,000

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.

And Ruffeld Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and its Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 25 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the large owners on the river.

Lee Conservancy Catchment Board.

The Lee Conservancy Catchment Board, established by the *Land Drainage Act 1930*, consists of the members for the time being of the Lee Conservancy Board together with 8 additional members, 2 appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and 5 by County Councils in the catchment area.

Chairman, Maj. Sir W. Prescott, C.B.E., D.L., M.Inst.C.E.

Clerk of the Board and General Manager, S. R. Hobday

(Barrister-at-Law)

Engineer, B. Howorth, A.M.Inst.C.E.

LONDON PASSENGER TRANSPORT BOARD.

55 Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Telephone—Victoria 6800.

On and after July 1, 1933, the following undertakings were transferred to the Board, constituted under the London Passenger Transport Act, 1933:—

Railways—Metropolitan District, London Electric, City and South London, Central London, Metropolitan, Tuppess—L.C.C. Barking, Beccles, Crofton, Dartford, East Ham, Erith, Haring, Leyton, Walthamstow, West Ham, London United, Metropolitan Electric, South Metropolitan Electric.

Omnibuses and Coaches—London General, London General Country Services, Overground, Tilling and British Automobile Traction, Green Line Coaches.

Chairman, Lord Ashfield £12,500

Full Time Member, Frank Pick £10,000

Other Members, John Cliff; Patrick Ashley Cooper.

Sir John W. Gilbert, K.B.E.; Sir Edward J. Holland.

Sir Henry P. Maybury, O.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., each £750

Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Anderson

Controller and Accountant, C. S. Louch

General Manager (Railways), J. P. Thomas

Chief Mechanical Engineer (Railways), W. A. Agnew.

Operating Manager (Railways), G. Hally.

Operating Manager (Omnibuses, Central Area), A. C. Richardson.

Engineer (Omnibuses, Central Area), A. M. Durrant

General Manager (Omnibuses, Country Area and Coaches), A. H. Hawkins.

General Manager (Tramways), C. J. Spencer (N and W).

T. E. Thomas (Cent. S. and E.).

Chief Engineer, A. R. Cooper

Commercial Manager, A. L. Barber.

Publicity Manager, G. W. Duncan.

Chief Stores Superintendent, R. S. Pitts

Chief Staff Officer, L. B. Lindsay (acting).

Electric Engineer, J. H. Millen.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Viscount Lewisham

Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Lord Esmé Gordon-Lennox, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

Clerk, Capt. G. J. W. Townsend, M.B.E. £200

Resident Sign. House of Lords, Capt. E. L. H. Elliott £150

Resident Sign. House of Lords, Capt. E. L. H. Elliott £300

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Lord Privy Seal, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.

Private Sec. (see Lord President of the Council)

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Central Office:—38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Telephone: Whitehall 5027.

Telegrams "Medresco, Parl-London."

The Council were formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1913 under the National Health Insurance Act, but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 1st April, 1920. They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the President, the Minister of Health (England and Wales), and the Secretaries of State for Scotland, for Dominion Affairs, for the Colonies, and for Home Affairs; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council apply moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Their reports, published by H. M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members.—Rt. Hon. Viscount D'Abernon, C.B.,

Secretary, O.B.E., D.L. Rt. Hon. Lord Milner

(Treasurer); W. S. Morrison, M.C., M.P.; J. A. Ark-

wright, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Charles S. Sherrington,

O.B.E., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; The Lord Dawson of Penn-

G.O.V.O., R.C.B., M.D.; Prof. E. D. Adrian, M.D., F.R.S.; Prof. A. E. Boycott, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir T. Lewis, M.D., F.R.S.; Prof. D. P. D. Wilkie, Ch.M., F.R.C.S. Secretary, Edward Mellanby, M.D., M.C.D., F.R.S. Assistant Secretary, A. Landsborough Thomson, C.B., O.B.E., M.B.E. Assistant Secretary (Publications), E. Schuster, D.Sc. Assistant, F. H. K. Green, M.D., M.R.C.P. Accountant, J. H. Morton.

National Institute for Medical Research.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W. 3.

Telephone: Hampstead 2232.

Telegrams: "Medresco, Haver-London."

Director, Sir Henry H. Dale, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

Deputy Director, Capt S. R. Douglas, F.R.S.

National Collection of Type Cultures.

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 1.

Telephone: Sloane 2181.

Curator, R. St John-Brooks, M.D.

Standards Laboratory.

Institute of Pathology, University of Oxford.

Telephone: Oxford 2873.

Curator: A. D. Gardner, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Industrial Health Research Board.

Office: 38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Telephone: Whitehall 5027.

Secretary Air Vice-Marshal Sir David Munro, K.C.B., M.B.

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD,

Liverpool.

Nominee Members (appointed by the Minister of Transport), Robert S. M. J. Charles McVey; Sir Max Munro, Bt, T. Stone

Elective Members (elected by Dock Return), Richard D. Holt (Chairman); J. G. B. Beazley, M.C., T.D.; A. H. Bibby, D.S.O.; Charles Booth; Sir Thomas A. L. Brocklebank, Bt.; E. G. Brownbill, Lt.-Col. Albert Buckley, D.S.O.; William M. Clarke; Knut Cook; John C. C. Gardner; Walter Harding; Robert L. Holt; Charles Livingston; A. C. Morrell, O.B.E., M.C.; Edward B. Orme; William Park; Hugh R. Rathbone, D.L.D.; Leslie Roberts; Thomas Rome; Hugh L. Roxburgh; J. A. Shone; John H. Tilmann; H. Sutton Timmins. General Manager and Secretary, L. A. P. Warner, C.B.E.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The General Committee of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office includes:—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world, the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based; the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather, with which are associated other geophysical subjects; and the maintenance of stations in various parts of this country, the Mediterranean and the Near East, for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The responsibility for the work of the British Rainfall Organisation was transferred to the Meteorological Office in July, 1929.

Chairman of Meteorological Committee, The Under Secretary of State for Air

Director of Meteorological Office, G. C. Simpson, C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Directors, R. C. K. Lempert, C.B.E., M.A., F.Inst.P.; Lt.-Col. E. Gold, D.S.O., F.R.S.; F. J. W. Whipple, M.A., M.C.D., F.Inst.P.

Superintendents, E. G. Bilham, M.C., A.R.C.S., D.L.C. (British Climatology and British Rainfall Organization); Capt. L. A. Brooke Smith, D.S.O., M.B.E. (M.A.); C. E. P. Brooks, D.Sc. (General Climatology); D. Brunt, M.A., M.C. (Army); R. Corless, O.B.E., M.A. (Forests); J. S. Dines, M.A. (Instruments); Capt. F. Entwistle, M.C. (Aviation); Com. L. G. Garbett, M.B. (Navy); Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A., F.R.S.E. (Scotland). Chief Clerk, H. L. B. Tarrant, M.B.E.

Superintendents of Observatories.

Central (Kew), F. J. W. Whipple, M.A., D.Sc., F.Inst.P. Magnetic (Kew), J. Crichton, M.A., M.B.E., F.R.S.E.

Western (Valencia, Co. Kerry), M. T. Spence, M.B.E.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD,

173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1.

The Board serves an area of 573 sq. miles. The charges are levied on net annual value at such rate, not exceeding 84 per cent., as the Board may fix. The net water rental for 1928-29 was £4,943,902. The Capital Debt on March 31, 1922, amounted to £53,250,379. The interest paid being £1,722,878. The estimated population supplied was 7,212,376, the number of services being 1,372,763. The annual supply was 202,251,030 gallons (representing 461,000,000 tons), a daily average of 224 million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the New River Company's undertaking, inaugurated in the reign of James I. (1605) by Sir Hugh Myddelton, to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell, Herts, to London.

Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, Sir W. Prescott, C.B.E., D.L. (unp.) Vice-Chairman, R. W. James, J.P., A.M.I.C.E. (unp.) Clerk of the Board and Parliamentary Officer, G. F. Stringer, Barrister-at-Law, £2,000 Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. R. Davidson, £2,500 Accountant & Registrar of Met Water (d) and Debentures, G. M. Jennings, F.I.C.E., £2,500 Director of Water Examination (vacant), £2,500 Solicitor, H. A. D. Collins, £1,500 Surveyor, Harold Osley, F.R.S., £1,500

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.

Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1827, and the buildings from 1828, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £200,000. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I. and the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The Customs Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £3,440,000 for 1923-1924. Appropriations in aid, £3,290,000, leaving a net cost of £150,000.

Master and Warden, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engineer, H. M. Sealy, Col. Sir Robert A. Johnson, M.B.E., £1,500

Chief Clerk, W. Perry, M.B.E., £500 to £700

Superintendent, Operative Department, H. W. L. Evans, O.B.E., £600 to £1,200

Deputy do., F. W. Burton, £700 to £800

Chief Assayer, S. W. Smith, M.B.E., M.C., £700 to £800

Curator and Librarian, C. F. Barrett, £400 to £500

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Melbourne, Victoria Deputy Master, H. D. McCay, £1,200

Perth, Western Australia Deputy Master, H. A. Corbett, £1,200

Pretoria, South Africa Deputy Master, R. G. J. Pearson, £1,200

Superintendent, J. T. Hecksche, £800 to £900

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Lecture-tours on weekdays at 12 noon and 3 p.m. Reading-rooms open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Newspaper Room (at Colindale), from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, and Sundays. Closed for cleaning first six week-days in May. Tickets of admission, for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on written application beforehand to the

Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a person of recognised position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £50,000 to purchase the collection of books &c. of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1756. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1924, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Act. Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings, of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Cyprian, British and medieval and other antiquities, coins, gold ornaments, gems, china, glass, ethnographical objects, monuments of Indian religions, &c. The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £168,500 in 1933-34, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Estimates.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Three Principal Trustees. The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex-officio*; **Appointed by the Sovereign.** The Earl of Harewood, B.G., D.S.O., L.D.S.; **Other Trustees.** H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., &c.; Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, B.T.; Earl of Home, G.B.E., Lord Rothschild, F.R.S.; Lord Hanworth, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, L.D.; Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Henry A. Miles, B.Sc., L.D., F.R.S.; Sir Frederick G. Hopkins, F.R.S.; Sir C. R. Peers, C.B.E., F.R.S., F.B.A.; Prof. G. M. Trevelyan, O.M., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.C.L.; F. Cavendish Bentinck; Prof. G. A. Murray, D.Litt., F.R.S.; M. R. James, O.M., Litt.D., F.R.S.; J. Stanley Gardiner, F.R.S.

OFFICERS.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir G. F. Hill, K.C.B., Litt.D., F.B.A., V.F.S.A. £1,500
Sec. Arrundell J. K. Esdaile, M.A., F.S.A. £800 to £1,000
Assistant Secretary, J. H. Witney, M.B.E. £500 to £600
Accountant, J. R. Henson £500 to £600
Staff Officer, G. J. Curtis £500 to £600
Clerks, Higher Grade, A. R. Tait; H. H. E. Simmonds £300 to £400
Keeper of Printed Books, W. A. Marsden, M.A., £1,000
Deputy Keepers, H. Thoms, M.A., D.Litt.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; A. L. Ellis, M.A., F.S.A. £900
Superintendent of Reading Room, A. L. Ellis, M.A.
Assistant Keepers, First Class, F. Wilson, M.A.; C. Wharton, M.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A.; A. Forbes Johnson, M.C., B.A.; E. W. O'F. Lynaun, M.A., M.A.; A. G. Macfarlane, B.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A.; H. Sellers, M.A., D.Litt.; L. A. Sheppard, M.A.; C. B. Oldman, B.A.; H. S. Kellman, Wm. C. Smith; A. G. Crawley; J. C. W. Horne, M.A., F.F. D. £475 to £800

Assistant Keepers, Second Class, F. C. Francis, M.A.; R. A. Wilson, B.A.; N. F. Sharp, M.A.; A. H. Chaplin, B.A.; L. W. Hanson, M.A., D.Litt.; B. H. U. L. Townshend, B.A.; R. A. Skelton, B.A.; F. L. Kent, B.A. £350 to £440
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Deputy Keepers, R. E. W. Flower, D.Litt., Celt.; E. G. Millar, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A. £900
Assistant Keepers, First Class, G. T. Hals, M.A.; J. M. Milne, M.A.; A. J. Collins, B.A.; R. Schofield, M.A., Ph.D.; G. T. Longley £475 to £800
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Clerk, Higher Grade, P. W. B. Brockwell, £300 to £400
Keeper of Oriental, Printed Books and MSS., Lionel L. Barnett, M.A., Litt.D. £1,000
Deputy Keeper, Lionel Giles, M.A., D.Litt. £900
Assistant Keepers, First Class, Edward Edwards, M.A.; A. S. Fulton, M.A.; J. Levens, B.A.; J. V. S. Wilkinson, M.A. £475 to £800
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, A. M. Hind, O.B.E., M.A. £1,000

Deputy Keeper, A. E. Popham, M.A. £900
Assistant Keepers, Second Class, K. T. Parker, Ph.D.; E. F. C. Murray, B.A. £350 to £440
Clerk, Higher Grade, H. Hampton £300 to £400
Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Sidney Smith, M.A., F.S.A. £1,000
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Assistant Keepers, Second Class, A. W. Shorter, M.A.; R. D. Barnett, B.A. £350 to £440
Clerk, Higher Grade, H. T. Seally £300 to £400
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, E. J. Forde, M.A., F.S.A. £1,000
Assistant Keeper, First Class, F. N. Pryce, M.A., F.S.A. £475 to £800
Assistant Keeper, Second Class, R. P. Hinks, B.A. £350 to £440
Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities, Reginald A. Smith, B.A., Ph.D., M.A. £1,000
Assistant Keepers, First Class, A. B. Tompkins, M.A., F.S.A.; T. D. Kendrick, M.A. £475 to £800
Assistant Keeper, Second Class, C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., F.S.A. £350 to £440
Keeper of Oriental Antiquities and of Ethnography, Robert L. Hobson, O.M., B.A. £1,000
Deputy Keeper (in charge of Sub-Dept. of Ethnography), T. A. Joyce, O.B.E., M.A. £900
Assistant Keepers, First Class, H. J. Braunholtz, M.A.; W. A. H. King, M.A. £475 to £800
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), B. Gray, B.A.; R. S. Jenyns, B.A.; A. Digby, B.A. £350 to £440
Keeper of Coins and Medals, John Allan, M.A., F.S.A.
Deputy Keeper, G. C. Brooke, M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A. £900
Assistant Keeper, First Class, Harold Mattingly, M.A.; E. S. G. Robinson, M.A., F.S.A. £475 to £800
Assistant Keeper, Second Class, J. Walker, M.A. £350 to £440
Clerk, Second Division, H. C. Gregory £300 to £400
Director of Laboratory, A. Scott, F.R.S.A.
Assistant Keeper, First Class, H. J. Plenderleith, M.C. £475 to £800
Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 5 Bedford Square.

THE LONDON MUSEUM.

Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.

Admission on Tuesdays, 12: Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6d.; other days free; closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p.m. Hours: April: till Oct. 31, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 10 to 6 p.m.); Nov. 1 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays 10 to 4 p.m.).

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the *Carnavalet* at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kennington Palace, and was reopened in 1924 at Lancaster House.

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, Dr R. E. McTear Wheeler, M.C., M.A., F.R.S.A. £900
Asst. Keeper and Librarian, Hon. Maurice Brett, M.C. £430
Assistant, Miss M. T. Cruso £300

THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY).

Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6.

An Official Guide-lecturer conducts visitors round some portion of the collections at 11.30 a.m. and at 3 p.m. daily (except Sundays) free of charge, and her services are available at other times for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings, and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications,

comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, the "Natural History Magazine" (quarterly), popular guide-books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture post-cards, both monochrome and in colour.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1882-83, the new museum being opened to the public in 1883. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the central hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles, insects; shells; corals; sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks, and meteorites with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. The administrative expenses were estimated at £98,504 in 1933-34.

Director, C. Tate Regan, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

£1,000 to £1,500
Secretary, G. F. Herbert Smith, M.A., D.Sc. £500
Accountant, T. Woodhouse £500
Clerks, Higher Grade, C. C. Milan; C. A. Way (Index Museum); R. J. Drummond £300 to £400
Assistant Keeper (Library), A. C. Townsend, M.A. £500 to £440

Guide-Lecturer, Miss M. R. J. Edwards, B.Sc. £250 to £300

Keeper of Zoology, W. T. Calman, B.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000

Deputy Keepers, M. A. C. Hinton; G. C. Robson, M.A. £900

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Miss D. Auberlin, M.Sc. £350 to £390

Technical Assistants (Higher Grade), H. Suringer; R. J. West £350 to £390

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Deputy Keeper, W. N. Edwards, B.A. £900

Assistant Keepers (First Class), L. R. Cox, M.A.; A. T. Hopwood, B.Sc.; W. E. Swinton, B.Sc., Ph.D.; T. H. Withers £475 to £800

Assistant Keepers (Second Class), E. I. White, Ph.D.; H. D. Thomas, Ph.D.; L. Bairdow, M.A. £350 to £440

Technical Assistant (Higher Grade), F. O. Barlow £300 to £400

Keeper of Mineralogy, L. J. Spencer, B.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000

Deputy Keeper, W. Campbell Smith, M.C., T.D. M.A. £900

Assistant Keepers (Second Class), F. A. Bannister, M.A.; M. H. Hoy, B.A. £350 to £440

Keeper of Botany, J. Ransbotom, B.Sc., M. £1,000

Deputy Keeper, A. J. Wilcott, M.A. £900

Assistant Keeper (First Class), G. Tandy, B.A. £475 to £800

Assistant Keepers (Second Class), A. W. Exell, M.A.; J. E. Dandy, M.A.; G. Taylor, B.Sc.; A. H. G. Alston, B.A. £350 to £440

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 to 6; Sunday, 2.30 to 6. Admission free. Science Museum Library, Imperial Institute Road, S.W. 7. Attached to the Science Museum: The National Library especially devoted to pure and applied Science, 231,000 volumes, 11,800 periodicals, a set of British patent specifications, Subject-matter Index to articles in periodicals, 5,000,000 cards. Biblio-

graphies supplied.—Open on weekdays, 10 to 4.30 (except Bank Holidays). Admission free. Books lent to Government Departments, Universities and approved Research Institutions.

The Science Museum was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the Kensington Museum, and opened in 1857; it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1900 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the application of science to industry and the development of scientific and industrial instruments, apparatus and machinery.

The divisions are: (a) Industrial Engineering; (b) Mechanical Engineering, Land Transport and Construction; (c) Water Transport and Air Transport; (d) Science and Scientific Instruments.

Director and Secretary, Brigadier E. E. B. Mackintosh, D.S.O. £1,000
Museum Superintendent, S. T. Kelly £500 to £600

Industrial Machinery Division.

Deputy Keeper, A. J. Spencer, M.A., M.Sc. £900

Assistant Keeper (First Class), F. St. A. Hartley, A.C.S.I. (Secretary to Advisory Council) £400 to £600

Assistant Keepers (Second Class), T. C. Crawhall, M.Sc.; W. T. O'Dea, B.Sc. £500 to £400

Engineering Division.

Deputy Keeper, E. A. Forward, A.R.C.S., M.A., M.Sc. £900

Assistant Keepers (First Class), G. F. Westcott, B.A.; F. G. Skinner, B.Sc. £400 to £600

Assistant Keeper (Second Class), A. Stowers, B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E.C.E. £500 to £400

Water and Air Transport Division.

Keeper, G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S. £1,000

Assistant Keepers (First Class), M. J. B. Davy, A.R.C.S., G. S. Laird Clowes, M.A. £400 to £600

Science Division I.

(Astronomy, Optical Instruments, Mathematics, Chemistry, &c.)

Deputy Keeper, D. Baxandall, A.R.C.S. £900

Assistant Keeper (First Class), A. Barclay, A.R.C.S., A.I.C. £400 to £600

Assistant Keeper (Second Class), W. E. Pretty, Ph.D. £500 to £400

Science Division II.

(Physics and Geophysics).

Deputy Keeper, H. Shaw, B.Sc. £600 to £700

Assistant Keepers (Second Class), W. G. Plummer, Ph.D.; F. A. B. Ward, Ph.D. £500 to £400

Library.

Keeper, S. C. Bradford, B.Sc. £1,000

Assistant Keeper (First Class), E. Lancaster-Jones, B.A. £400 to £600

Assistant Keepers (Second Class), H. T. Pidge, B.A.; H. F. Spratt, B.Sc. £500 to £400

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free. Persons desiring the use of the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2.30 p.m. till 6 p.m. Casts of various objects in the Museum, and also from Sculptures in the British Museum, can be obtained to order on application to the Department for the Supply of Casts.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1853, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the sale

Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,500, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837, and dispersed among them. Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Metalwork; Paintings; Woodwork; Textiles; Library (books on art) and Book Production; and the Department of Circulation. The older parts of the building were erected between 1800 and 1884; the new buildings were completed in 1900. The administrative expenses were estimated at £500,093 in 1933-34, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1933-34, £5,948) was opened in 1892. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

Director and Secretary, Sir Eric Maclagan, C.B.E., F.R.S. £1,200 to £1,500

SECRETARIAT.

Museum Superintendent, J. P. Willcock . . . £500 to £600
Staff Clerk, C. K. Fish £400 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE.

Deputy Keeper, R. P. Bedford, F.R.S. . . . £500
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), Miss M. H. Longhurst, F.R.S., £350 to £390; H. D. Moleworth, . . . £350 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS.

Keeper, H. Rackham, F.R.S. £1,000
Assist. Keepers (First Class), A. L. B. Ashton; W. B. Honey £475 to £800

DEPARTMENTS OF ENGRAVING, ILLUSTRATION, AND DESIGN, AND OF PAINTINGS.

Keeper, M. Hardie, R.L., R.E. £1,000
Deputy Keeper, B. S. Long £500
Assist. Keepers (First Class), J. Laver, £475 to £800
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), F. W. Stokes; C. Wuter £350 to £440

LIBRARY.

Keeper, A. Van de Put £1,000
Assist. Keepers (First Class), H. C. Andrews, £475 to £800
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), A. W. Whealon, P. B. James (Secretary to Advisory Council), J. Wardrop; C. H. Gibbs-Smith . . . £350 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK.

Deputy Keeper, A. J. Koop £900
Assistant Keeper (First Class), Maj. C. T. P. Bailey . . . £475 to £800
Assist. Keeper (Second Class), C. C. Oman . . . £350 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES.

Deputy Keeper, A. J. B. Wagg, F.R.S. . . . £900
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), G. E. C. Titterton and J. L. Nevilmon, £350 to £440, Miss M. Clayton . . . £350 to £390

DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK.

Keeper, O. Bruckett £1,000
Assistant Keeper (First Class), H. Chifford-Smith, F.R.S. . . £475 to £800
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), H. C. R. Edwards . . . £350 to £440

INDIAN SECTION.

Deputy Keeper, A. J. D. Campbell £900
Assistant Keeper (First Class), K. de B. Codrington . . . £475 to £800
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), A. D. H. Smith . . . £350 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Keeper, H. A. Kennedy £1,000
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), C. M. Weekley, W. A. Thorpe £350 to £440

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.

Bethnal Green, Cambridge Road, E. 2.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, furniture, pottery, textiles, British birds. Section for objects of special interest to children. Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day); Mon., Th., 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Tu., Wed., Fri., Sat., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

Assistant Keeper (First Class), A. K. Sabin . . . £475 to £800

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.

Imperial Institute Road, S. Kensington, S.W. 7. Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The formation of a collection connected with the War, was approved by the War Cabinet on March 5, 1917. The Imperial War Museum Act received the Royal Assent on July 2, 1920, and a Board of Trustees was appointed. The Museum was opened by H. M. the King on June 9, 1920, at the Crystal Palace. The tenancy of the Crystal Palace having expired on March 31, 1924, the Museum was removed to the galleries known as the Western Galleries in the Imperial Institute Road. The aeronautical collection was transferred to the Science Museum on loan, but will be returned to the Museum after its proposed removal to Lambeth Road in 1935. The Museum was re-opened to the public on Nov. 21, 1924. The collections, to which additions are constantly being made, include Naval and Military trophies and relics, ordnance, small arms and ammunition, ship and other models, paintings, drawings, sculpture and commemorative medals, maps, war currency and stamps; photographs (comprising over 250,000 subjects), prints of which may be purchased; air photographs, lantern slides and cinematograph films. There is a reference library containing 60,000 books and pamphlets available for study to the public. The reference sections are not open on Saturday afternoon or Sunday. All the attendants are men who served during the Great War.

Curator and Sec., L. R. Bradley, M.B.E.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

Open 10-4, 5 or 6, according to season. Paying days (6d.), Thursday and Friday. Open free other days; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1826 and enlarged in 1868, 1876, 1887, 1911, 1928 and 1930. The cost of administration of the National Galleries (Trafalgar Square and Millbank) in 1933-34 was estimated at £38,600.

Director, Kenneth M. Clark £1,100
Keeper and Secretary, Edwin Glasgow £1,044
Assistants, H. I. Kay; M. Davies £350 to £600
Higher Clerical Officer, F. G. Thompkins . . . £300 to £400

NATIONAL GALLERY, MILLBANK.

(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W. 1.

Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6d.; other days free. For hours and Sundays see National Gallery.

The National Gallery, Millbank, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£20,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, Bart., was opened to the public in 1920. The Gallery now includes a gallery for Modern Foreign Art and a gallery for Sargent's works, opened in 1926, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen.

Director, James B. Munson £1,000
Assistants, H. S. Ede, D. C. Fincham . . . £350 to £600

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2.

Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season; free on Sunday, 2.30 to 5.30 (2 to 4 in winter); Thursday and Friday (Students' days) admission 6d. from 10 to 4 or 5.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £20,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander; an extension erected at the expense of Lord Duveen was opened in 1933. The amount for

salaries and expenses, including a grant of £400 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £8,649 in 1933-34.
Director, Keeper, and Secretary, H. M. Hake, C.B.E. £900
Assistant to Director, C. K. Adam £500
Assistant and Lecturer, J. Stegmann £500 to £600

§ WALLACE COLLECTION,

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Admission 6d. on Tuesdays and Fridays; other days free. Open on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Official lectures daily (Wed. excepted) at 3 p.m., and Saturday at 12 noon. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd Wallace, Bt., M.C.B.M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objects d'art. The expenses were estimated at £15,966 in 1932.

Keeper & Secretary, S. J. Camp, F.S.A. £900
Assistants to Keeper, W. P. Gibson, M.A.; Trencheard Cox, M.A. £500 to £600

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES.

Aberystwyth.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed on Sundays.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains over 250,000 printed books, together with valuable MSS. and rare printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act.

Librarian, W. Ll. Davies, M.A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Apr.-Sept., 8 p.m.); Sundays (admission 3d.) 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government. Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of:—(Geology). Relief Maps of Wales, "David Davies" collection of fossil plants, "Griffith J. Williams" collection of minerals, and extensive collections relating to geology in Wales. (Botany). The Welsh National Herbarium illustrating especially the flora of Wales, and collections illustrating general, agricultural and forest botany. (Zoology). Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collections, British molluscs, spirit collections, all of special Welsh interest. (Archaeology). Welsh prehistoric, Roman and other antiquities, casts of pre-Norman monuments of Wales, Welsh Folk collection, Welsh Folk industries. (Art). Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the De Winton collection of Continental porcelain. The works of Richard Wilson, M.A. and of Frank Brangwyn, M.A. are well represented. Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and a general collection of paintings in oil; sculpture, silver, &c.

President, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P.
Treasurer, W. Reardon Smith.

Director, Dr. Cyril Fox, F.R.S. £4
Secretary, A. H. Lee, M.C.
Keepers, (Geology) Dr. F. J. North, F.R.S.; (Botany) H. A. Hyde, M.A.; (Zoology) Colin Matheson, M.A.; (Archaeology) V. E. Nash-Williams, M.A., F.S.A.; (Art) Isaac J. Williams.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,

Mound, Edinburgh.

Open free Sun. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter); Mon., Tu., Wed., Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter). Admission 6d. Thurs. and Fri., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter).

Director, Stanley Cursiter, O.B.E., A.R.S.A., R.S.W.
Keeper, A. E. Haswell Miller, R.S.W.
Secretary, Robert Moncrieff.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter). Not open on Sundays.

Director, Stanley Cursiter, O.B.E., A.R.S.A., R.S.W.
Keeper, A. E. Haswell Miller, R.S.W.
Secretary, Robert Moncrieff.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND,

Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter). Not open on Sundays.

Director, J. Graham Callander, LL.B.
Assistant Keeper, Arthur J. H. Edwards.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND,

Parliament House, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Not open on Sundays.

Under the National Library of Scotland Act, 1925, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, became the National Library of Scotland.

Chairman of the Trustees, Principal Sir Robert Rait, C.B.E., LL.D.
Librarian of the National Library, Henry William Melkie, D.Litt.

OTHER LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, Oxford.—Art and Archaeological collections of the University. Randolph and Egyptian Sculpture galleries; Medieval room; Arundel vestibule; Dept. of Antiquities (with Cretan Collection); Dept. of Fine Art (with Raphael and Michelangelo drawings, &c.). Open daily 10 to 4, admission 6d.; free after 2 p.m.; Sundays, 2 to 4, free (Term time only).

Keeper of the Ashmolean and Dept of Antiquities, F. T. Leeds, M.A.
Keeper of Dept of Fine Art, (vacant)

BREK LIBRARY (Theological), 36 Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1.

BIRMINGHAM ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM.—Open free daily 10 to 5; Wednesdays to 8; Sundays 2 to 5.

BODEIAN LIBRARY AND PICTURE GALLERY, Oxford (one of the 6 Copyright Libraries).—Open daily from 9 to 7; admission (for visitors) 3d. Reading room at RADCLIFFE CAMERA (open 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.), view from roof; admission (for visitors) 2d. *Departmental Libraries*—Radcliffe Library (Science); Rhodes House (History of British Empire and of U.S.A.); Indian Institute; and Law Library.

Bodleian Librarian, H. H. E. Foster, D.Litt

BRITISH MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY, Queen's Road, Bristol.—Open free daily, Wednesdays and Saturdays 10 to 8, other weekdays 10 to 6; 1st and 3rd Sundays 2 to 5. Industrial art, Bristol antiquities, geology, natural history, paintings, &c.

Director, H. W. Maxwell

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Senate House Yard, Cambridge (one of the 6 Copyright Libraries).—Open daily from 9.30 to 4; Saturdays 9 to 1.30.

Librarian, A. F. Scholfield, M.A.
Secretary, H. C. Stanford, M.C., M.A.

CARLYLES HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 12. (6d. Saturdays).

Hon. Secretary, Miss Daphne Sanger.

CUMING MUSEUM, Central Library, Walworth Road, S.E. 17.—Natural History, "Folk" relics, "Bygones," Royal relics, Marshalsea Pump, Tinworth panels. Open free daily, 12 noon (Sat. 12 a.m.) to 5.30 p.m.; Sun., 6 to 9 p.m.

DAVID COPPERFIELD LIBRARY, Somers Town, Euston Road, N.W. 1.

DICKENS MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, 48 Doughty Street, London, W.C. 1 (Dickens Fellowship).—Open daily 12 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted); admission 12.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.—Open daily from 12.30 to 4.30 or 5 (according to season); admission 6d. Not open on Sundays. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, or through Wine Office Court.

DOUGLAS, I. OF MAN, Manx Museum, Library and Art Gallery (established under Act of Tynwald 1886 and 1892).

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, Trimpington Street, Cambridge.—Art collections of the University. Numerous Picture and Sculpture galleries. Library. Open free daily 12 to 4, or 5 (according to season); Sundays from 2 to 4, or 5. Closed first Wednesday of each month.

Director, N. C. Cockrell, Litt. D.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses).—Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Thursday evening lectures on furniture and allied arts. Maintained by L.C.C. Open free from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week-days, and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GLASGOW.—Corporation Art Gallery, Kelvingrove Park. Open free Mon., Wed., Fri. 12 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Tu., Th., Sat. 12 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays 2 to 5 (or dusk, in winter).

GLASGOW.—Royal Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, 270 Sauchiehall Street.

Acting Secretary, George Middlemas, c.a.

GUILDHALL LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY, Guildhall, London, E.C. 2.—Admission free from 12 to 5 March to Sept. and from 12 to 4 Oct. to Feb. Library and Newspaper Room open daily 12 to 6.

Librarian, Curator of the Museum, and Director, Art Gallery, J. L. Douthwaite.

Asst. Librarian, H. C. Welch

Asst. Curator, Museum, Quintin Waddington, F.R.S.

HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open daily. May 1 to Sept. 30, 12 to 6; Oct. 1 to April 30, 11 to 4. Admission 6d.

HOME OFFICE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM, 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W. 1.—A permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting safety, health and welfare of industrial workers. Open every weekday 12 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. Visits at other times by arrangement with the Director. Admission free. Persons under 18 not admitted except in parties for instructional purposes.

Director, D. R. Wilson, c.a.z. (H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories).

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill, S.E. 23 (L.C.C.).—Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Week-days:—11 a.m. till 5.30, 6, or 7 p.m., according to season. Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 8 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day.

Curator, Dr. H. S. Harrison.

HULL.—Perens Art Gallery. Continuous display of loan exhibitions with the permanent collection of pictures, including unique collection of works by Frank Brangwyn, R.A. Also Spring and Autumn Open Exhibitions. Admission free daily 12 to 5; Sundays 2.30 to 4.30.

Director, Vincent Galloway.

KEATS MEMORIAL HOUSE, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W. 3.—Open free Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays 12 to 6 April to Sept., 12 to 4 Oct. to March. Other times by appointment. Tel. Hampstead 2062. *Keats Museum* (adjoining) open every weekday 12.30 to 8.

Resident Curator, F. Edgcombe.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY, Lambeth, S.E. 1.—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 12 to 4 (May to July, 12 to 4.30) and forenoon of Tuesdays. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter in September, and early part of October.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.—Open free daily 12 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wed. and Sat. 12 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sunday 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Director, (vacant).

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. 14.—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures, and works by well-known Kensington and other artists. Open free M., Tu. and Th. 12 to 3; Wed. and Fri. 12 to 1; Sat. 11 to 1. Closed on Sundays.

LIVERPOOL.—Walker Art Gallery. Roscoe collection of Old Masters and large collection of Modern Paintings. Re-opened, after extension, in 1933.

LONDON LIBRARY, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. *Sec. and Librarian*, Dr. C. T. Hagberg Wright.

MANCHESTER ART GALLERY, Mosley Street.—Open free daily 12 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2.30 to 5.

Curator, Lawrence Haward, M.A.

MANCHESTER.—Chetham Library. Open free daily 9.30 to 5; Saturdays 9.30 to 4.

MANCHESTER.—The John Rylands Library, Deansgate. Open to holders of Readers' Tickets (forms of application to be obtained from Librarian) Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 12 to 6; Tuesdays and Fridays, 12 to 9; Saturdays, 12 to 2. Public admitted to view exhibition and main hall, Tuesdays and Fridays, 2 to 6.

NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY, Malet Place, London, W.C. 1. Books may be borrowed through any public or other library in England and Wales.

Librarian, Luxmoore Newcombe.

NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND (1822), 35 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1; *Northern Branch*, 5 St. John Street, Manchester. 223,935 volumes (including music) in Braille and Moon types.

Sec. and Librarian, Miss O. I. Prince.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Laing Art Gallery and Museum.—Admission free, daily 12 to 6 (Fridays 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays 12 a.m. to 8 p.m.); Sundays 3 to 5 p.m.

Curator, C. Bernard Stevenson.

NORWICH CASTLE MUSEUM, Norwich.—Norman Keep, containing Pre-historic, Roman and other antiquities; Rooms illustrating "Norwich through the centuries: Norwich School Pictures, Lowestoft porcelain," &c.

NOTTINGHAM MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY, The Castle, Nottingham.—Open 12 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Winter), 8.30 p.m. (Summer), free; Fridays 12 to 4 (or 6), admission 6d.; Sundays 2 to 5, admission 1d.

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature. The Museum is open free daily from 10 to 5; Saturdays 10 to 1.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, London, W.1.—Exhibitions open in January.

PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY.—See p. 477.

PEPYSIAN LIBRARY, Magdalene College, Cambridge.—Collection bequeathed by Samuel Pepys. Open free on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays 12 to 1, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays 2.30 to 3.30.

Librarian, F. McD. C. Turner, M.A.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.—See pp. 319-320.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1 (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May to first week of August, from 9 to 7; admission 1s. 6d.; catalogue, 1s. Exhibition of works by old masters, British and Foreign artists, 8 weeks from 1st week of January, from 10 till 5; admission, 1s. 6d.; catalogue, 1s. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily (exc. Sundays), from 11 to 4; catalogue 1s.

ROYAL CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ART, Plas Mawr, Conway, North Wales. Annual Exhibition June to Sept. Plas Mawr, a beautiful Elizabethan mansion, is open daily (exc. Sundays) from 10 to dusk all the year round.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY, Princes Street, Edinburgh.—Annual Exhibition of works by living artists, middle of April to end of August; admission, 10 to 5.30, 1s; 5.30 to 9.30, 6d.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 125 Piccadilly, London, W.1.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 26 to May 30; admission 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 125 Piccadilly, London, W.1.—Open from Oct. 11 to Nov. 7; admission 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 5A Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1 (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in March and October; admission 1s.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.—Admission to the Museum by order of Members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, Monday to Friday, 10 to 5; Saturday, 10 to 1. Closed during Sept.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—Map room open to public free.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Banqueting Hall, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.—Rubens's celebrated ceiling (new flood-lighting), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models typifying the development of weapons, ships and aeroplanes for the fighting services. Admission to the Museum 1s., daily (except Sunday); 6d. after noon on Saturdays. H.M. Forces in uniform, free. 10 to 5.

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

ST. DRINIOL'S RESIDENTIAL LIBRARY, Hawarden, Chester, for men students.

Warden, Rt. Rev. W. F. Wentworth-Shelds, D.D.

SHEFFIELD.—Museum and Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park. Open free 10 to 5 (Oct. to March); 6 (April and Sept.); 7 (May and Aug.); 8.30 (June and July); Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.

Curator, J. W. Baggaley.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.—The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, &c., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. (B.C. 1370), and many architectural, sculptural and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August inclusive; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Closed for the month of September. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. A list of publications of the Museum will be sent on application.

Curator, Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WELLCOMBE HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 123-125 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.—Daily, 10 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists, nurses and research workers on presentation of card; others on application to—

Conservator, L. W. G. Malcolm, M.Sc., F.R.S.E.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road, London, E.C.2.—Interesting relics of John and Charles Wesley. Open week-days from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4, charge 6d.

Warden, Rev. George H. McNeal, M.A.

Curator, Rev. W. O. Barnitt

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, Whitechapel, London, E.1. Stations, Aldgate and Aldgate East.—Loan Exhibitions held here during year. Admission free, weekdays 12 to 9 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 9 p.m.

DR. WILLIAMS'S TRUST (AND LIBRARY), Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Sec., Rev. J. Worthington, B.A.

Librarian, S. K. Jones, B.A.

WOOLWICH ROTUNDA MUSEUM, S.E.18.—The circular building, now known as the Rotunda and used as a Museum of Artillery, was originally the tent erected in the grounds of Carlton House, St. James's Park, on the occasion of the visit of the allied Sovereigns in 1814; it contains a collection of ancient and modern guns, rifles, models of ships, &c.; daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m. Arrangements can be made to conduct parties and schools round the museum on application to the Secretary, R. A. Institution, Woolwich, S.E.18.

YORK.—Corporation Art Gallery and Museum. Open free, daily.

YORK.—Yorkshire Museum, founded in 1822. Open 9 to 5; admission 1s. Collections of Yorkshire pottery and porcelain, mediæval pottery, Roman and mediæval antiquities, flint, stone and bronze implements, mediæval architecture, geology, etc.

Keeper, Dr. Walter E. Collinge, F.S.A.

§ NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE.

29 Old Jewry, E.C. 4.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 34 Geo. III. c. 21 (1793), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £500,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1825 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year to the Sinking Fund, and this was commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1825 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote, and in 1825 another "New" Sinking Fund was set up by Mr. Baldwin. These, with other funds detailed on p. 349, now mainly operate in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Accountant-General of the Supreme Court, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The net administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £203 in 1923-24.

Comptroller-General, Maurice Francis Headlam, C.B., C.M.G. £5,500

Private Secretary, R. W. Hiling £200

Asst. Comptroller and Actuary, E. S. Jones, C.B., C.M.G. £1,500

Chief Clerk, E. W. Wilson, A.I.A. £1,500

Principal Clerks, C. B. Hobbins; H. R. Fowell £500 to £700

Assistant Ids., G. Rackham, M.A.; A. Mackenzie;

G. T. Milne, A.I.A.; O. J. Phillips, F.I.A.; C. P.

Southern; B. R. Fels; G. McLoughlin, F.I.A. (acting)

Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Storr, Lawford

& Co. £5,000

§ NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.

Head Office, 57 Broad Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. 2.

By the National Health Insurance Act, 1914-1928, it is

provided that the accounts of Approved Societies and Branches, and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to an audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6, 1922.

Chief Auditor & Secretary, W. A. Middleton, C.B., C.M.G. £5,500

Chief Inspector of Audit, W. E. Wall £500

Establishment and Accounts Officer, R. McCormack £500 to £550

Inspectors of Audit, (4); Senior Auditor, (13), Auditors, (24); Senior Assistant Auditors, (27).

§ H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1757, by the Board of Longitude. The office is now under the control of H.M. Board of Admiralty.

Superintendent, L. J. Comrie, Ph.D., F.R.S. £500 to £700

§ OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1690. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £500 annually.

Astronomer Royal, H. Spencer Jones, M.A., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,500

Chief Assistants, W. M. H. Greaves, M.A., F.R.S.; R. v. d. R. Woolley, M.A., Ph.D. £500 to £700

Assistants, C. Davidson, F.R.S.; W. Bowyer, F.R.S.; H. Turner, F.R.S.; W. M. Mitchell, M.Sc., F.R.S. (Magnetic and Meteorological) £500 to £550

Junior Ids. (Higher Grade), P. J. Melotte, F.R.S.; W. Stevens, F.R.S.; R. T. Cullen, F.R.S.; H. W. Acton, F.R.S. £500 to £550

Clerical Assistant, D. J. R. Edney, F.R.S. £500 to £550

BRITISH ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORIES.

Observatory.	Director.	Altitude. Metres.	Position.		
			Long. E. or W.	Lat. N. or S.	
Armagh	Rev. W. F. A. Ellison, M.A.	64	0 26 35 W	54 21' N	
Cambridge	Sir Arthur A. S. Eddington, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Plumian Professor)	26	0 0 23 E	52 12' N	
(Solar Physics)	Prof. F. J. M. Stratton, D.Sc., M.A.	30	0 12 38 W	51 30 16' N	
Cardiff	Daniel Jones, F.R.S.	62	0 22 21 W	52 23' N	
Dunelm	Charles Martin (Acting)	86	0 22 21 W	52 23' N	
Durham University	Committee (Chairman, G. R. Goldborough, F.R.S.)	108	0 6 20 W	54 46' N	
Edinburgh	(See p. 313)	146	0 12 44 W	55 55' N	
Glasgow University	Professor L. Becker, Ph.D.	56	0 27 11 W	55 52' N	
Greenwich	(See above)	47	0 0 0	51 28' N	
Norman Lockyer (Salcombe Hill, Devon)	Major W. J. S. Lockyer, M.A., Ph.D.	172	0 12 53 W	50 41' N	
Oxford (University)	Prof. H. H. Plaskett, M.A.	64	0 5 0 W	51 45' N	
Oxford (Radcliffe)	H. Knox-Shaw, M.A., D.Sc.	66	0 5 3 W	51 45' N	
South Kensington (Imperial College)	Prof. Herbert Mudge, M.Sc.	11	0 0 42 W	51 28' N	
Stamphard College	Rev. J. P. Rowland, M.A., D.Sc.	117	0 9 53 W	53 50' N	
Mt. Hill, London, N.W. (University of London)	Prof. L. N. G. Filon, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.				
Kadathnai	Thomas Royds, D.Sc.	2343	5 9 22 E	20 13' N	
Madras	G. F. Dodwell, M.A. (Government Astronomer)	7	5 1 0 E	13 41' N	
Adelaide (S.A.)			0 12 20 E	34 55' S	
Ayia (Rangoon)	J. Wadsworth		9 35 0 E	25 29' S	
Canberra (Solar Physics)	N. B. Rimmer, M.Sc. (Acting)	508	1 12 55 E	35 56' S	
Cape of Good Hope	(See p. 313)	10	4 29 29 E	6 54' S	
Colombo	Harold Jameson, M.Sc.	6	5 12 12 E	30 28' N	
Dehra Dun (Hav. Obs.)	(Indian Trigonometrical Survey)	660	3 5 22 E	29 51' N	
Heliwan (Egypt)	F. A. Curry, M.A.	113	3 5 22 E	29 51' N	
Hong Kong (Royal Obs.)	T. F. Claxton, F.R.S.	33	7 35 41 E	22 18' N	
Hyderabad (Nizamiah Obs.)	T. F. Raghavara Shastri, M.A.	554	5 13 49 E	17 55' N	
Johannesburg (Union Obs.)	E. E. Woodcock, M.Sc.	1766	1 32 12 E	28 20' S	
Mauritius	R. A. Watson, M.A.	58	2 22 13 E	20 57' S	
Melbourne	J. M. Baldwin, D.Sc.	28	3 39 12 E	37 49' S	
Ossauca (Dominion Obs.)	R. Meldrum Stewart, M.A.	102	5 2 52 W	45 23' S	
Perth (W.A.)	H. B. Curlew, M.A.	60	7 43 22 E	31 27' S	
Sydney, N.S.W.	James Nangle	44	10 4 49 E	33 57' S	
Victoria, E.C. (Dominion Astrophysical Obs.)	J. S. Plaskett, D.Sc., F.R.S.	222	8 13 40 W	48 31' S	
Wellington, N.Z. (Dominion Obs.)	C. E. Adams, D.Sc.	127	11 39 4 E	41 17' S	

Royal Observatory.

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh. £1,637.

*Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc.,**F.R.S., £500**First Asst. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S., £350 to £450**Asst. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, M.A.; E. A. Baker,**D.Sc., £250 to £350**Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.**Astronomer, John Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., £567 to £1,067**Chief Asst., Herbert Horrocks, F.R.A.S., £367 to £567**Assistants, A. J. Wilkin; J. W. Jackson; J. H.**Pollock, £325 to £725***DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.**
(Under the joint control of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade.)35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 7. (Whitehall 9044.)
City Branch Office 9 12, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.
(Metropolitan 4723)

For H. M. Trade Commissioners, see p. 28a.

For Commercial Diplomatic Officers, see pp. 849-945 (Complete Edition).

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of Additional Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of Overseas Trade, and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has, in addition, taken over certain functions formerly performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with Commerce and Consular Services. The cost of administration was estimated at £365,478 in 1933-34.

*Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. Colville, M.P., £5,000**Private Secretaries, E. L. Mercer; A. G. White,**Do., Parliamentary, Harold Mitchell, M.P., unsp.**Comptroller-General, Sir E. T. F. Crowe, K.C.M.G., £5,800**Private Secretary, R. H. Owen.**Deputy Comptroller-General, E. R. Edlison, C.B.,**C.M.G., £1,500 to £1,800**Directors, J. Picton Bagge, C.M.G. (allowance £200)**(Foreign Divn.); J. A. P. Edgumbe, C.M.G., (S.E.)**(Empire and General Divn.); G. I. H. Lloyd (Trades**& Economic Divn.), £1,000 to £1,500**Assistant Directors, F. C. Rice, O.B.E., £100 (Chief**Establishment Officer); R. E. R. C. Brinsley-Richards,**O.B.E.; M. W. Donald, O.B.E.; H. W. Wiswold;**Ron. C. C. Farrer, O.B.E.; G. F. Braddock, O.B.E.;**E. H. Bliss; A. R. Fraser, M.B.E. (Seconded for duty**with the Board of Trade); C. E. G. House, M.B.E.;**A. Mullins, C.B.E. (allowance £500); J. H. Jones**(Finance Officer and Accountant); C. Taylor, C.V.O.,**O.B.E. (in charge of Exhibitions & Fairs Division);**C. M. Jones (acting), £700 to £900**Senior Intelligence Officers, A. G. Chuter, M.B.E. (allowance**£200) (Head of City Branch Office); L. N.**Barker; G. W. Betts; W. C. Scott; L. A. de L.**Merredith, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Seconded for duty with the**Travel and Industrial Development Association of**Great Britain and Ireland); J. Holloway; F. P.**Marchant; S. A. Deacon; W. H. Evans; H. E.**Gibbs; J. A. Stirling, O.B.E. (Seconded for duty**with the Exports Credit Guarantee Depart. as Secy.**with the Board of Trade); personal and acting scale of £700 to**£900; E. S. A. Baynes; C. H. Davies, M.B.E., M.C.;**J. W. Golby, M.B.E.; H. Meadmore; R. C. E.**Milne; C. F. Monier-Williams; R. L. Bell; A. A. J.**C. M. Pickett (acting); C. S. Toelund (acting);**D. H. Lyal (acting), £550 to £700**Senior Executive Officers, J. N. Good; A. A. Longden,**D.Sc., O.B.E.; J. L. Butler; S. J. Graham; J. Ridler**(Deputy Finance Officer and Accountant), £450 to £500**Intelligence Officers, E. P. J. Briggs; F. Briggs; W. J.**Padon; S. Robson; W. G. Bruzard; F. P. F.**Fielding; R. G. Mercer; G. C. Hutton; A. I. Schue;**H. A. Treganowan; C. H. Reeve; (the foregoing hold**the personal title of First Class Intelligence Officer);**E. Warren; A. V. Langton; D. F. Crawford; J. A.**Dormann; E. Adams; G. H. Kelly; W. Hall; A. L.*

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£200 to £300

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Overseas Trade Development Council.

In considering the major questions affecting United Kingdom export trade, the Minister in charge of the Department has the assistance of the Overseas Trade Development Council, of which he is Chairman.

The Council consists of a few of the leaders of commerce and industry, and of one or two Civil Servants especially concerned with trade matters, and it ensures that the Department is kept in close touch with industrial opinion. The Council's staff is an integral part of the Department's organisation.

Commissioner, A. Mullins, C.B.E. (allowance £500)

£700 to £900

*Secretary, C. M. Pickett (acting), £200 to £250***IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.**

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial to the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1837-1907). The principal departments of the Institute are—(a) Permanent Empire Exhibition. The Exhibition Galleries are open to the public free from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sundays 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.). After a complete reorganisation of the exhibits and their disposition in the various Courts, the collections illustrate the products and also the scenery and life of the different countries of the British Empire.

(b) A Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with enquiries. Lecture demonstrations are given to parties from the schools and to members of the public at stated times.

(c) A Cinema has been installed in which films are shown daily depicting the life and products and industries of the countries of the British Empire. (d) Plant and Animal Products Department. This department deals with all investigations and enquiries relating to Foodstuffs, Oils-seeds, Essential Oils, Rubber, Fibres, Tobacco, Fumbers, Gums and Resins, and other products. An Advisory Council has been appointed, and technical advisory committees, including representatives of the trades or industries concerned, co-operate in the work on Rubber, Timber, Silk, Vegetable Fibres,

Tanning Materials Hides and Skins, Essential Oils and Resins, and Oils and Oil-seeds. (3) Mineral Resources Department. This department is responsible for dealing with all enquiries and investigations of a mineral nature. An Advisory Council on Minerals has been appointed and there are six advisory technical committees, each dealing with a special group of minerals and metals.

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The Board of Governors is assisted by a Managing Committee and by the Advisory Councils and Technical Committees.

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(PATENT OFFICE)

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Viet. c. 37. The duties of the Department, which deal mainly with the granting of patents, the registration of designs and trade marks, and with questions relating to literary and artistic copyright, are performed by a Comptroller General with staff of officials. For the year 1925 the expenditure was £497,157, and the revenue from fees, &c. was £573,280.

Comptroller-General, M. F. Lihlley, £1,500
Private Secretary, H. W. Clarke
Assistant Comptrollers, A. J. Martin, O.B.E.; G. F. Hambly, O.B.E., £1,000 to £1,500; A. S. Cox, O.B.E., £800 to £900
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Librarians, A. A. Gomme, M.B.E., £500 to £650
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Examiners (Old Class), A. Wilson, V. G. Alexander, B. Moss; S. Andrews; R. B. Foster, £500 to £650
Examiners, H. W. Heath; J. A. Parker; F. G. Woodford; E. Little; P. Dewhurst; S. A. N. Bird; A. L. Gray; G. H. Childs; T. Knowles, O.B.E.; W. F. Ross; J. H. Parish; J. W. Birky; H. F. C. Walsworth; J. J. Honan; R. W. Ainsworth; W. Welch; A. Garrard; A. N. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; H. W. Chapman; C. Pacey; S. F. Paul; A. W. Stead; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp; C. S. Boreham; J. H. Howells; A. F. Ross; W. Vaughan; G. H. Dolf; W. Frost; G. H. Makey; F. Read; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rumpal; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander, M.C.; W. R. Spencer; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; A. T. Larter, M.B.E.; P. C. Whitteridge, M.B.E.; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spence; N. T. Ford, O.B.E.; H. E. Rodgson; H. F. Vaughan; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shillaton; S. H. Smith; F. C. Sumner; C. Grant; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Burch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Dommett; W. W. Farrey;

C. W. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkoom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; H. Holmes; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; S. E. R. Stirling; E. G. Chapman; H. V. Ridout; L. Taylor; A. E. Humber; C. S. Coombes; J. E. Brightman, O.B.E.; G. W. Carleton; E. E. Ostler; T. A. Colvill; E. C. Martin; S. H. Webb; S. W. Belchambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. Fielden; G. F. Hemens, M.C.; J. Robertshaw; J. Barrett; A. E. Blake; J. A. Watson; A. H. Whalen; Norman Brown; S. E. Chisholm; M. C. Boff; W. F. Frew; J. W. Waters; H. E. Collins; C. W. Hume, M.C.; E. Jobling, M.C.; S. P. Elliott; W. A. Starbuck; J. P. Lavery, M.C.; W. E. Wallis; R. W. Winn; A. C. Higgs; C. L. McKenzie; G. E. Edmundson; F. Law; P. R. G. Silk; G. A. Sutcliffe; W. Parkin; A. C. McGeorge; J. E. Pringle; J. C. Greer; T. B. Bardo; A. G. Tapster; J. Grant; A. R. Dencon; G. Clarke; A. E. Foreman; R. M. Atkins; R. Hart; J. L. Black; A. P. Oliver; C. Harvey; J. E. Taylor; J. W. Millington; H. C. Miller; H. W. O'Connell; B. Benson; E. M. Bennett; F. A. Swann; F. Douglas; H. S. Gilham; D. W. H. Bell; R. M. Bradbury; L. F. Coulman; W. H. Langmaid; P. H. Knapp; W. A. Rowe; W. E. Watts; L. H. Duncanson; R. M. Colmore; L. R. W. Poole; W. Langstaff; H. E. Gill; C. Catterall; A. W. Clarke; J. L. Gilling; V. F. Dorey; L. S. Morris; P. F. Thompson; G. Roberts; G. James; F. H. Overall; H. S. Hole; A. H. Virgo; C. W. Gundry; H. N. C. Smith; W. Glass; D. H. Reed; E. S. Arundel; J. J. Brosin; E. G. Lane; R. Cary; F. H. Moore; T. H. Martin; A. C. Ruthead; E. A. Bailey; P. H. Giffey; R. C. E. Yarnold; R. J. Bann; A. M. Snood; G. H. Carruthers; G. M. Westrip; R. W. Riddet; E. R. Owen; A. L. Gregson; W. E. J. Smith; J. Duckett; R. W. Fair; S. L. Holt; R. G. Atkinson, £550 to £600 or £650
Assistant Examiners (Old Class), R. F. Whitehead; E. B. P. Wood; G. J. Masculi, £550 to £650
Assistant Examiners, J. P. Giffey; P. J. Caffery; F. H. Sears; A. B. Greig; E. T. D. Offer; C. A. L. Brown; G. R. Mason; H. I. Downes; R. G. Gibbs; R. Brencley; J. F. Lawrence; F. H. E. Pearce; G. W. Mills; J. R. Harman; R. D. Satchell; H. Bedford; C. S. Hudson; W. E. C. Richards; J. E. G. Burnett; H. A. R. Binney; H. J. Burden; S. R. Radford; C. L. Smith; J. P. H. Gurnin; G. D. Landle; T. C. Taylor; M. G. Malone; A. Little; W. C. G. Harris; E. T. Vincent; S. H. Miles; R. M. Stables; R. R. Sands; V. H. Boves; R. C. Hocking; R. Atkinson; A. L. Harris; P. B. Hypher; M. R. Gheury de Bray; J. K. Bentall; W. G. Onslow; R. F. Allen; G. D. Gillies; A. McEriean; F. V. Cross; E. E. Tree; E. W. Prior; L. F. W. Knight; A. W. Rush; E. D. T. Jourdain; F. J. Broomfield; A. W. Wood; H. J. Gray; A. E. Tollerfield; S. A. H. Dakin; J. R. Osborn; C. H. Morgan; J. E. Redmond; R. W. Haward; E. J. Tibbs; W. H. Blair; J. Rowbottom; G. H. Andrew; K. P. Taylor, £550 to £650; Miss J. M. Shepherd, £550 to £650
Senior Staff Officers, J. Rogers; C. E. Brown, O.B.E.; C. Lotan; H. N. Bridge; J. Egan, £500 to £650
Staff Officers, H. Banbury; H. Pheneas; J. F. Fisher; B. C. Mullott; H. J. Sampson; A. J. Place; W. M. Faulkner; W. A. Nimmo; E. J. Treasle (acting); R. W. Luce (acting), £400 to £500
Deputy Librarian, W. E. White, £350 to £450

MANCHESTER OFFICE.

Keeper of Cotton Marks, S. Mitton, £450 to £600
Staff Officer, H. Bottomley, £300 to £450

(PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1823 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660. Other offices were incorporated in 1824. Its function is that of paying agent for the different Government Departments, other than the Revenue Departments. The majority of its payments are made through banks to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England, but cash

payments are also made, and the payment of pensions is an important feature of its work. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £598,000 in 1933-34.

Paymaster-General, The Lord Rochester, C.M.G. unpaid.
Assistant Paymaster-General, Roland Wilkins, C.B.

Private Sec., R. G. Harwood. £1,500
Principal Clerks, J. Mahood, I.S.O. £850 to £950
F. H. W. Webster; P. S. Owen £750 to £850
Heads of Divisions, S. Stephens, A. H. May; T. W. Beard; M. E. Martin; W. J. Dick; H. L. Botting;
J. S. McIntyre; R. C. S. Taylor; F. W. Thorogood, O.B.E. £550 to £700

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

18 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S. W. 1.

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act, was estimated at £45,000,000 for 1933-34.

Minister of Pensions, Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., I. Powell; C. A. Fournes, M.B., M.C. Do. (Parly), Maj. Sir George Graham, Bt., M.P. unpaid.
Permanent Secretary, Sir George Chrysal, K.C.B. £5,000
Private Secretary, Miss M. S. Cox

General Administration.

Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir Adair Hore, K.B.E. £1,500 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, A. Cunlison; C. J. G. Tate, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,500
Principals, P. F. Atkin; G. H. Glover; P. H. Maggs, O.B.E. (£1,000); I. Powell; J. A. Simms, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, Miss M. S. Cox; Miss O. R. Pound £500 to £500

Awards.

Directors, C. M. Wynne; W. H. C. Plummer, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Senior Principal Clerk, P. Orr, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Accounts.

Accountant-General, W. Sanger, C.B., J.P. £1,000 to £1,000
Deputy do., R. A. Liddard, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Assistant Accountant-General, J. D. Stewart, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Pension Issue Office.

Controller, T. J. Arnold, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Controller, E. L. V. Crocker, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Special Grants Committee.

Secretary (Senior Principal Clerk), F. G. Hinks, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Headquarters—Executive and Clerical.

Senior Principal Clerks, T. Ross; A. W. Rowe, O.B.E. £750 to £850
Principal Clerks, Lt.-Col. J. Atkinson, D.S.O., O.B.E.; A. R. Campbell; W. A. G. Christie; R. B. Cobb, M.B.; J. A. Cutforth, O.B.E.; A. C. Dodd; G. J. Gilbert, O.B.E.; P. G. Grimble; C. W. Hall; F. A. Halliday; E. W. H. Harbour, M.B.; J. W. Hodges; H. W. Horridge, M.B.; W. C. Lott, M.B.; S. Owen; H. C. Potts; E. S. Roberts; J. P. Sykes, M.B.; C. V. Tapp; W. A. Tuteher, M.B.; D. Walker-Arnott; A. J. Watts, M.B.; W. H. Whiteley, M.B.; S. H. Wisdom £550 to £700
Senior Staff Officer, P. V. F. Raffalli, M.B.

Deputy Principal Clerks, Capt. J. C. Arnold; W. S. Bell; F. D. Bickford; W. E. Flint; H. H. Rix; R. C. Roberts, M.B.; C. Watts £550 to £600
Higher Executive Officers, T. W. Amos; T. A. Brown; H. D. Burley; T. Cairns; E. F. Calder; C. C. Cobbe; J. J. Cooper; F. Coward; Maj. E. S. R. Cunningham; E. L. Cuthbert; W. S. E. Dalley; M. Danegher; C. P. Doyle; H. C. H. Eland; Maj. H. Erwin, C.B.E.; J. D. Feely, M.B.; W. W. Fielding; C. A. N. Foster; J. Gray; G. F. Hayes; E. Haythornthwaite; D. Hendy; P. A. Hirst; E. V. C. Hughes; W. J. Irving; J. D. Jamieson; R. E. Macdonald; Capt. C. H. Jolley; W. C. Lucas; A. F. MacDonald; A. S. Martin; R. R. Martin;

P. Mitchell; W. C. G. Moger, M.B.; R. S. Morgan; A. W. Moss, M.B.; H. L. Nicholls, M.B.; A. K. Noakes; A. M. Olsen; Capt. R. E. Orton, M.C.; A. N. Pirouet; A. T. Porter; F. Pratt; W. G. Pratt; F. J. Price; E. J. Pringle; G. G. Rimmer; D. B. Roberts, M.B.; O. M. Roberts; A. G. W. Sawyer; W. H. Scopham; G. E. Shelton; E. A. Simms; A. Smith; F. J. B. Smith; J. Stables; C. A. S. Stephens; C. Stokes; V. W. H. Waller; C. B. White; A. Wilson £450 to £500
Staff Officers, F. E. Best; R. Bolland; R. Cook; A. H. Hudson; P. A. Pickett; E. D. Wain £400 to £500

Higher Executive Officer, Miss M. F. T. Hitchcock £300 to £400

Senior Staff Officer, Miss M. F. Browne, M.B.E. £300 to £400

Staff Officers, Miss M. L. Clague, M.B.; Miss E. T. Hyslop; Miss D. K. E. Smyth; Miss G. A. Thorne £300 to £400

Canadian Office, Ottawa.

Ministry Representative, F. N. Smith, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Asst. do., S. V. Paterson, £3,700; D. W. Page £500 to £600

Commissioner of Medical Services, Y. R. Bolla, M.B.C.S. £500 to £600

Medical Services.

Director-General, J. H. Hebb, O.B.E. £1,500
Deputy do., H. Lightstones, D.S.O., M.C., M.D. £1,300
Director, Lt.-Col. A. W. Moore, O.B.E., T.D., M.B. £1,300
Assistant Directors, W. Howard, M.B.; J. E. Pridoux, M.B.C.S. £1,100
Principal Medical Officers (Established), S. Brown, M.B., M.B.; E. L. Forward, M.B.C.S.; A. E. Knight, D.S.O., M.C., M.B.; J. C. McKenzie, M.B.; C. R. Nicholson, M.B.C.S.; R. S. Oldham, O.B.E., M.D.; H. G. Peel, M.C., M.D.; Col. H. Richardson, D.S.O., M.D.; A. Sandison, O.B.E., M.D.; R. Sherratt, O.B.E., M.B.; J. Wallace, O.B.E., T.D., M.D.; G. Williams, M.D.; O. H. Woodcock, M.D.; H. D. Wyatt, M.B.C.S. £1,000 to £1,100

Medical Officers (Established), M. K. Acheson, M.C., M.D.; W. R. Alderson, M.D.; A. A. Atkinson, M.B.; T. M. Bell, M.B.C.S.; Col. L. J. Blandford, C.B.E., T.D., M.B.; T. G. Buchanan, M.B.C.S.; Col. M. C. J. E. Davies, M.C., M.B.C.S.; P. B. Dutton, M.B.; J. H. C. Fegan, M.B.C.S.; R. D. Langdale Kelham, M.B.C.S.; S. R. R. Matthews, M.B.C.S.; J. Wilson McCagle, M.B.C.S.; H. E. McCready, M.C., M.D.; Findlay Murchie, M.B.; J. P. T. Munson, M.B.; W. G. Porter, M.D.; F. T. Ross, M.B.C.S.; T. Basil Rhodes, M.B.; J. S. Ross, M.B.C.S.; Lt.-Col. D. J. Scott, O.B.E., M.C., M.D.; P. Sheedy, O.B.E., M.B.C.S.; A. H. Style, M.D.; Col. G. I. Thornton, M.C., M.B.C.S.; K. McLeod Veitch, O.B.E., M.D.; J. R. Williamson, M.C.S., D.S.O., M.B.C.S. £500 to £600
Principal Matron, Miss H. G. Falin, O.B.E., M.B.C. £400

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, London, E. C. 3.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII. ch. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving and improving the Port of London, consists of 25 members—10 appointed and 15 elected, with a Chairman appointed by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ending, March 31, 1933, showed a deficit of £27,394, leaving a balance of £397,181 carried forward.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.

Vice-Chairman, C. F. Leach.

APPOINTED MEMBERS.

By the Admiralty, Adm. Sir F. C. Latham, M.B., O.B.E.; (*Ministry of Transport*) J. D. Gilbert, D.L., J.P.; J. T. Scoulding, J.P.; (*Corporation of London*)

Sir Francis Agar, Lord Rochester, m.c.; (L.C.C.)
Sir Alfred Baker, J.P., W. Devenay, J.P., Adrian C.
Moreing, m.p., Adm. A. G. Hotham, c.m., c.m.g.,
(Trinity House) Captain. Owen Jones, j.c.s.s., m.d.

Elected Members.

Seventeen members are elected by voters of dues,
wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharf-
ingers.

F. C. Allen; Capt. Sir I. H. Benn, Bt., c.m., d.s.o.,
r.d.; L. H. Bolton; W. L. Buxton, J.P., Sir A. C. Cory-
Wright, Bt., J.P.; A. C. Davis, J.P., C. S. S. Guthrie,
C. W. Hodge; D. Jones, J.P.; C. F. Leach; E. Aubrey
Lloyd, W. J. McAllister; A. Maclean; Sir C. C.
McLeod, Bt.; O. H. Smith; Sir M. C. Turner, Rt.
Hon. Thomas Wiles, r.c., W. L. Wrightson.

Officers.

General Manager, Sir David J. Owen.
Solicitor and Secretary, J. D. Ritchie, m.c.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 4.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is
uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook
to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The
first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1546, but
the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative
department of the Government. The Post Office is now
one of the three great revenue collecting departments,
and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties,
shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums
for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue
Department, for certain licences for the Customs and
Excise Department and the County Councils, and for
National Insurance on behalf of the National Health
Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The
Post Office also pays Widows', Orphans' and Old Age
Pensions, and Naval, Military and Air Force Pensions
and Allowances. The Penny Post was inaugurated in
1840, the Book Post in 1842, the Post Office Savings Bank
in 1845, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money
Order Office in 1870, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel
Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1885. The
expenses of the Post Office (Salaries, Wages, etc., only)
were estimated at £38,056,500 in 1933-34.

Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Kingsley Wood, m.p.
£5,500

Private Secretary, H. Napier
Do. (Parliamentary), E. T. Campbell, m.p., m.p.
Assistant Postmaster-General, Sir Ernest Bennett, m.p.
£1,500

Private Secretary, C. O. L. Leigh-Clare.

Permanent Secretary to the Post Office, Sir G. Evelyn
P. Murray, m.c. £3,000

Private Secretary, Comdr. B. V. Sturdee, m.c. £2,000

Second Secretary, E. Raven, c.m. £2,000

Director of Postal Services, Br. Gen. Sir Frederic
Williamson, c.m., c.m.g. £1,500 to £1,500

Director of Telegraphs and Telephones, L. Simon,
c.m. £1,500 to £1,500

Public Relations Officer, Sir Stephen Tallent, m.c., m.c.,
c.m., c.m.g. £1,500 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. Y. Bell, c.m.; A. R. Kidner;
W. E. Parsons; H. D. Wakely; F. W. Phillips.
F. H. S. Grant; C. L. K. Peel; H. F. Sambrook
£1,000 to £1,500

Secretary's Office.

Principals, G. O. Wood; F. H. Nichols; W. E.
Weston; A. C. Belgrave; W. H. Weightman;
F. C. O. Twinn; L. A. Jones; W. R. Bichall;
G. E. G. Forster; J. Scholer, o.s.s.; W. D.
Waterfall; H. G. G. Welch; F. R. Radice; F. E.
Waters, r.s.i.; H. Townshend; O. W. Baker;
J. Loudon; D. O. Lumley, o.s.s.; F. Hardwick; T.
Dalsh, m.c.; W. D. Sharp; B. L. Barnett, m.c.; L. F.
Masters; S. A. Paterson; R. A. Little (acting)
£700 to £500

Woman Establishment Officer, (vacant) £200

Assistant Principals, A. Stark, W. A. D. F. Smith;
C. O. L. Leigh-Clare; Comdr. B. V. Sturdee, m.c.;
H. Napier; R. H. King; R. J. P. Harvey; J. F.
Greenwood; A. C. Hill; A. E. Welch; S. D. Sargent;
J. Vaughan; F. J. W. de Grouchy; A. F. James
(Seconded to the Treasury); Miss E. M. Postevin;
H. M. Phillips; J. A. Irvin
Men £500 to £500; Women £500 to £500

Senior Staff Officers, J. W. Wisenden; H. E. King;
E. A. Codd; Maj. H. E. Higginbottom; R. H. Squire;
H. J. Elphick; W. H. Symons; A. E. Marillier;
H. Morrell; P. Greenfield, £550 to £500; E. N.
Fetherley.

Staff Officers, D. T. Tonkin; S. C. Foster; R. W. Road-
knight; E. R. Davis; S. L. Francis; J. J. O'Donnell;
A. Tillott; A. Williams; E. C. Le Messurier;
J. King, m.a.; R. Smart; E. Piddock; W. M.
Smith; G. R. Brown; T. G. N. Crocker; T. W. Card;
C. W. Drew; D. Walker; J. Blackwell; F. Black-
well; A. H. Wood; C. G. Gray; A. F. Reed;
F. J. Ford; K. McKenzie; F. W. Hanson; B. T. P.
Hollins; A. H. Bailey; W. H. Postlethwaite; J.
V. Roberts, m.c.; H. A. Norton; R. Upjohn;
F. E. Hale; G. W. Southurst; P. F. Apted; C. R.
Clear; A. T. Williams; J. E. Shanahan; S. H.
Knight; H. J. E. Smith (acting); J. H. Richardson
(acting) £500 to £500

Investigating Officers, P. T. Lloyd; J. Robson
£550 to £500

Inspector of Telephone (Vertical Establishments), A. N.
Entwistle £550 to £500

Investigation Branch.

Director, C. F. Wavish £700 to £500

Senior Staff Officers, E. H. Bourne, M. Brodie
£550 to £500

Clerks (1st Class), W. E. Stratford; J. B. Fetherston;
F. B. Booth; R. H. Clay, m.c.; A. H. Bishop;
A. M. Kay; G. W. Sisson; H. Firth; W. E. Bowler;
m.c.; J. A. Reunick £550 to £500

Clerks (and Class), F. G. Kelsey; W. Goodrich; R. S.
Farquhar; P. G. L. Strong; F. Dallinger; J. H.
Young; D. Ross, o.s.s., m.c.; M. F. Allan; T. J.
Kelly; C. E. Boxall; P. R. J. Marr; J. C. Mathison;
D. MacGregor, m.c., m.c.; E. McJ. Marshall;
C. Crosby; C. A. W. Plonvier; S. H. Hunter; F. G.
Robertson; R. E. Roberts, A. C. Hawksworth;
S. P. Wright; Z. C. Claro; F. J. C. Hoare; J. A.
Wilson; L. J. E. Cull; S. A. Hunnifett; J. John-
stone; S. H. Rees; W. J. Sharp; G. A. Harlow;
F. Urquhart; C. T. W. Read £500 to £450

Technical Staff.

Architect and Surveyor, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A.
£600 to £500

Assistant Architect and Surveyor, C. B. Smith,
A.R.I.B.A. £550 to £450

Assistant Buildings Surveyor, R. Jackson £570 to £400

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic,
J. F. Edmunds, m.c. £600 to £500

Deputy Chief Inspector, H. F. E. Deane £500 to £500

Inspectors, H. G. Trayfoot; W. D. Stewart; F. Riley;
R. K. Keer £600 to £500

Assistant Inspectors, Class I, P. G. Head; C. H.
Toms; G. W. Gomm; G. F. Saffery; S. H. Thorpe;
C. R. Fright; C. A. Robertson, m.c.; L. H. Luget;
A. J. Wade; H. J. E. Still; H. Booker; W. H.
Taylor; A. Wakely; H. A. Ashton; J. A. Matheson
(acting) £500 to £500

Headquarters Postal Traffic Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Postal Traffic, G. H. G. Smith
£500 to £500

Inspectors, F. Lane; A. Gordon; E. E. Harper; J. E.
Yates £600 to £500

Asst. Inspectors, Class I, D. S. Cooper; C. H. Robin-
son; C. N. Nicoll; E. J. Pierce; G. A. Moss
£500 to £500

Sales and Publicity.

Controller, G. H. Taylor £800 to £1,000

Asst. Controllers, A. G. Highet, F. J. Tickner (acting)
£500 to £500

Wireless Telegraph Establishment.

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphs, Lt.-Col. C. G. G.
Crawley, m.c. £700 to £500

Deputy Inspector, A. H. Reed £500 to £500

Asst. Inspectors, F. Addey; S. T. Andrew; T. A.
Davies £550 to £500

Registry Branch.

Registrar, R. A. B. Teare, m.c. £500 to £500

Asst. Registrar, F. Callaway £400 to £500

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Henry N. Bunbury, <i>n.e.</i>	£1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Comptroller and Accountant-General, W. G. Gilbert	£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Accountants-General, E. Strong, H. Buckland, <i>n.e.</i> ; C. R. Stampe; P. M. Comber; E. B. Luck, <i>n.e.</i>	£800 to £1,000
Accountants, A. Kendall; W. Sharp; C. J. Cook; J. C. Magrath; I. N. Golden; J. Hardie; W. J. Warry; E. J. Mayes; E. H. Ward; H. Dunn; C. H. Salisbury; W. Ingram; F. Wormald; T. F. F. Turner; J. M. Goodman; H. Wilkinson; E. N. Mullett; H. E. Boyce; J. R. Key; H. J. Chamberlain; E. M. Williams; P. D. Mathie	£500 to £700
Asst. Cashier, S. W. Briggs	(fixed) £500
Staff Officers, E. S. Payne; G. C. Swanson; A. K. Best; W. R. Burle; A. J. Oliver; A. M. Jaunson; G. D. Nicholson; A. E. Harvey; A. G. Gray; E. M. B. Pelham; A. Barnard; P. Liddell; C. F. W. Bindoff; R. Sellers; R. P. Macdonald; H. V. Liff; F. C. Kettle; C. Cross; L. R. Andow; Major H. T. Atkins; E. B. Walling; G. Baker; R. C. Bate; A. Q. Ellerby; W. A. Moorhead; P. Plumstead; E. F. Clarke; A. G. Russell; J. C. Kenne; A. W. Clarke; J. A. Wilkins; F. B. Dean; H. F. Beckley; A. G. Bonny; H. G. Leo; J. E. Towle; J. H. Burridge; W. H. Steele; J. N. Brown; A. J. Naylor; A. L. Clark; F. T. Hassell; H. Hewitt; P. S. Port; G. H. Dugall; S. H. Hodges; S. T. Keyte; A. H. Le Chevallier; A. J. Austin; H. B. Sanson; C. K. Toulson; E. E. Andrews; L. Wright, <i>n.e.</i> ; C. Higgins; C. M. Gallagher, <i>n.e.</i> ; H. E. Eckford; E. G. Dutch; A. L. Williams; E. C. H. Stansfield; N. C. Goddard; T. H. Eggleston; T. H. Warden; F. H. Handley; F. J. Jacobs; D. Morgan; J. W. Glennie; G. T. Anstey; W. G. Crossley; E. H. A. Kuhl; A. J. La Croix; V. A. Goddard; R. H. Corrick; F. V. Dowson; B. V. Croal; W. Franklin	£400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, E. Sanday, <i>n.e.</i>	£500 to £700
Deputy Supts., A. Keith, B. Blackburn; I. Budd	£400 to £500
Staff Officers, F. O. Steer; R. A. M. Thompson; M. A. Bartholomew; M. G. A. Drennan; A. Davis; M. M. Page; A. Levy; G. Chandler; W. E. Pollott	£300 to £400

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, G. T. Archibald	£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, Comdr. E. L. C. Gratton, <i>n.e.</i>	£800 to £900
Asst. Controllers, A. Faull; H. W. Dunne	£600 to £750
Staff Officers, R. J. B. Bidwell; Capt. W. G. Bouch	£400 to £500
Superintendents (Higher Grade), H. L. Dent; C. Land	£400 to £500
Superintendents (Lower Grade), E. J. Samuel, F. W. Dare, F. Collier; F. C. Whitaker; W. R. G. James; R. T. Sutton; C. H. Badderly; A. Mee; T. Galbraith	£300 to £400
Superintendents (Cable Room), C. A. Peters, <i>n.e.</i> to £500; E. W. Gooding; B. F. Ward	£400 to £450
Chief Supervisor, Miss R. M. Luffman	£300 to £400
Supervisors (Higher Grade), Misses J. E. M. Nash; A. J. McCarthy; M. A. Aitken; A. B. Nottidge	£300 to £345

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. A. G. Lee, <i>n.e.</i>	£1,500
Asst. Engineer-in-Chief, Major H. Brown, <i>n.e.</i>	£1,000
A. B. Hall, <i>n.e.</i> ; Col. A. S. Anglin, <i>n.e.</i>	£800 to £1,100
Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton, <i>n.e.</i>	£800 to £900
Superintending Engineer (London), E. Gomersall, <i>n.e.</i>	£900 to £1,200
Deputy Superintending Engineer (London), J. W. Atkinson	£800 to £900
Superintending Engineers (Provinces) and Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. M. Shackleton; B. S. Cohen, <i>n.e.</i> ; R. A. Weaver; G. F. Greenham, <i>n.e.</i> ; J. Hedley; A. B. Gilbert; C. Robinson; F. G. C. Baldwin; T. E. Herbert; C. Whillis; B. O. Anson; Capt. J. G. Hines; P. T. Wood; H.	

Kitchen; C. J. Mercer; P. J. Ridd; E. J. Wilby; T. Cornfoot; A. J. Gill; H. S. Thompson; C. A. Taylor, *n.e.*; Lt.-Col. F. Reid, *n.e.*, *n.e.*; Capt. N. F. Cave-Browne-Cave

London, £500 to £900; Provinces, £750 to £850
Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), A. H. Sheppard; H. A. Hardham; G. W. Bell; Maj. R. J. S. Gold

Staff Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), C. W. Burge; Maj. A. Young, *n.e.*; M. Freeman; G. F. Medland; J. L. Malkin; G. Oldfield; W. H. Stephenson; J. Ramsay; H. Rhodes; W. D. Robinson; W. Laws; J. Bortman; G. C. G. Andrews; S. Wilcock; L. J. Farries; H. E. Martin

Chief Motor Transport Officer, Capt. A. Hudson, *n.e.*

Motor Transport Officer, Class I, W. C. Burns

Submarine Superintendent, F. G. Ramsay, *n.e.*

Commanders, Lt.-Comdr. G. H. Flavel, *n.e.* (H.M.T.S. Monarch); E. R. Hutchins (H.M.T.S. Alert)

Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), Assistant Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), W. H. Fowler, *n.e.*

Jenkins; S. C. Bartholomew, *n.e.*; W. O. Blight; H. W. Fulcher; J. H. M. Wakefield; Major J. R. Kingston, *n.e.*; F. H. Horner; E. S. Francis; W. Scarr; J. F. Fletcher; F. O. Barratt; T. T. Partridge; R. T. King; T. H. Edgerton; H. J. Hunter; F. Woolard; G. M. Maddock; A. Brookhouse; F. Blic; E. V. Smart; C. Kay; A. C. Timmis; L. Lewis; A. S. A. Johnson; A. J. Aldridge; R. G. De Ward; W. Stewart; H. Faulkner; A. O. Gibson; J. H. Bell; A. B. Morice; J. S. Elkin; Capt. J. K. Fletcher; G. F. O'dell; J. J. McKelchan, *n.e.*; H. A. Smith; E. S. Arundel; J. Innes; J. Darke; F. E. Nancarrow; A. Rattine; Lt.-Col. H. Carter, *n.e.*; T. Walsley; A. Spaight; W. E. Gravill; E. S. Ritter; A. Morris

London, £500 to £700; Provinces, £550 to £650

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, T. R. Gardiner

Vice-Controller, F. T. Green, *n.e.*

Asst. Controller, F. G. Gould; J. Leader; J. Davidson, *n.e.*; T. H. Boyd

Chief Supts., F. W. St. A. Ellis; W. H. Cox; F. A. Cornish; J. G. Bott; A. M. Wakerah, *n.e.*; W. F. Pidduck; H. A. Crawford; A. Micklethwait; J. H. G. Stewart, *n.e.*; H. Wells; G. Hickman

Staff Officers, F. C. Redgrave; J. A. McRitchie; A. Hamilton; T. D. Borthwick; C. R. Reynolds; J. J. C. Rowden; F. T. Shaw; W. W. Mortimer; H. J. Tabor; E. J. Robinson; A. H. Robinson; H. J. Crabb; A. W. Coomber; G. R. Tomlinson; W. J. T. Porter; A. E. Briggs; F. W. Clark; H. S. Wigney; F. W. Knight; A. W. Johnson; G. Nicol, *n.e.*; G. C. Wickins; H. J. Gunnaghan; A. G. Simpson; P. R. Mollars; B. C. Holland; J. C. Gardiner; P. B. W. Stanley; J. E. Drennan; A. Payne; W. L. Davies; F. Milligan

Supt. (Telegraphs), C. E. Whillier

Supt. (Postal), M. Ridley

Court Postmaster, F. A. Mason

Superintendents (Higher Grade), J. N. Crowe; E. T. Charlton; W. Harrison; T. G. Austin; E. S. Dwyer; W. F. Parris; A. J. Woolfe; W. S. Potter; W. E. Smith; W. J. Standford

Superintendents (Lower Grade), J. C. Windobank; G. E. Chapman; F. A. Newman; A. H. A. Watson; W. E. Peake; W. H. T. Cook; Capt. G. Gerhold; A. E. W. Sweetser; T. H. Belington; A. J. C. W. Clarke; E. R. Cleave; J. C. Switch; R. B. Hobday; J. Reid; H. J. Hart; H. J. Greenaway; A. H. Herod

London, £500 to £700; Provinces, £550 to £650

Post Office (London) Railway.

Manager, Major W. G. Carter, *n.e.*

Traffic Assistant, A. A. Goding

Engineering Assistant, W. J. Proctor

London, £500 to £700; Provinces, £550 to £650

London, £500 to £700; Provinces, £550 to £650

London, £500 to £700; Provinces, £550 to £650

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London, £500 to £700; Provinces, £550 to £650

London, £500 to £700; Provinces, £550 to £650

Metropolitan District Offices.

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C. 1.

District Postmaster, W. J. Letch £550 to £650
 Asst. District Postmaster, F. J. Pedler £400 to £500
 Superintendents, F. J. Weeks; W. G. Hancock;
 P. H. Balaam £350 to £450

Western, Wimpole Street, W. 1.

District Postmaster, D. Burden £550 to £650
 Asst. District Postmaster, G. H. A. Gould £400 to £500
 Superintendents, A. J. G. Pearson; A. W. Scroggs;
 C. W. Dixon £350 to £450

Paddington, 29 London Street, W. 2.

District Postmaster, M. Delaney £550 to £650
 Asst. District Postmaster, A. Sandilands £400 to £500
 Superintendents, H. Higgins; J. Minter; E. J.
 Stevens; T. F. Culhane £350 to £450

Eastern, 26 Whitechapel Road, E. 1.

District Postmaster, J. Pedder £550 to £650
 Asst. District Postmaster, H. G. Logan £400 to £500
 Superintendents, S. J. Harris; F. T. Shapperd; R.
 Buck £350 to £450

South-Western, 9 Howick Place,

Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

District Postmaster, W. Bankerville £550 to £650
 Asst. District Postmaster, J. W. Naylor £400 to £500
 Superintendents, H. Harding; J. J. Ward (Tele.);
 R. G. Potterell; F. L. W. Andrews; W. Stribley;
 S. Ashworth £350 to £450

P. M. House of Commons, J. G. Roberts £350 to £450

Battersea, 28 Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.

Asst. District Postmaster, F. T. Booth £400 to £500
 Superintendents, H. Willoughby £350 to £450
 South-Eastern, 33 Borough High Street, S.E. 1.

District Postmaster, *M. J. McLaughlin £550 to £650
 Asst. District Postmaster, *C. E. Raison £400 to £500
 Superintendents, *J. C. Potts; W. E. H. Roal; A. H.
 Barker; T. Lavin; P. S. Hornaby £350 to £450

Northern, 126 Upper Street, N. 1.

District Postmaster, S. F. Weatherill £550 to £650
 Asst. District Postmaster, P. B. Hawkins £400 to £500
 Superintendents, J. H. Rolfe; W. H. Hammon; W.
 Sharp £350 to £450

North-Western, Eversholt Street, N.W. 1.

District Postmaster, T. O'Kelly £550 to £650
 Asst. District Postmaster, H. E. Ogilvie £400 to £500
 Superintendents, J. W. Lawton; J. Curran; J. J.
 North £350 to £450

London Telephone Service.

Controller, W. H. U. Napier, c.s. £1,000 to £1,500
 Deputy Controller, M. C. Plink £800 to £900
 Asst. Controllers, R. P. Crum; H. Dive, m.a.; W. F.
 Taylor; R. Tinswood, a.s. £700 to £800
 Principal Clerks, W. R. Bold; J. R. Salter £400 to £500

Superintendents, J. Hinchelwood; C. W. Muirhead £500 to £600

Staff Officers, E. H. Barnes; C. S. Bird; C. A. Bostock;
 C. H. Brandreth; W. R. Child; D. J. Davies; W.
 Glenny; H. Gray; A. H. Harris; E. Jacob; A. W.
 Kelland; Lieut. J. L. Lee, m.a.; J. W. Liversidge;
 J. F. Page; C. G. Silby; G. H. Tree; W. C. R. Watson £400 to £500

Superintendents of Traffic, B. L. Beaumont; W. B.
 Benham; W. F. Dobson, m.a.; W. C. Griffith;
 P. J. Mantle; F. W. H. Maycock £400 to £500

Asst. Superintendents of Traffic (Class 1), E. B.
 Boucher; C. C. A. Brodie; G. Buckridge; J. E.
 Collins; E. A. Durrant; A. H. Dyer; C. W. Geo-
 rard; F. Gray, m.a.; R. W. Gregory; R. T. Gregory;
 F. H. Grove; E. Hawkey; C. D. Ill; J. A. Jen-
 kins; A. H. Morris; H. R. Moulton; A. M. B.
 Newitt; F. B. Nichols; C. S. Semark; J. W. Shep-
 herd; F. W. B. Thwaites £400 to £500

Superintendents (Female Clerical Staff), Miss E. M.
 Mahondor £400 to £500

Staff Officers, Miss M. I. Harris; Miss E. M. New-
 port; Miss E. M. Phillips; Miss M. E. Ross, m.a.;
 Miss E. Saunders; Miss F. A. Wheeler £300 to £400

Superintendent (Female Exchange Staff), Miss A. E.
 Cox, m.a. £350 to £450

* Also allowance of £50. † See allowance.
 ‡ On personal scale, £50 to £1,000.

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer (vacant) £1,000 to £1,500
 Second Medical Officer, H. E. Hewitt, m.d., a.s. £800 to £900
 L.R.C.P., M.B.C.S., D.R.M.C. £500 to £600
 Assistant Medical Officers, H. H. Bashford, m.d.,
 m.s. £400 to £500
 L.R.C.P., M.B.C.S.; C. K. Mowll, m.a.,
 L.R.C.P., M.B.C.S.; W. L. Scott, m.c., m.a., ch.m.; A. L.
 Banks, m.d., m.s., m.c.s., L.R.C.P., D.P.P.S. £375 to £450
 Senior Women Medical Officer, Miss E. C. Rolfe
 Fisher, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.P.S. £550 to £650
 Assistant Women Medical Officers, J. V. Gooch, m.a.,
 L.R.C.P.; M. Hellier, m.s., ch.m.; E. M. Anderson,
 m.d., m.a.; K. M. McLaren, m.a., L.R.C.P. £300 to £400

Money Order Department.

Controller, Col. J. D. Liddbury, d.s.o. £500 to £1,200
 Asst. Conts., J. New; J. Bolger £700 to £800
 Principal Clerks, E. F. Warren; W. S. Hamer; E. A.
 Fitzgerald, £550 to £700; H. H. Bailey, £500 to £600
 Staff Officers, Capt. W. A. Thillu, m.c., W. H.
 Stevens; J. D. Macnair; J. L. Scurluck; H. H.
 Tapper; E. E. Owen; J. H. Huffington; J. G.
 Brown; C. Frampton (acting) £400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss E. M. Le Plastier, c.s. £500 to £700
 Deputy Supts., Misses A. A. Renwick; T. M.
 Jackson; H. M. Nichols; L. E. G. Dunn £400 to £500

Staff Officers, Misses C. Dodd; M. J. Love; M. I.
 Grannie; J. M. Chapman; M. Harry; K. M. Brown;
 I. J. Arnold; K. C. Nicol; F. E. Berfield; E. M.
 Gate; A. J. Spalding; F. A. Ryde; G. C. Confort;
 B. L. T. Mackle; E. M. Hobbs (acting); H. E.
 Daniels (acting) £300 to £400

Savings Bank Department.

Blythe Road, West Kensington, W. 14.

Controller, Col. T. M. Banks, c.s., d.s.o., m.c. £1,000 to £1,500
 Deputy Controller, J. Thompson £800 to £900
 Assistant Controllers, T. M. Wood, c.s.; T. C. Ar-
 mstrong; F. R. Stearn £700 to £800
 Principal Clerks, H. Thomas; D. L. Haldie;
 Carpenter; H. Bridgen; E. H. Jones; W. A.
 Christy; J. B. Wilson; F. P. Burnage; H. G.
 Cochrane; W. H. Cann, m.a.; A. Davidson; R. C.
 Harry; H. B. Smith; C. Mason; S. B. Potts £400 to £500

Staff Officers, E. H. Haines; J. Gray; R. T. Herring;
 P. Roney; P. A. Grinys; W. E. Stoddart; R. J.
 Vincent; G. C. S. Berry; C. Piggett; W. Branch;
 T. W. McDonough; W. E. Hall; A. P. Clifford;
 H. J. Wright; W. E. Parker; H. N. Croxford;
 G. R. Dicker; T. J. Long; W. E. Wood; J. C.
 Wood; H. J. T. Proctor; A. Buckingham; J. M.
 Shaw; R. E. Poole; Col. H. W. Chapman, r.d.;
 H. J. B. Chennell; S. C. Prior; W. G. Parks;
 F. Grant; U. A. Monck; F. P. Stone; H. W.
 Ridley; C. Clarke; A. O. Hogben; W. Gooding;
 F. P. Hialop; T. H. Harrison; H. S. Turner;
 A. Clements; H. Gilmore; J. G. Meanwell; S. D.
 Miller; J. L. Hooper; R. B. Crawley; A. D.
 Wenys; C. G. Belle £400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss M. Curtis £500 to £700
 Deputy Supts., Misses E. L. Ireland; J. M. Frabrook;
 E. M. Butterfill; H. M. Ridges; K. M. Frost £400 to £500

Staff Officers, Misses A. L. Heaton; A. D. de Gruchy,
 m.a.; N. M. Board; A. I. M. Sayle; E. E. Welch;
 R. J. Meagher; E. Tiddy; M. Thomson; I. D.
 Anderson; H. McKee; E. Brady; R. E. Allen;
 I. F. G. Strangways; M. G. Hogg; A. G. Perry;
 D. L. Hudson; N. M. A. Harbert £300 to £400

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Sir R. W. Woods, c.s. £1,500
 Assistant Solicitors, H. S. Pearce; D. A. Stroud, l.d. £1,000 to £1,200
 Chief Clerks, J. Okell; H. E. Gallaher, l.d.; C. T.
 Hallam; S. Johnson, l.d. £750 to £900
 Asst. Chief Clerks, J. Forbes Smith, m.a.; J. S.
 Raywood; I. S. Watts; B. Robson; G. Fraser; R. C.
 Easterbrook £500 to £600

Professional Clerks, E.V. Harrison; F. Hesketh, LL.B.; L. C. Thomas; S. Pemberton, LL.B.; A. A. R. Martin; A. E. Norrington, LL.B., S.C.L.; W. A. Hamerton; J. F. Brown; F. H. Plummer £330 to £500

Stores Department.

Controller, A. G. Tydemann, £1,300 to £1,500
Vice-Controller, R. Panahawee, £900 to £1,100
Asst. Controllers, Lt.-Col. H. A. Mann, O.B.E., M.C.; C. S. Gulliver, £800 to £900
Senior Staff Officers, W. M. Cooke, Major C. H. Crisp; L. W. Wright; J. M. Rusk; Capt. A. S. Rouse; B. D. Hurst; Maj. P. G. Bennell, T. H. Henderson London, £550 to £700; Birmingham, £495 to £630

Staff Officers, T. Wevell; H. Phillips; W. G. Potter; H. J. S. Bennett; G. T. Hensel; T. L. Adamson; H. E. Willmott; W. Mahon; A. W. Burt; Capt. A. Henth; W. P. Hines; H. J. Hall; P. Green; W. Souers; C. F. Ratcliff; A. F. Glover; R. Tunking; R. Crook; R. W. R. Cross, M.B.E.; D. P. Dell; R. C. Owen; H. A. Thomas; M. H. Hallett; R. G. Bennett; A. G. Fearon; H. A. Silcock; F. L. Hawkins; A. H. Oliver; S. H. Smith; A. Wells; F. J. Raynham; J. A. Willmot London, £400 to £500; Edinburgh, £380 to £475; Birmingham, £360 to £450.

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, E. J. Gages; R. Bell; C. H. C. Baillie; T. P. Hobbins, C.B.E.; A. O. Spafford, O.B.E.; C. A. Jackson; R. J. R. Measham, O.B.E.; J. T. Foxell; E. F. Nunn, J. W. Day, A. J. Barry; W. R. Storr, £360 to £500; P. W. McIntyre, £200 to £3,100

Asst. Surveyors, Lt. Col. D. K. Hopkins; T. W. McConnell; L. Hilde, M.B.E.; S. E. Sifton; T. B. Braund; A. S. Langlands; Lt.-Col. W. R. Roberts; S. H. Hunt; C. J. Miles, M.B.E.; E. B. Davies, M.C.; D. Spottiswoode; A. E. Stocker; G. P. Hall, W. H. Contis, G. T. Cairncross; J. Sweeney; H. V. Halloran; I. W. Nicholson; H. P. Bullock, M.C.; S. W. Campbell, P. W. Urben; J. Hale-Smith, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. H. H. Neveus, D.S.O. M.C.; D. Mackenzie, £550 to £700; H. L. Sealey, H. D. Wooster; F. N. Gosling, M.C. £600 to £750

Asst. Surveyors, and Class, J. Caldwell-Johnson; G. Muir, O.B.E.; J. Hale-Smith, O.B.E.; J. Evans; A. H. Wilson; C. R. Millen, M.C.; W. Langford, A. J. Ryan, W. H. Bloomfield, R. Hutchison, C. A. Blackmore; F. E. Price; R. H. Locke, J. R. E. Aitken; W. H. Macnaughton; S. H. Bates, W. H. Penny, S. H. Hend; L. J. Taylor; H. Hewitt; G. D. Frazer; W. K. Mackenzie, John Evans; L. M. Smith; A. Craswell; H. N. Pickering; J. S. Blake, E. A. Weir; W. A. Wolverson; S. Scott; F. W. Lister; D. C. H. Abbott; E. G. Hucker, £400 to £450; G. R. Parsons, H. F. Rodgers £400 to £475

Staff Officers, H. A. Harrop; A. F. Clarke, E. J. Atwood, A. Ackroyd, N. G. Stanbury; S. P. Gahagan; F. W. Essex; R. G. Gilbert; F. T. Holden; C. Chapman, £360 to £450, £400 to £500

Postmaster Surveyors.

Birmingham, Col. A. A. Jayne, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Bristol, Col. S. H. G. Dainton, O.B.E.; Leeds, V. R. Kenny; Liverpool, Lt.-Col. F. H. Kempe, M.C.; Manchester, J. G. Maddan, C.B.E.; Newcastle-on-Tyne, F. Ferguson; Sheffield, T. J. Hubbard; Glasgow, Lt.-Col. F. N. Westbury, O.B.E.; Belfast, A. J. Ardern.

General Post Office,

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Secretary, F. G. Milne £1,000 to £1,300
Principal Clerks, A. J. Turner; J. Robertson £350 to £650
Staff Officers, J. Kinloch, J. F. Calder, H. G. Bruce; J. Service, J. M. Harper, W. M. Smith (£400 to £500), £380 to £475
Solicitor, J. Richardson, W.E. £700 to £800
Accountant, W. Yule £600 to £700
Examiner, W. Hyslop £500 to £600
Book-keeper, A. Whitton £500 to £600
Staff Officers, W. W. Hignett, D. Thomson, J. Douglas; E. C. Johnstone; W. M. McIntosh; T. H. Shepley; W. Galloway £400 to £500

Controller (Postal and Telegraph District), J. Munnoch £700 to £800
Deputy do., A. C. S. Inglis £500 to £600
Asst. Controller (Postal), J. M. Mitchell £480 to £540
Asst. Controller (Telegraph), J. G. E. Hogg £480 to £540

POST OFFICE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Set up by the Postmaster-General in January, 1933, to act in a consultative capacity on matters of general Post Office policy, and to serve as a further connecting link between the Post Office and the public.

The Council.—Maj. Hon. J. J. Astor, M.P.; Sir Charles C. Barrie, K.B.E., M.P.; Herbert E. G. Beale; John Cliff; Sir George L. Courthope, Bt., M.P.; Ald. M. T. Davern; Sir Francis Goodenough, C.B.E.; Sir Enoch Hill; Ald. John H. Inskip; Ald. Sir Maurice Jenks, Bt., P.C.; Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P.; Lord Luke; Miss Isabel MacDonald; Sir Stanley Machin; Frederick J. Marquis; R. M. Holland Martin, C.B., J.S.A.; Hon. Dorothy Pickford; John W. Sutton.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 2.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, King, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1547. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. 226. Members of the Council must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g., the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, &c. The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. £6,000

Private Sec., Sir Geoffrey Fry, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., Viscount Inchinbrooke.

Parliamentary Sec., Geoffrey Lloyd, M.P. £1,000

Clerk of the Council, Secretary of the Cabinet and Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, C.B., C.M.G. £3,000

Deputy Clerk of the Council & Chief Clerk, Collin Smith, M.V.O., C.B.E. £200 to £1,000

Senior Clerk, E. C. F. Leadbitter £500 to £800

Staff Clerk, C. W. Lumley, I.S.O. £400 to £500

Cabinet Office.

Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 2.

Secretary, Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.

Private Sec., L. F. Burgis, C.M.G., M.V.O.

Deputy Secretary, Sir R. B. Howarth, C.B.E., C.B. Principal, W. D. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C. (seconded from the Treasury).

Committee of Imperial Defence.

Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 2.

Secretary, Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.

Assistant Secs., C. Longhurst, C.B.E.; Wing-Com. E. J. Hodsoll; Lt.-Col. N. C. Hind, M.C.; Com. C. C. A. Allen, M.C.; Lt.-Col. H. R. Pownall, D.S.O., M.C.

Confidential Clerk, Maj. W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E.

Economic Advisory Council.

Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 2.

Joint Secretaries, Hubert D. Henderson; A. F. Hemming, C.B.E.

Confidential Clerk, Capt. F. W. Rawlins, M.B.E.

Historical Section.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. Y. Daniel, C.B.E.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from various repositories. Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30. Saturdays

so to a. The Museum (open Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.) contains *Domesday Book* (a vellum volume) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086, and "Domesday Book," Lord Montague's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605), bull of Pope Clement VII. regarding Henry VIII as "Fidel Defensor" (1534), "Scrap of Paper," and many other documents of permanent interest.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Legality, A. E. Stamp, C.B., F.R.S. £5,400
Secretary, C. T. Flower, F.R.S. £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (not Class), M. H. Giuseppe, L.S.O., F.R.S.; J. H. W. Chapman; S. C. Ratcliffe, L.S.O.; M.C.B. Dawes, F.R.S.; C. H. Jenkinson, F.R.S.; J. J. O'Reilly; R. L. Atkinson, M.C.; C.M.B. Buckland; A. C. Wood, M.C.; D. L. Evans £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (not Class), K. H. Ledward; P. V. Davies; J. R. Crompton; J. H. Collingridge; H. C. Johnson; F. H. Silsbury, M.C.; H. N. Blakiston; Eve G. Potter; D. B. Wardle; C. K. S. Drew; L. C. Hector £500 to £900

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, A. E. Stamp, C.B., F.R.S.

CITY OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE, Guildhall, E.C. 4.

Contains charters of William the Conqueror, Henry II, and later Kings and Queens to 1837; ancient customs; *Magna Carta*; *Liberty of Antiqua Legibus*; and collections of Statutes, continuous series of judicial and administrative rolls and books from 1292 to present day; records of the Old Bailey and Guildhall Sessions from 1292 and financial records from the 16th century, together with numerous subsidiary series and miscellanea of historical interest. Regarded as the most complete collection of ancient municipal archives in existence. Readers' Room open Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m. to 4.45 p.m. (with certain exceptions).

Keeper of the City Records, The Town Clerk.

Deputy Keeper, H. E. Thomas, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

Assistant Clerk, P. E. Jones, LL.B.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,

Kingsway, W.C. 2.

(See also p. 350.)

Public Trustee, Sir Oswald R. A. Simpkin, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Assistant Public Trustees, J. H. Jacob, O.B.E. £5,500

Shuckburgh, C.B.E. £5,000 to £5,500

Acceptance Officer, E. A. Lowndes £500 to £900

Assistant Acceptance Officer, F. A. Coe £500 to £900

Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, R. R. Whitty £500 to £900

Trust Officers, R. F. Bailewell, F. F. Bowman; T. Castle; C. J. S. Cooke; G. Cooper-Willis; A. S. Ellison; A. R. Gale; A. E. Glover; R. B. Guy; R. Higson; F. W. Hirst, O.B.E.; W. M. Limb; A. G. Meares; A. G. Norris; S. A. Poynder; G. M. Rowland; C. J. Stenning; T. L. Sullivan; R. M. Thrupp; H. M. Wallace £500 to £900 and £900 to £900

Chief Clerk, J. S. Wilkes £550 to £700

Signing Officer, J. H. Higgins £500 to £700

Statistical Officer, G. R. Firth £500 to £900

Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss F. D. Garner, O.B.E. £350 to £500

Lady Visitor, Miss S. G. Clark £50 to £350

Chief Accountant, A. F. Day, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000

Assistant Chief Accountant, W. M. Fooking £750

Accountants, A. V. Craig; A. G. Feak; K. Hadden; T. B. Hunt; F. H. Maunders £500 to £900

Cashier, A. H. Cobbett £450 to £900

Income Tax Officer, C. L. Thompson £500 to £700

Investment Managers, W. Fuller Smith; F. H. Blore £500 to £1,000

Assistant Investment Managers, H. A. Barnett; G. H. Porter; S. A. Tansey; F. G. Turner £500 to £900

Securities Officer, F. W. Norledge, M.B.E. £500 to £700

Chief Property Adviser, H. H. Hadden, O.B.E., F.R.S. £700 to £1,000

Assistant Property Advisers, C. Bowes, F.R.S.; P. G. Cawley, F.R.S. £400 to £700

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Artwright House, Paragon

Deputy Public Trustee, T. M. Young £5,500 to £5,900

Principal Clerk, P. Archer, M.B.E. £700 to £900

Trust Officers, G. T. Coates; G. P. Seed; A. G. Taylor; A. A. Webster £500 to £700
Chief Accountant, F. E. Chapman £500 to £700
Accountant, W. R. Howrie £400 to £600
Chief Clerk, Property Section, E. A. Ashby £500 to £700
Chief Clerk, Securities do., H. Gregson £500 to £700
Staff Officer, R. Watson £350 to £550

(PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1867 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. During the financial year 1932-33 the Commissioners advanced loans amounting to £5,772,526. Of the total advanced out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £5,572,926 was for purposes of the Housing Acts.

The average rate of interest was:—

£ s. d.	per cent. in	1932-33
4 0 0	"	1931-32
4 15 0	"	1930-31
4 17 12	"	1929-30
5 0 0	"	1928-29
5 0 0	"	1927-28
4 19 5	"	1926-27
4 15 10	"	1925-26

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Hunsdon unpag.

Deputy-Chairman, Laurence Currie unpag.

Secretary, H. G. H. Barnes £5,500

Asst. Secretary (Legal), D. F. Buckley £500 to £900

Asst. do. and Chief Clerk, W. F. Thomas £500 to £900

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty were incorporated in 1704 by Royal Charter. For many years they made capital grants to poor living, mainly for augmentation, and often to meet benefactions of equal or greater amount, but since 1907 they have ceased to make grants for augmentation. The total benefactions and grants since the establishment of the Corporation amounted at the end of 1932 to £3,912,423 11s. 3d. The Governors now make grants to benefactors not exceeding £500 in net annual value, for the purpose of assisting the incumbents to meet their annual payments for dilapidations, as well as grants for improvements to parsonage houses and the purchase of fixtures therein. The total amount of the grants for the year 1932 was £7,775 6s. 6d. in respect of 992 benefices. The Governors are the central authority under the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Measures, 1923 and 1929, under which they disbursed £570,607 19s. in 1932; and under the Tithe Act, 1925, and the Tithe (Administration of Trusts) Measure, 1928, they are responsible for the collection and disbursement of ecclesiastical tithe rent-charge and other payments in lieu of tithe in England. In 1932 they disbursed £5,000,977 3s. under the two last-mentioned Statutes. Many other statutory duties are carried out by them and they are the trustees of endowment funds for a large number of benefices. The Governors include the Archbishops, Bishops and many other ex-officio ecclesiastical and lay persons. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the Chairman of the Corporation, and Mr George Middleton, First Church Estates Commissioner to the Ecclesiastical Commission, is the Chairman of the Finance and Estates Committee. The annual Report and Accounts are presented to Parliament. A short account of the history and activities of the Corporation has recently been published.

Secretary and Treasurer, F. G. Hughes.

Principal Assistant Secretary, W. G. Hannah.

Second Asst. Secretary, D. F. Smeaton.

Head of Tithe Division, C. S. Amaden.

Deputy do. J. R. Brumfit.

Solicitor, E. J. Hare.

Asst. Solicitors, N. B. Oldham; L. R. C. Cornford.

Architect, Martin Skinner.

Asst. Architect, A. P. Lay.

Chief Accountant, H. R. Ford.

Asst. Accountant, M. L. Warren.

Accountant (Tithe Accounts), C. G. Harris.

Asst. Accountant (Tithe Accounts), D. F. Herring.

Asst. Heads of Divisions, W. F. Smith; W. Hol-

lard; S. D. Knight; G. C. Baird; J. H. Hardman;

W. J. Gimson.

Higher Executive Officers, F. E. Willott; R. E. Darby; F. W. Eatherley; S. B. Wood; A. Fraser; C. Needell; S. C. Grimes; W. E. Tickner.

RAILWAY ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

AND

ANGLO-SCOTTISH RAILWAYS ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY.

32 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. 1.

The *Railways (Valuation for Rating) Act, 1920*, applies the principle of valuation in *commiso* to the valuation for rating of the undertakings of the four amalgamated railway companies, so far as they are situate in England and Wales, and of the Metropolitan Railway Company (now included in the London Passenger Transport Board); the Act may be applied (by Scheme) to the undertaking of any other Railway Company. The valuation of railway hereditaments for local rates in England and Wales will in future be determined by the Railway Assessment Authority set up under the Act, and not by the local Rating Authorities and Assessment Committees. The Act also provides for the setting up of an Anglo-Scottish Railway Assessment Authority (called the "Joint Authority") whose function is to apportion the greater part of the receipts of the two amalgamated railway companies operating in England and in Scotland (viz. L.M.S. and L.N.E.R.) between these two countries.

Chairman of the Railway Assessment Authority and of the Joint Authority, Joshua Scholesfield, K.C.
Clerk of the Railway Assessment Authority and of the Joint Authority, A. E. Joll.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

25 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1923, amended by an Order in Council dated February 6, 1926, to direct, subject to such conditions as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, the application of any sums of money appropriated by Parliament for the organisation and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Committee consists of the holders for the time being of certain Ministerial offices. The Order in Council also appointed an Advisory Council on the proposals for researches stand referred. By Charter dated November 23, 1926, amended by a supplemental Charter dated April 27, 1928, the members of the Committee of the Privy Council were created a Body Corporate under the name of "The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research" to hold and dispose of money and other property for the purposes of the Committee. On December 15, 1926, a separate Department, having its own Parliamentary Vote, was created for the service of the Committee.

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1923-24 amounts to £57,281, an increase of £41,000 on the same estimate for 1922-23. The gross estimate amounts to £66,970. Headquarters administration, £29,049; Grants for Research, £22,500; Research Work and Research Establishments (except Geological Survey and Museum), £50,000; Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology, £67,212.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.

Advisory Council, Lord Rutherford of Nelson, O.M., D.S.C., F.R.S., F.R.C. (Chairman); Sir Arthur Holford, Bt., K.C.B.; Sir William H. Bragg, O.M., K.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.; E. J. Butler, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.C., M.R., F.R.S.; A. C. G. Ekerton, F.R.S.; Professor A. Fowler, D.S.C., F.R.S.; Sir Clement D. M. Hindley, K.C.I.F., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.F., M.I.R. (Ind.); Kenneth Lee, L.D.; Lord Rayleigh, K.C.B., F.R.S.; T. Franks, L.D., F.R.S., F.R.C. (Vice-Chairman); T. J. S. B. Sibly, D.S.C., F.R.S., F.R.C. (Secretary to the Council); Sir Frank E. Smith, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., L.D., Sec.R.S.

Headquarters Staff.

Secretary, Sir Frank E. Smith, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., L.D., Sec.R.S. £2,200

Private Secretary, G. R. D. Hogg.

Assistant Secy, L. S. Lloyd, C.B., £1,300; A. L. Hetherington, L.C., £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, L. C. Bromley; O. E. Brown, W. A. M. Murray; R. O. Oakley; P. J. Wheldon, O.M., (Establishment Officer) £700 to £800

Administrative Officers, I. G. Evans; G. R. D. Hogg £650 to £750

Records Officer, C. A. Spencer £500 to £600
Asst. Records Officer, H. J. Dowden £300 to £400
Senior Staff Officer, C. D. James £500 to £600
Staff Officers, W. F. Law, £400 to £500; Miss M. Robb £300 to £400

Higher Grade Clerks, W. H. Bowis; L. W. Crawford; W. A. Macdonald; F. W. Smith; J. Williamson £300 to £400

Building Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir Raymond Unwin, a.rech., F.R.I.B.A.

Building Research Station.

Bucknalls, Garston, near Watford.

Director of Research, R. E. Stradling, M.C., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.Inst.C.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Director, R. H. Willdon £800 to £1,000

Assistant to the Director, A. Zukman £500 to £750

Senior Scientific Officers, R. Bakewell; A. S. Duffin; W. H. Glanville, D.Sc. £500 to £600

Scientific Officers, H. E. Beckett; D. G. R. Bonnell, Ph.D.; F. L. Brady; A. D. Cowper; N. Duvay; R. Fitzmaurice; F. M. Lea; R. J. Schaffer; F. L. Shipman; C. M. Watkins, Ph.D., £500 to £650;

G. E. Bossey, L. F. Cooling; F. E. Jones, H. M. Llewellyn; A. J. Newport £350 to £500

Assistant J. F. J. McConnell £300 to £400

Accountant, Miss E. A. Leighton .. £300 to £400

Chemical Research.

Chairman of Board, N. V. Sidgwick, O.M., D.S.C., F.R.S.
Chemical Research Laboratory.

Teddington, Middlesex.

Director of Research, Prof. G. T. Morgan, O.M., D.S.C., F.R.S. £1,800

Principal Scientific Officer, G. D. Hough, D.Sc. £1,000

Senior Scientific Officers, D. D. Pratt, Ph.D.; R. Taylor; A. C. Thayer, Ph.D. £500 to £600

Scientific Officers, W. H. J. Vernon, D.Sc., Ph.D., £350 to £500; H. J. Bunker; K. R. Bullin; H. Ingleson, Ph.D.; R. N. Johnson; J. G. Mitchell, Ph.D., £350 to £450; F. H. Bursall; E. A. Coulson, Ph.D.; G. R. Davies, D.Sc., Ph.D.; N. Hardy, Ph.D.; A. R. Lee, Ph.D.; N. J. L. McGowan; A. E. J. Pette; E. Walton, Ph.D., £350 to £500; Miss J. Stewart, Ph.D. £250 to £375

Assistant I, H. Tongue £300 to £400

Higher Grade Clerk, F. H. Bell £300 to £400

Food Investigation.

Chairman of Board, Sir Joseph G. Brodthick, J.P.
Director of Food Investigation, Sir William B. Hardy, D.S.C., L.D., F.R.S.

Assistant Director, F. Barnard, D.Sc. £700 to £900

Low Temperature Research Station.

Downing Street, Cambridge

Superintendent, Sir William B. Hardy, D.Sc., L.D., F.R.S. (Inclusive) £1,350

Principal Scientific Officer, F. Kidd, D.Sc. £650 to £750

Senior Scientific Officers, E. H. Callow, Ph.D., T. Moran, D.Sc., Ph.D.; T. N. Morris; J. J. Pond; A. J. Smith, Ph.D. £500 to £600

Scientific Officers, J. Barker, Ph.D.; J. Brooks, Ph.D.; J. M. Bryan; E. C. Smith, Ph.D., £350 to £450;

R. Gane, Ph.D.; R. B. Haines, Ph.D.; C. H. Lea, Ph.D.; R. G. Tomkins, Ph.D. £350 to £500

Torry Research Station.

Aberdeen.

Superintendent, A. Lumley £600 to £800

Scientific Officers, G. A. Racy, Ph.D., £300 to £400;

J. A. Lovern, Ph.D., £350 to £450; Miss M. Stewart, Ph.D. £250 to £375

Dutton Laboratory.

East Malling, near Maidstone, Kent.

Principal Scientific Officer, C. Woot, D.Sc. £650 to £750

Scientific Officer, J. K. Hardy £350 to £450

Forest Products Research.

Chairman of Board, Principal Sir James C. Irvine, C.B.E., D.S.C., L.D., F.R.S.

Forest Products Research Laboratory.

Pinsons Ribworth, Bucks.

Director of Research, W. A. Robertson £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Director, F. M. Oliphant £600 to £750
Administration Officer, A. R. H. Cox £500 to £600
Timber Mechanics Officer, C. J. Chaplin

Timber Utilization Officer, Major J. R. Cragrove,
 D.S.O., M.C. (inclusive) £900 to £990
Principal Scientific Officer, S. P. C. Stullwell

Senior Scientific Officer, K. St. G. Cartwright £500 to £750

Scientific Officers, W. W. Barkas, J. Bryan; W. G. Campbell, R. C. Fisher, rh. p.; P. Harris; B. J. Rendle, £350 to £450; Miss M. H. O'Dwyer, rh. p., £275 to £350; F. R. Armstrong; R. G. Bateson; F. R. Cann; S. H. Clarke; W. P. K. Findlay; R. A. G. Knight; J. Latham; E. A. Parkin; E. D. van Rost, H. A. Richardson, £350 to £350; Miss C. B. Pottifer £225 to £275
Assistant I, H. E. Kinus £300 to £400
Temporary Assistant, A. N. David

Higher Grade Clerk, L. Forbes £300 to £400

Fuel Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir Harold Hartley, C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.

Director of Research, F. S. Sinnott, M.B.E., D.Sc. £1,500
Assistant to the Director, Maj. E. O. Henri

Fuel Research Station.

Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich, S.E. 10.
Chief Engineer, Eng. Capt. J. F. Shaw, M.C. £1,500
Chief Chemist, J. G. King, rh. p. £650 to £750

Senior Scientific Officers, A. T. Barber; A. Blackie; T. F. Hurley; D. McDougal; A. B. Manning, rh. p. £500 to £600

Scientific Officers, W. E. Baker; D. T. Davies, rh. p.; L. Horton, rh. p.; R. A. Taylor; F. A. Williams, rh. p., £350 to £450; H. Bardgett; J. H. G. Carille; R. Cook; R. Dickinson; A. C. Marles; H. E. Newall; J. Rogers; A. H. Taylor, M.B.E.; W. J. Walker, rh. p.; E. T. Wilkins, £350 to £350; Miss F. M. E. Shepherd £225 to £275

Assistant I, C. W. G. Ockelford £300 to £400
Staff Officer, C. B. Fitzgerald £400 to £500

Physical and Chemical Survey of National Coal Resources.

Senior Scientific Officers, L. Slater, rh. p. (Sheffield); W. J. Skilling (Hull), rh. p. £500 to £600

Scientific Officers, A. Dawe (Nottingham); D. Hicks (Trafford); J. H. Jones, rh. p. (Newcastle); A. M. Wandless (Leeds), £350 to £450; H. Berry (Newcastle); J. R. Campbell, rh. p. (Glasgow); J. O'N. Millott (Stoke-on-Trent); F. Scarr (Birmingham) £350 to £350

Radio Research.

Chairman of Board, Lt.-Col. A. G. Lee, O.B.E., M.C., M.B.E.

Radio Research Station

Slough, Bucks.
(Staff included under National Physical Laboratory Radio Department)

Road Research.

Chairman of Board, Major F. C. Cook, D.S.O., M.C., M.Inst.C.E.

Director of Research, R. E. Stradling, M.C., D.Sc., rh. p., M.Inst.C.E.

Road Research Laboratory

Harmondsworth, West Drayton, Middlesex.
Principal Scientific Officer, R. G. C. Bateson

Senior Scientific Officer, A. G. Tarrant £650 to £750
Scientific Officers, G. Bird; T. J. Lonsdale, rh. p.; R. Preston; F. W. Sparks £350 to £350

Water Pollution Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir R. Robertson, B.E., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

Director of Research, H. T. Calvert, M.B.E., rh. p., F.I.C. (part time)

Assistant Director, A. Parker, D.Sc. £800 to £900

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology.

Head Offices, Jernyn Street, London, S.W. 1, and Southpark, 19, Grange Terrace, Edinburgh (Branch Offices at Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and York)

The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1830; it was under the Science and Art Department from 1833 till 1900, when that Department became merged in the Board of Education. On Nov. 1, 1909, the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The normal work of the Survey includes the preparation of geological maps and memoirs dealing with the general survey of the country and with various economic aspects of that survey. The Museum of Practical Geology conserves and exhibits rocks, minerals and fossils which afford evidence for the published records of the survey or illustrate that survey. It is also a function of the Museum to exhibit economic minerals from all parts of the world, and especially Great Britain.

Chairman of Geological Survey Board, T. Franklin Sibly, D.Sc., LL.D.

Director of Survey and Museum, Sir John S. Flett, M.B., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,500 to £1,500

Assistant to Director, B. Smith, sc.d., F.R.S. (England); M. Macgregor, D.Sc. (Scotland) £800 to £900

District Geologists, C. E. N. Bromhead, R. G. Carruthers; H. Dewey; C. H. Dinham; T. Eastwood; F. L. Kitchin, sc.d., rh. p., F.R.S. (Palaeontology); J. E. Richey, M.C.; H. H. Thomas, sc.d., F.R.S. (Petrography); G. V. Wilson; W. B. Wright, sc.d. £500 to £500

Senior Geologists, G. A. Burnett; C. P. Chatwin; H. G. Dines; E. E. L. Dixon; A. Fowler; D. Haldane; J. Phenister, D.Sc.; R. W. Pocock, D.Sc.; J. Pringle, D.Sc.; T. Robertson, rh. p.; R. L. Sherlock, D.Sc.; B. Simpson, D.Sc.; F. M. Trotter, D.Sc.; J. H. Whitehead; D. A. Wright, rh. p. £450 to £550

Geologists, J. K. Allan; W. Anderson; S. Budge; B. Crookall, D.Sc.; rh. p.; F. H. Edmunds; W. N. Edwards; V. A. Eyles; S. E. Hollingworth, D.Sc.; R. C. B. Jones, M.C.; W. Q. Kennedy, D.Sc.; J. Knox; W. Lloyd; A. G. Macgregor, M.C.; G. H. Mitchell, rh. p.; W. C. C. Rose; J. V. Stephens; G. J. Stubblefield, rh. p.; L. H. Tonks; F. B. A. Welch, rh. p. £350 to £450

Higher Grade Clerk, P. A. Friaby £300 to £400

Superintendents of Maps, A. E. N. Haynes; G. G. Torkington £500 to £500

Museum of Practical Geology,

Jernyn Street, London, S.W. 1.

Curator and Librarian, W. F. P. McLintock, D.Sc.

Asst. Curator, A. F. Halliwell, sc.d. £450 to £550

Asst. Librarian, (vacant).

The National Physical Laboratory, founded

Teddington, Middlesex

The National Physical Laboratory was founded in the year 1900 as a public institution for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants. The Laboratory comprises eight main sections:—(1) Physics; (2) Electricity; (3) Radio; (4) Metrology; (5) Engineering; (6) Aerodynamics; (7) Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry; (8) The William Fronde Laboratory.

Chairman of the General Board and Executive Committee, The President of the Royal Society.

Vice-Chairman of General Board and Executive Committee, Lord Rayleigh, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Director, Sir Joseph Peto, B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,500

Secretary, W. F. Higgins £850

Assistant to the Secretary, J. W. Christelow £500 to £600

Accountant, G. E. Bailey £725

Staff Officer, W. J. Gower £400 to £500

Higher Grade Clerks, F. H. Durham; J. May; H. Shepherd £300 to £400

Physics Department.

Superintendent, G. W. Kaye, D.Sc., D.Phil., D.Sc. £800 to £1,000

Principal Scientific Officers, A. H. Davis, D.Sc.; E. Griffiths, D.Sc., F.R.S.; T. Smith, F.R.S. £650 to £750

Senior Scientific Officers, J. S. Anderson, D.Sc.; J. Guild; F. H. Schofield, D.Sc.; G. Shearer, D.Sc. £500 to £600

Scientific Officers, J. H. Aubrey; J. Backhurst; N. Fleming; J. A. Hall; D. S. Perfect, £350 to £450; G. H. Aston; G. E. Bell; W. Hinks; R. Donaldson; E. J. Evans; A. E. Knowler; W. E. T. Perry; R. W. Powell; M. de Selincourt; J. Thewlis; C. Wainwright; W. A. Wood £350 to £350

Assistant I, A. G. Williams, m.a., £300 to £450
Principal Observers, G. Baddeley; A. C. Cooper
£305 to £350

Electricity Department.

Superintendent, F. H. Rayner, s.d., £500 to £1,000
Principal Scientific Officer, J. W. T. Walsh, n.a.,

£500 to £750
p.s.c. I, R. S. J. Spillbury, £500 to £600

Scientific Officers, H. C. Booth; I. J. Collier; R. Davis;
T. H. Harrison; T. F. Higgins; T. I. Jones; J. E. P. I.
Vigoureux; C. K. Webb, £350 to £450; A. H. M.
Arnold; G. W. Bowdler; R. H. Crawford; A. Felton;
C. J. W. Greaveson; J. S. Preston; R. Rushton;
W. G. Standing; W. S. Stiles; W. H. Ward

Assistants I, W. Barna; W. H. Eastland

Principal Observer, W. H. H. Brookes, £305 to £350

Radio Department.

Superintendent, R. A. Watson Watt, £500 to £750

Senior Scientific Officers, J. F. Hord; R. L. Smith
Rose, p.s.c., r.h.d., £500 to £600

Scientific Officers, R. H. Barfield, £300 to £400; F. H.
Bainbridge Bell; F. M. Colebrook; H. A. Thomas,
£350 to £450; S. R. Chapman; J. S. McPetrie, £450
to £550; Miss M. Taylor, r.h.d., £255 to £375

Metrology Department.

Superintendent, J. E. Sears, c.s.e., £1,300

Principal Scientific Officer, S. W. Attwell, m.a.,

£500 to £750

m.a., v. s.c.; G. A. Tomlinson, p.s.c., £500 to £600

Scientific Officers, H. P. Bloxam, J. S. Clark, £350 to
£500; H. Barrell; W. H. Johnson, W. G. Ridge,
£350 to £450; P. H. Bigg; D. Clayton; J. C.
Evans, r.h.d., £500 to £650

Assistant I, H. A. Dear, £300 to £400

Higher Grade Clerk, E. C. Cook, £300 to £400

Engineering Department.

Superintendent, H. J. Gough, m.a., d.s.c., p.h.d., r.a.s.,

Principal Scientific Officers, A. Balloy; C. Jakeman

£500 to £750

Senior Scientific Officers, R. W. Fenning, m.a.;

G. A. Hankins, d.s.c., £500 to £600

Scientific Officers, H. J. Tapwell, £350 to £500; J.
Bradley; H. E. Smith, £350 to £450; F. Aughtie;
W. D. Brown; W. F. Cope; H. L. Cox; R. Houghton;
C. E. Phillips; D. G. Sowth; S. A. Wood

£500 to £650

Assistant I, H. A. Dear, £300 to £400

Aerodynamics Department.

Superintendent, E. F. Relf, £500 to £7,000

Principal Scientific Officers, A. Page; J. L. Naylor

£500 to £750

Senior Scientific Officers, L. W. Bryant; W. L. Cowley;

R. A. Frazer; H. B. Irving; R. Jones, d.s.c.; G.
Lavender; I. F. G. Simmons, £500 to £600

Scientific Officers, A. S. Batson; C. N. H. Lock;

E. Ower, £350 to £500; H. Bateman; W. J. Duncan;

H. C. Townsend; D. H. Williams, £350 to £450;

V. M. Fulkner; A. S. Halliday, r.h.d.; H. Warden

£500 to £650

Assistant I, T. H. Fowster, £300 to £400

Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical

Chemistry.

Superintendent, C. H. Desch, d.s.c., r.a.s., £1,300

Principal Scientific Officers, S. L. Archbutt; J. L.

Haughton, d.s.c., £500 to £750

Senior Scientific Officers, G. Barr, d.s.c.; C. H. M.

Jenkins, d.s.c.; W. H. Withey, £500 to £600

Scientific Officers, F. Adecock, m.a.; I. L. Bircum-

shaw; Miss M. L. V. Gayley, d.s.c.; J. D. Grogan;

T. E. Rooney; V. H. Skott; P. G. Ward, £350 to

£500; Miss L. H. Hadfield; G. D. Preston; W. E.

Pythorich; H. A. Sloman; N. P. Tucker; D. Turner,

£350 to £450; M. L. Becker; C. A. Bristow; G. A.

Mellor; W. P. Rees; T. H. Schofield, £500 to £650

The William Fraude Laboratory.

Superintendent, G. S. Baker, o.n.s., m.a., m.a., £1,300

Principal Scientific Officer, J. L. P. Kent, m.a., m.a.,

£500 to £650

Scientific Officers, W. C. B. Wigley, £350 to £450; G. H.

Bottomley; J. F. C. Conn; G. Hughes; F. H. Todd

£500 to £650

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1881.

Offices, 1, Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Rd., S.W. 7.

[Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition of 1881. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.]

President of the Royal Commission, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, r.a.

Chairman, Board of Management, The Lord Macmillan, l.l.n.

Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Richard Glasbrook, r.a.s., r.a.s.

Secretary to Commissioners, Evelyn Shaw, c.v.o.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

Sanctuary Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 2.

The National Savings Movement is directed in England and Wales by the National Savings Committee.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is Patron of the Movement, and in Scotland by the Scottish Savings Committee.

The members of the National Savings Committee are appointed by the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and include twelve representatives elected annually by the voluntary workers in the National Savings Movement and also representatives of such State Departments and other institutions as have a special interest in the promotion of popular thrift.

In its origin, the National Savings Committee goes back to the National War Savings Committee set up in 1915 to help in the financing of the Great War.

An important part of the organisation of the National Savings Movement is the Savings Association—a voluntarily conducted savings club for the purchase of National Savings Certificates by instalments.

At the end of September, 1933, there were 32,990 of these Associations at work. Savings Associations in the various areas of the country are usually attached to the Local Savings Committees of the areas, these Committees being the links between Savings Associations and the National Savings Committee.

The total number of Savings Certificates sold from their first issue in February, 1926, to August 31, 1933, was 1,129,487,527 (excluding Certificates of Conversion Issue), their cash value being £93,199,753.

The amount, including accrued interest, remaining to the credit of investors in Savings Certificates on that date was approximately £49,000,000.

On April 1, 1932, the price of the Savings Certificate was raised from 12s. 6d. to 12s., the maturity value remaining 10s. (On October 1, 1932, the maturity value was reduced to 9s.).

The sale of Savings Certificates was suspended from the night of June 30, 1932, on the announcement of the proposals of the Conversion of Five per Cent. War Loan.

A new issue was put on sale on August 1, 1932, at a purchase price of 10s., attaining a value of 3s. in 12 years.

A further change was made on June 1, 1933, the purchase price remaining 10s., but the value of 3s. being reached in 12 years.

President, Sir Robert M. Kindersley, o.s.e.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Lord Mottistone, c.m., c.m.g., d.s.o., t.p.

Vice-Chairmen, Sir T. G. Chambers, r.a.s.; T. Lennox Gilmour.

Sec., Evan Hughes, c.s.e., £1,000 to £1,500

Chief Commissioners, R. D. Kingham, o.s.e., £500 to £600; Miss E. N. Macrae, m.a., £500 to £750

Senior Clerk (Accountant), G. W. Large, £500 to £600

Commissioners, L. H. Beesley; H. J. Clare; G. G. L. Cruickshank; P. J. C. Dalnaby; Miss D. Deane;

D. T. Evans, m.c.; P. F. Hone, d.s.o., m.c.; E. C. H. Jones; W. F. MacDonald; E. W. Stanger, o.s.e.;

T. E. Woollam, £500 to £600

Publicity Officer, J. O. Francis, £500 to £600

Executive Officers (Higher Grade), W. E. Barton; H. C. Birch; S. D. Charles, m.o.; H. C. Hawkins; Miss

E. G. D. Looker, £400 to £500

SCOTTISH SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

122 George Street, Edinburgh.

President, The Duke of Atholl, r.t., o.c.v.o., c.s., d.s.o.

Chairman, (vacant)

Secretary, J. L. Wells, o.s.e., £600 to £750

§ For Salaries see note, p. 279.

SCOTTISH OFFICE.

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W. 1 (Whitehall 7464);
and 9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Secretary of State, Rt. Hon Sir Godfrey Collins, C.B. & M.P.	£2,000
Private Sec. D. Milne	£1,500
Do (Party), C. M. Barclay-Harvey, M.P.	unp.
Under-Secretary of State, J. Jeffrey, C.B. & M.P.	£2,000
Private Sec. P. J. Spratt	£150
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, A. Noel Skelton, M.P.	£1,500
Private Sec. C. Cunningham	£150
Do (Party), Lord Dunsingh, M.P.	unp.
Asst. Under-Secretary of State, P. J. G. Rose, C.B.	£1,500 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, P. R. Laird; R. N. Duke, M.P., M.C.; J. E. de Wailloville	£1,000 to £1,500
Principal Asst. Sec. C. F. Stewart, T. D. D.	£1,000
Fairgrieve, M.C.; D. Milne; T. McQ. Walker; H. Crow; H. J. Chenle; W. S. Murrie	£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, C. C. Cunningham, J. B. W. Armstrong; J. Anderson; B. D. Fraser, I. B. Macdonald-Ross	£500 to £500
Staff Clerks, P. J. Spratt, W. Hansford, E. G. O'ford; C. G. R. H. Jacques	£500 to £500
Connex to the Secretary of State, P. F. Wood, C.B., M.C.; M. G. Fisher, Adv.	£500 to £500
Inspector of Anatomy, Sir Norman Walker, M.D.	£200
Do, Constabulary, Brig.-Gen. R. M. Dudgeon, M.P., M.C.	£800 to £1,000
Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland, John Alex. King.	£500 to £500

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W. 1; Gorse
Street, Hollowood, Lancs.; 123a George Street,
Edinburgh; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
Custom House, Belfast.

Publications Sale Office:—

Relief.—Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2;
26, York Street, Manchester; 220, George
Street, Edinburgh; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent,
Cardiff; 15, Donegal Square West, Belfast.
Wholesale.—Cornwall House, Stamford Street,
S.E. 1; 220, George Street, Edinburgh.

H. M. Stationery Office was established in 1782, and
among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to
Government Departments, and the superintendence and
control of Government printing, &c. contracts. The
Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of
Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copyright
in all Government publications. The amount
estimated to pay the salaries, wages, &c. in 1933-34 was
£349,713.

Controller, W. R. Codling, C.B. & M.P., C.B.E.	£1,500
Private Sec. J. G. Hughes-Roberts, M.P.	£1,000
Deputy-Controller, Lt.-Col. N. G. Scorgie, C.B.E., M.P.	£1,000
Establishment Officer, J. B. Gotta, C.B.E.	£700 to £900
Registrar, C. F. S. Plumley	£400 to £500
Director of Accounts, A. L. Sercech, M.P.	£700 to £900
Director of Publications, E. W. E. Liddington, O.B.E.	£500 to £500
Director of Supplies, G. McIsaac	£500 to £500
Director of Duplicating and Distributing, E. H. Chapman, M.P.	£500 to £500
Director of Mechanical Accounting, S. F. Lovatt	£700
Director of Printing and Binding, D. S. Todd, M.A.	£500 to £500
General Manager of Printing Works, A. J. Biggs, O.B.E.	£850
Receiver, F. C. Bateman, M.P.	£500 to £500
Supt. Northern Branch, H. A. White	£500 to £500
Supt. Edinburgh Branch, R. J. Palmer	£500 to £500
Supt. Belfast Branch, T. C. D. Evans	£400 to £500
Officer in Charge, Cardiff Branch, W. S. Fox	£300 to £400
Deputy and Assistant Heads of Divisions, &c., L. W. Hill, £500 to £550; Capt. A. Hammond; J. F. Stevenson, M.P.; M. Newham; L. C. Dashiell (Techniques); R. B. Whitehead; J. Stone, M.A.; F. Bridges	£500 to £500
Chief Examiner of Printing and Binding Accounts, G. W. Riley, M.A.	£500 to £500

Staff Officers (Clerical) C. H. Stranger; W. J. Langman;
C. F. S. Plumley; H. G. Pearce; E. Phillips;
E. C. Briggs, M.C.; J. A. Wright, M.P., M.A.; G. P.
Thomson; H. Goodall; C. Lawton; W. Hawkins;
R. M. Griffiths; A. E. W. Rumbold; T. C. D. Evans;
P. H. J. Dover (acting); C. G. Shaw; J. Paterson;
E. A. Dawe; W. G. Cowell; H. E. Wade; A. G.
Petley; C. B. Thornton; W. J. T. Archer

Clerks, Higher Grade, A. L. Harris; A. Crad-
duck; R. J. S. Webber; B. S. Baker; M. W.
Womack; E. W. Ede; J. G. Hughes-Roberts;
W. G. G. Allard; W. Cox; Ryder; H. G.
Smith; G. A. Ogle; W. J. Milnor; W. S. Slater;
R. E. White (unestablished); D. Campbell;
A. W. Liddington; S. H. Packer; W. N. Forrest;
R. A. Williams; C. G. Glen; W. G. Smyth; R. P.
Roberts; C. S. Walker; F. G. Brittan; H. C. S.
Cornes; E. W. Vessey; F. H. Nunn; D. J. Jenkins;
G. R. Purdie; C. A. J. Argout; C. H. Legg; H.
Pontiu; *A. C. Brown; *H. J. Blowitz; *C. S. Dey;
*F. R. Cowell, B.A. & M.C. (Econ.); *A. F. Baldwin

Technical Clerks, Higher Grade, F. E. Cawley, W.F.P.
Stockham; T. Brimelow; H. C. Tuckey; C. A. G.
Biggs; F. E. Sewell; C. J. Bruce; G. A. Eddon; E. D.
Gardner; R. C. Brimelow; J. Jackson; W. G.
W. C. Petley; T. Smith; W. Broadbent; F. R. D.
Horn; G. Gardiner; J. O. Farrow; E. W. Hallam;
O. G. Williams

Examiners of Paper and Office Requisites, H. A.
Bromley; H. W. Foreman

Supplementary Executive Officers, E. E. Nicholls;
W. R. Griffiths; F. W. S. Hattam; C. W. Brown; H.
G. Williams

Technical Adviser—Cinematography, E. Foxen-
Cooper (unestablished)

THAMES CONSERVANCY.

2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

The Conservancy of the River Thames was granted to
the Lord Mayor of London 1413, and the first
Conservators in 1417, the powers being reconstituted in
1594. The Port of London Act, 1908, took over as from
March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the
Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington.
In 1924 the various Acts relating to the Conservators
were repealed and a consolidating Act (The Thames
Conservancy Act, 1924) was passed. The Conservators
are also the Drainage Board of the Thames (Tatchment
Area).

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.G., &c. &c. &c.
Vice-Chairman, Charles G. Field, J.P.
Secretary, F. W. Geary.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Headquarters, Great George Street, S.W. 1; Bank-
ruptcy Dept., 20, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1;
General Register and Record Office of Shipping and
Seamen, Tower Hill, E.C. 3; Gas Administration and
Standards Dept., 6 & 7, Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1;
Census of Production Office, 80, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
(See also Dept. of Overseas Trade, and Patent Office.)

A Council for Trade and Plantations was instituted by
King Charles II. in 1660. This paid Council was abolished
in 1782, and in 1786 a Committee of the Council on Trade
(which, unlike the other Council Committees, had a
President of its own) was appointed. The President of
the Board of Trade, as at present constituted, controls
the Department principally responsible for matters
relating to trade and industry. The Board is concerned
with international, commercial, and industrial policy
and administers certain statutes including those re-
lating to merchant shipping and seamen, bankruptcy,
joint stock companies, gas, &c. industries, mer-
chandise marks, cinematograph films, weights and
measures, patents, designs, trade marks and copy-
right, and mines and quarries. It administers the
Coastguard, and also exercises control over the
principal lighthouse authorities of the country, and
over the construction of works on tidal lands. It
collects and publishes statistics of the trade and
industry, shipping and navigation of this country,
its Dominions and Protectorates, and foreign coun-
tries, as well as particulars of customs tariffs,
regulations &c., and publishes a weekly journal of

* Acting.

commercial information. The Food Council is attached to this department. The Department arranges the provision of all sea transport required for the conveyance of personnel and stores by the fighting services and other Government Departments. The Clearing Office for Enemy Debts, a temporary Department, is under the charge of the Board of Trade. Jointly with the Foreign Office the Board of Trade controls the Overseas Trade Department.

President, Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P. £5,500
Private Secs. W. B. Brown, C.B.E.; J. R. C. Helmore, P.C. do, Geoffrey Peto, C.B.E., M.P. unpaid
Personal Private Sec. Miss R. Miller unpaid
Parliamentary Sec. E. L. Burgin, L.D., M.P. £1,500
Private Sec. W. G. Weston.
Parly do. J. A. L. Duncan, M.P. unpaid

Additional Parliamentary Secretaries

(x) *Overseas Trade*, Lt.-Col. J. Colville, J.P., M.P. £5,000
Private Secs. A. G. White (Board of Trade); E. L. Mercer (Dept. of Overseas Trade).
Parly do. Harold Micholl, F.R.S., M.P. unpaid
 (y) *Mines* Ernest Brown, C.B.E., M.P. £1,500
Private Sec. H. G. Gunn.
Parliamentary do. Dr Sidney J. Peters, M.P. unpaid
Chief Economic Adviser to H.M. Govt., Sir Frederick W. Leith-Ross, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. £3,000
Private Sec. Miss N. F. E. Cracknell, M.P.
Chief Industrial Adviser to H.M. Govt., Sir Horace J. Wilson, C.B.E., C.B., C.V.O. £3,000
Private Sec. H. Beer.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Horace P. Hamilton, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec. R. J. W. Stacy.
Second Sec. Sir Henry Fountain, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,500
Under Secs. E. J. Foley, C.B.; E. H. Hodgson, C.B., O.B.E. £1,750

Heads of Departments.

Mines, Sir Alfred Faulkner, C.B., C.B.E. (Under Sec. for Mines) £1,500
Petroleum (Mines Dept.), F. C. Stanning (Director) £1,500
Overseas Trade, Sir K. T. F. Crowe, K.C.M.G. (Comptroller-Gen.) £1,500
Export Credits Guarantee Dept., F. H. Nixon (Manager) £1,500
Industries and Manufactures, L. Browett, C.B.E., C.V.O. (Princ. Asst. Sec.) £1,500 to £1,500
Do., W. Palmer; A. S. Hoskin (acting) (Asst. Secs.) £1,000 to £1,200
Do., *Gus Administration*, J. F. Ronca, O.B.E. (Director) £1,000 to £1,200
Patent Office and Industrial Property, M. F. Landley, L.D., B.Sc. (Comptroller-Gen.) £1,500
Commercial Relations and Treaties, T. St. Q. Hill, O.B.E., and A. E. Overton, C.M.G., M.C. (Asst. Secs.) £1,000 to £1,200
Statistics, H. Leak (Asst. Sec.) £1,000 to £1,200
General, H. F. Carhill (Asst. Sec.) £1,000 to £1,200
Do., *Standards*, R. J. Trump (Controller) £500 to £800
Do., *Food Council*, J. R. Willis, M.C. (Secretary).
Mercantile Marine, E. J. Foley, C.B. (Under Sec.)
Do., *Asst. Secretaries*, G. E. Baker, C.B.E.; W. W. Carter £1,000 to £1,200
Do., *Director of Sea Transport*, W. G. Hyndard, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Do., *Deputy Asst. Secy.* C. H. Grimshaw £1,000
Do., *Deputy Dir. of Sea Transport*, A. Alcorn, O.B.E. £500 to £1,000
Do., *Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen*, J. B. Harrold, O.B.E., R.N.M. £1,000 to £1,200
Companies, J. J. Willis, C.B.E. (Comptroller) £1,000 to £1,200

Bankruptcy, D. Williams (Inspector-General) and Controller, Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) £1,000 to £1,200

Solicitor, Sir Thomas Barnes, C.B.E. £1,500 to £1,800

Finance, E. J. Elliot (Acting Asst. Sec.) £1,000 to £1,200

Establishment, R. V. Headland, O.B.E. (Asst. Sec.) £1,000 to £1,200

Other Officers.

Assistant Secretary (Secretariat), W. B. Brown, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, C. H. Boyd, O.B.E.; R. D. Fennelly; W. Graham, M.B.E. (acting); F. A. Griffiths, M.C.;

N. A. Guttery; E. Hale; J. B. Harrold, O.B.E., M.B.E.; J. G. Henderson, O.B.E., M.C.; H. F. Hill; T. G. Jenkins, M.C.; Miss A. H. M. Kilroy (acting); A. E. Lee; R. H. S. Marker; F. H. Norman; R. E. Nowell (acting); E. W. Roston (acting); F. Ronca, O.B.E.; R. J. Shackleton; C. E. Sledmore; G. A. G. Stanley, M.B.E.; G. L. Watkinson; J. R. Willis, M.C. Men, £700 to £900; Women, £600 to £750
Assistant Principals, H. Beer; R. C. Bryant; E. A. Cohen; D. Haigh; J. R. C. Helmore; W. Hughes; R. Kelt-Douglas; G. J. MacMahon; R. J. W. Stacy; R. Wentworth; W. G. Weston; A. G. White; J. B. Harrold, O.B.E. £200 to £500
Assistant Solicitors, R. C. Bridges, H. E. G. Burla £1,000 to £1,200

Professional Members of Mercantile Marine Dept., Capt. V. R. Brandon, C.B.E., M.B.E.; Capt. H. B. Pope, O.B.E. £1,000

Chief Clerks, H. J. Howland; A. H. Leach; Hon. G. A. Sinclair (£750 to £900); S. W. Hood £750 to £850

Inspector of Official Receivers, A. H. Ward, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Chief Accountant (C.O.R.D.), G. W. C. Davis (acting) £750 to £850

Asst. Director Sea Transport, W. J. Donohue, M.B.E. £750 to £850

Controller (Standards), R. J. Trump £500 to £800

Chief Auditor (Bankruptcy Dept.), W. H. L. Patterson £500 to £750

Chief Staff Officers, G. S. Bailey; S. E. J. Brady, M.B.E.; F. H. Taylor, O.B.E. £550 to £700

Superintendent Clerks, P. G. Leunie, M.B.E.; H. W. Griffin, C.B.E. W. Justice, O.B.E. £550 to £700

Asst. Chief Clerks (Solicitors), M. Mort; N. G. Newington; R. B. Wood £550 to £700

Accountants, L. F. Goldsmid, O.B.E.; F. J. Legg (acting); J. E. Nichols, M.B.E. £550 to £700

Auditor (Bankruptcy Dept.), S. J. Campling (Acting Chief Auditor), L. E. Shepherd (acting) £550 to £700

Senior Executive Officers, R. H. Haylett; T. E. Metcalfe, O.B.E. £550 to £700

Asst. Reg. Genl of Shipping & Seamen, C. F. Knight £500 to £600

Senior Staff Officers, A. C. H. W. Auroa, M.B.E., C. W. Bird; C. K. Hobson, M.B.E.; W. J. Killingback; W. Morgan, L. M. Nash; W. B. Jones; W. S. Ralabow; H. L. Spencer (acting); S. T. Tiger; W. T. Turner, O.B.E. £500 to £600

Staff Officers, A. C. G. Ager; T. G. Austin, M.B.E.; M. L. Barton; A. H. Carter; R. J. N. Clean; L. G. Clibbens; C. A. Collier; H. A. Collis, M.B.E.; J. Cowen (acting); H. C. Denton (acting); D. F. Eades; G. F. Edkins; P. L. Edwards; E. J. Farwell (acting); W. G. Fergusson; E. P. Fielden; H. S. Freeman; H. V. Gibbons (acting); C. B. Glenister; C. Gray; W. Gray; H. H. Hammond, M.B.E.; L. C. Hills; C. D. Jenuary; N. E. Kearley; L. R. C. Koepner; Miss A. McKerrrow, M.B.E.; P. J. McLellan (acting); W. H. Matthews, A. L. Medley; F. Middleton; H. C. Miller; I. T. Moorby; H. C. Orton (acting); C. J. Ovey; A. E. Pike; T. Prida; I. H. Rider, O.B.E.; W. E. Stimpson; F. W. Taylor, F. B. Vigor; F. J. Waller; H. A. Wilkinson, M.C. (acting); E. A. Witherden; A. W. Wright £400 to £500

Librarian, H. D. Richardson £400 to £500

Professional Clerks (Solicitors), W. M. E. Crump; K. M. Mainwaring; R. L. Sidi; R. Woodley £300 to £500

Mines Department.

Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, S.W. 1.

Secretary for Mines, Ernest Brown, M.C., M.P. £1,250

Private Secretary (Parliamentary), Dr. Sidney J. Peters, M.P. £400 to £500

Private Secretary, H. G. Gunn unpaid

Under Secretary for Mines, Sir Alfred Faulkner, C.B., C.B.E. £1,250

Private Secretary, L. G. Lowry.

Principal Assistant Secretary and Deputy Under-Sec. for Mines, H. W. Cole, C.B.E. £1,250 to £1,500

Assistant Under Secretaries, F. G. Fudge; W. G. Nott-Bower. £1,000 to £1,500
Principals, F. Mallinson, o.n.e.; F. C. Starling (also Director of Petroleum); G. H. D. Fryor; E. W. Ravenshoe; M. Forsyth; R. J. Moffat, m.n.e.; A. D. Stedman, m.n.e. £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, L. G. Lowry; C. H. S. de Peyer; H. G. Gunn; R. N. Quirk; D. F. Smith £500 to £700
Statistical Officer, R. F. Taylor, m.n.e. £650 to £750
Conciliation Officer and Labour Adviser, W. L. Cook, o.n.e., J.P. £750 to £850
Senior Staff Officers, J. Allen; J. G. G. A. P. Beadle, m.n.e., £700; E. G. Williams, m.n.e. £500 to £600

Staff Officers, G. F. Anderson, m.n.e., m.c.; A. B. Collier; F. J. Coleman, m.n.e.; G. B. Brown, m.d.; A. M. Anderson; F. E. Cook; D. Morgan; G. W. C. Norfolk; E. Archer; C. E. L. Bird (acting); J. J. Bomper; N. Smith £400 to £500
Accountant, T. A. Bennett, m.n.e. £400 to £500

MINES INSPECTORATE.

Chief Inspector of Mines, Sir Henry Walker, o.n.e., LL.D. £1,500 to £1,500
Deputy do., F. H. Wynne, o.n.e., B.Sc. £1,200
Medical Inspector, S. W. Fisher, m.c. £600 to £900
Electrical Insp., J. A. B. Horsley, o.n.e. £650 to £1,000
Divisional Inspectors, H. J. Humphrys, B.Sc., M.C. (acting); D. J. R. Nelson, o.n.e., Nottingham; T. Greenland Davis, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. J. Charlton, Manchester; E. H. Fraser, Edinburgh; J. M. Carey, o.n.e., Cardiff; T. Ashley, Swansea; W. E. T. Hartley, Birmingham £500 to £1,000

Senior Inspectors, T. Boydell, m.n.e., Crewe; A. H. Sloan, Nottingham; E. S. Ross, Cardiff; H. T. Foster, Edinburgh; P. S. Lee, Manchester; P. T. Jenkins, Newport, Mon.; T. L. McBride, Newcastle-on-Tyne; G. Cook, Leeds; A. Stoker, Glasgow; E. Rowley, Birmingham; H. N. S. Scott, Durham; J. Hall, Sheffield; H. N. Scott (acting), Doncaster; R. Yates, B.Sc., m.c. (acting), Newcastle. £500 to £750

Deputy Electrical Inspector, G. M. Harvey, m.c. £500 to £750

Junior Inspectors, A. L. Flint, Chesterfield; W. J. Owen, Bridgend; T. D. Davies, Birmingham; T. Green, Wakefield; P. Walwright, Durham; R. King, M. Austell; P. G. Doumly, Chester; H. C. W. Roberts, m.c., Ffrif; T. Waldin, Neath; R. J. Edwards, Cardiff; M. Hughes, Newport (Mon.); H. L. V. Evans, Derby; C. W. Scott, Sheffield; D. Coatesworth, Manchester; T. B. Bassett, Cardiff; W. B. Brown, Whitehaven, Cumberland; H. J. Finney, Swansea; H. G. Madley, Newport, Mon.; J. E. Henshaw, Leeds; W. F. Richardson, Durham; E. N. Siddall, Bath; T. A. Rogers, Newcastle-on-Tyne; R. R. Houston, Glasgow; T. A. Jones, Newcastle-on-Tyne; T. E. Pickering, Mansfield; P. L. Collinson, Doncaster; J. A. Grove, Edinburgh; T. Gawthrop, Sheffield; G. Hoyle, Glasgow; W. Gray, Nottingham £350 to £500
Department, J. L. Jeffery, London (also Inspector Petroleum)

Junior Technical Inspectors, R. Robinson, Cardiff; J. Cuman, Sheffield; R. Crawford, Edinburgh £350 to £500

Sub-Inspectors of Mines and Quarries £300 to £300

Inspectors of Horses in Mines £150 to £250

TESTING STATION, SHIFFIELD.

Suptg. Testing Officer, C. B. M. Platt, m.n.e. £370 to £550

PYROLEUM DEPARTMENT.

Director, F. C. Starling.
Inspector, J. L. Jeffery £600
Heads of Sections, H. P. W. Giffard; G. Haly £250 to £300

Coal Mines Reorganisation Commission.

(Appointed under Part II of the Coal Mines Act, 1930.)
 55 Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Commissioners, Sir Ernest A. Gowers, o.n.e., m.n.e. (Chairman); Lawrence D. Holt, J.P.; Joseph Jones, o.n.e., J.P.; Sir Felix J. C. Pole; Sir William E. Whyte, o.n.e., J.P.

Secretary, C. S. Hurst, o.n.e., o.n.e. £1,200 to £1,500 (with allowance of £500)

Accountant & Establishment Officer, H. W. Walsh, m.n.e., o.n.e. (acting) £600 to £800

Assistant Secretary, A. M. Clegg, m.n.e. (acting) £500 to £600

Mining Engineer, W. Armour, m.n.e., m.c. £500 to £600

Companies (Winding-Up Dept.).

33 Carey Street, W.C. 2.

Senior Official Receiver, E. T. A. Phillips, m.n.e. £1,000 to £1,500

Official Receiver, J. B. Thompson, o.n.e. £800 to £1,000

Senior Asst. Official Receiver, H. P. Naunton, o.n.e. £600 to £700

Assistant Official Receivers, G. W. Hutcheson; F. C. Ormrod £500 to £700

First Class Examiners, D. C. Collins; R. U. Finney, m.n.e.; K. A. Leal; F. A. Partridge; F. G. Walkley; L. V. Walters (acting) £400 to £500

Official Receivers in Bankruptcy (High Court)

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C. 2.

Senior Official Receiver, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle, m.n.e. £1,000 to £1,500

Official Receivers, E. Parke; E. C. F. Vyryan £800 to £1,000

Senior Asst. Official Receiver, H. Wheeler £700

Assistant Receivers, V. Armstrong; W. F. Crewsall; H. H. Gaius; C. R. B. Park £500 to £600

First Class Examiners, S. H. Hillier; H. E. Thompson £350 to £450

Second Class Examiners, H. E. Webb £350 to £450

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS.

Birmingham, &c., C. Houlst £750 to £850

Bradford, &c., J. O. Morris £750 to £850

Brighton, &c., V. R. Fletcher £550 to £700

Bristol, &c., J. D. Turner £750 to £850

Cambridge, &c., J. L. Wilkinson £550 to £700

Canterbury, &c., F. H. Langmaid £550 to £700

Cardiff, &c., R. Betts £750 to £850

Liverpool, &c., J. Alkorn £750 to £850

London, North Suburban District, J. L. Poland £750 to £850

Assistant, T. C. Cadogan £500 to £600

London, South Suburban District, C. R. Evers £500 to £600

Assistant, C. T. Newman £500 to £600

Manchester, &c., F. Murgatroyd £500 to £1,000

" R. K. Clark £500 to £1,000

Assistants, W. Taylor, A. C. Williams £400 to £500

Newcastle-on-Tyne, F. C. Wells £500 to £600

Northampton, &c., T. Bengough £500 to £600

Nottingham, &c., L. A. West £750 to £850

Southampton, &c., C. J. Pyke £750 to £850

Stoke, &c., P. M. Milward £550 to £700

Swansea, &c., A. J. Rogers £550 to £700

Mercantile Marine Consultative Branch,

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Testing Establishments, W. McAulian, B.Sc. £1,000

Deputy Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, W. T. Williams, o.n.e. £750 to £850

Chief Ship Surveyor, T. W. Ryans £1,000

Deputy Chief Ship Surveyor, J. Smith £750 to £850

Princ. Surv. for Tonnage £750 to £850

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, W. Ellery £750 to £850

Chief Examiner of Engineers, H. N. Pemberton £750 to £850

Principal Consultative Officer for Sea Transport, K. F. Burgess, o.n.e. £750 to £850

Marine Survey Staff.

Principal District Officers and Emigration Officers—

G. Jenkins, o.n.e., Liverpool; J. Graham, West of Scotland; E. S. MacLeod, London; D. Smith, Bristol Channel; T. Miller, North-East of England;

W. H. Whittle, o.n.e., South and South-West of England; J. Thomson, East of England, £700 to £800;

L. Parker, East of Scotland; O. Sullivan, Northern Ireland £700

* On loan from Mines Department.

Deputy Principal District Officers—T. E. Thompson, London; F. Barter, West of Scotland; P. Manson, Liverpool..... £500 to £700

Engineer Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—J. R. W. D. McCoy, Leith; C. W. L. Wren, Newcastle; E. F. Moroney, Cardiff; R. J. Berry, Southampton; G. N. Shott, Newcastle; W. Dowson, W. Hartlepool; J. H. Morgan, n.e., Glasgow; E. Taylor, Hull; G. C. Blair, Plymouth; W. E. McConnell, Belfast; H. Cronwell, London; G. J. Isaac, Sunderland; S. E. Watson, Greenock; H. Cockeram, Glasgow; G. E. Jenkins, Liverpool; J. M. Binnmore, Cons. Beh.; W. L. Watson, London; H. Scott, Cons. Beh. £500 to £650

Surveyors—R. C. W. Bell, Middlebrough; H. M. W. Daw, Blyth; G. Wishart, London; C. H. Hallor, Plymouth; H. E. Valentine, Liverpool; J. P. Turnbull, Sunderland; A. H. Longstaffe, Hull; C. Berry, Southampton; N. S. Couch, Swansea; G. Brown, Aberdeen; J. P. Hurworth, London; I. Blackmore, London; W. L. Mennie, Newcastle; T. D. Ferrier, Southampton; E. Vie, Middlebrough; J. A. Whyte, Newcastle; C. E. Daniels, Glasgow; C. Hargreaves, J. Jarman, Hull; D. Croft, Cardiff; J. P. Blankinship, Bristol; H. Proudfoot, London; D. Crook, Liverpool; F. J. Colvill, Cons. Beh.; R. G. Shepherd, Falmouth; T. A. Keith, Liverpool; J. H. Ferguson, Barrow; C. H. Thirkell, London; J. Clark, Belfast; R. W. Gunston, Glasgow; J. Frew, Leith; H. C. Walker, Cons. Beh.; J. A. Oxberry, Glasgow; A. W. Powell, Liverpool; W. L. Jones, London; B. F. Manson, London; W. Ridley, Cons. Beh.; F. Rae, Belfast; W. Dunsmore, London; W. White, Glasgow; W. D. Gibbons, Liverpool; A. H. Phillips, Glasgow; F. J. Welch, Glasgow; A. M. Daniels, Newcastle; J. W. Thompson, Greenock; S. Hogg, Cons. Beh.; J. B. Smith, London; J. C. M. Sutcliffe, Southampton; G. Burdon, Newcastle; W. R. Wallace, Liverpool; J. W. Bull, Hull; F. R. Hartley, Cardiff; W. E. B. Dainton, Liverpool; G. T. Wood, Glasgow; G. P. Elliott, Southampton; W. Young, London; J. Graham, London; J. G. Charlton, Cardiff; W. F. Bevan, Glasgow; C. P. Richards, Liverpool; T. McLaren, Greenock £500 to £550

Ship Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—W. Daniel, Southampton; E. H. Black, Haders, London; C. H. Rawbone, Liverpool; W. J. Wilton, London; W. Mitchell, Belfast; H. G. Hoggins, Cons. Beh.; W. W. Harris, Newcastle; J. T. Munden, Cons. Beh.; H. J. Huggar, Cons. Beh.; J. Taylor, Cons. Beh. £500 to £650

Surveyors, H. J. Downey, Swansea; H. G. Clement, West Hartlepool; P. T. Daniel, Greenock; H. E. L. Tanner, Belfast; G. H. Lancaster, Southampton; G. A. Green, London; S. M. Newcombe, Sunderland; A. T. Metcalfe, Barrow; A. Kernan, Southampton; D. Morgan, Liverpool; A. C. Parkyn, Barry; A. E. Taylor, Leith; G. W. Morgan, Hull; H. F. Steel, London; G. Daniel, Newcastle; H. Collins, Plymouth; A. Bate, Cons. Beh.; J. C. Stride, Cardiff; H. Kidd, Cons. Beh.; C. S. Lewis, London; W. Batchelor, Cons. Beh.; F. H. Morley, Cons. Beh.; H. W. B. Shillston, Glasgow; W. G. Moore, Belfast; A. E. Dolinson, Newport; W. J. Nutton, Cons. Beh.; L. Lethbridge, Liverpool; E. G. Fowle, Cons. Beh.; W. A. Oringray, Cons. Beh.; J. Sherriff, Cons. Beh.; E. H. W. Barnes, London; F. A. Wilkins, Cons. Beh.; H. J. M. Couch, Cons. Beh.; W. E. Darroch, n.e., Hdgrs., London; A. G. Wright, Glasgow; W. J. Waldron, Cons. Beh.; H. J. Rook, Hdgrs., London; C. S. Riddell, Hdgrs., London; A. S. Mackie, Glasgow; J. H. W. Mills, Hdgrs., London; R. J. Shepherd, Newcastle; W. Walker, Liverpool; C. H. W. Barnes, London; H. H. Middleton, Middlebrough; F. J. Cluett, Hull; S. A. Hodges, London; F. J. Girling, Newcastle; G. R. Weir, Glasgow..... £300 to £500

Nautical Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—J. R. Imrie, Middlebrough; R. J. Porter, Bristol; A. H. Rayner, Southampton; J. D. Keatinge, Liverpool; M. C. Corrance, Glasgow; F. N. Baker, London; J. W. Hunter, Hull; L. B. Jones, Liverpool; J. J. Bailey, Leith; F. W. A. Hanson, Newcastle £500 to £650

Surveyors—T. P. Marshall, London; H. J. T. Grey, Southampton; G. A. Williamson, Southampton; T. Waterman, London; T. Harrison, n.e., Cardiff; C. C. Cartwright, n.e., Plymouth; R. H. Davis, Belfast; O. A. Barrand, London; J. T. Russell, Sunderland; T. W. Jackson, Liverpool; G. Davey, Liverpool; W. H. P. Salvadori, Dundee; A. W. Webster, Greenock; W. F. Trotter, Swansea; H. Murehie, Glasgow; A. Hopwood, Cons. Beh.; T. White, London; H. J. H. Bulford, Newport; J. C. Taylor, Cardiff; C. Fox, Glasgow; J. A. Theyer, Cardiff; D. W. McNab, Newcastle; A. C. Kidd, London; W. J. Young, Glasgow; A. G. Molr, Hull; P. W. Burgess, Cons. Beh.; J. N. Cooper, London; W. E. Sommerville, Newcastle; J. H. Quick, Cons. Beh.; C. C. Duncan, Liverpool £300 to £500

Medical Inspectors—E. Tinker, London; D. D. F. Macintyre, Southampton; N. S. Nairne, Liverpool £300 to £500

Inspectorate of Ships Provisions—Chief Inspector—E. A. Warner, London £500 to £550
Deputy do., J. Robson, Liverpool £450 to £500
Senior Inspectors—H. White, Cardiff; I. Evans, Newcastle; A. J. Holloway, Liverpool; D. Aitken, Hull; T. Donaldson, London; A. J. Francis, Glasgow £315 to £450

Mercantile Marine Offices.

Senior Chief Superintendent and Inspector, C. W. Jones, London £550 to £700
Chief Superintendents, G. W. Barrett, North-East of England; I. V. Bloomfield, Liverpool and Northern Ireland; C. F. Lane, Bristol Channel; A. N. Wards, Scotland £500 to £600
Senior Superintendents, E. A. Taffs, Liverpool; T. R. Tough, Glasgow; C. J. Davies, Dock Street; N. W. Haycock, Poplar; R. Phillips Smith, Victoria Dock; F. Wilks, Cardiff; R. P. Brattle, Manchester; J. W. Derrick, Bristol; H. F. W. Reynolds, Barry; E. J. Merry, n.e., Swansea; J. D. Auld, Hull; W. Boyle, Tilbury; W. Dimond, Liverpool Shields; H. Mustard, Southampton £400 to £500
Board of Trade Stores, Poplar, T. F. Moore (Ship) £300 to £400

H. M. Coastguard.

Chief Inspector, Capt. V. S. Raaheigh, n.e., n. £500 to £600
Deputy do., Cmdr H. J. M. Rundle, n.e., n. £550 to £650
Inspectors of Divisions, Cmdr F. G. Buchanan, n.e., n., North Scotland, Capt. A. L. Fletcher, n.e., n., East Scotland, Capt. G. P. Bowles, n.e., n., North Eastern; Cmdr L. G. Day, n.e., n., Yorkshire and Lancashire; Cmdr. H. L. Wells, n.e., n., East Anglian; Capt. A. L. Strange, n.e., n., Southern; Capt. E. E. A. Betts, n.e., n., Southern; Capt. R. Bacchus, n.e., n., South Western; Cmdr W. S. Hargreaves, n.e., n., Western; Cmdr R. G. Hurst, n.e., n., Cumberland; Cmdr J. A. P. Leigh, n.e., n., North Western; Cmdr F. V. Kilgour, n.e., n., Northern Ireland..... £350 to £450

Board of Trade Committees.

Advisory Committee for the Clearing (Every Debt) and the Departments for the Administration of Anatolian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian Property, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S. E. 1
British Industries Fair Exhibitors (London Section) Advisory Committee, 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S. W. 1
British Industries Fair (London Section, Site and Buildings) Committee, 35 Old Queen St., S. W. 1
Sec. G. H. Meadmore
Census of Production Advisory Committee, 80-81 Pall Mall S. W. 1. Sec. F. W. Taylor.
Coal Mines National Industrial Board. Joint Secs., W. H. Reynolds, n.e., n., 5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S. W. 1; E. Archer, Mines Dept., Crownwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S. W. 1
Coal and the Coal Industry. Advisory Committee for, Crownwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S. W. 1. Sec. F. C. Stirling.
District Committees of Investigation (Coal Mines Act, 1920). Secretaries, Lt.-Col. J. G. Coulthred-Thompson, n.e., n., 21 St. James's Street; J. A. Harris, Mines Dept., Crownwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S. W. 1.

Dynastys Advisory Licensing Committee, King's House, 48, Kings Street, West, Deansgate, Manchester. Sec., F. W. Hammond.

Dynastys Industry Development Committee, Great George Street. Sec., F. W. Hammond.

Films Advisory Committee, Great George Street, S.W. 1. Sec., L. T. Mooby.

Imperial Shipping Committee, Great George Street, S.W. 1. Sec., W. G. Gibson.

Mercantile Penalties Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Great George Street, S.W. 1. Sec., B. J. Farwell.

Mercantile Marks Committee, Great George Street, S.W. 1. Sec., E. W. Reardon.

Mercantile Shipping Advisory Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Great George Street, S.W. 1. Sec., W. Graham.

Metalliferous Mining Industry, Advisory Committee for, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. Sec., E. Archer.

Miners' Welfare Fund Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. Sec., A. D. Stedman.

Mining Examination Boards, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. Sec., E. G. Williams.

National Committee of Investigation (Section 5, Coal Mines Act, 1930), Mines Department, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. Sec., N. Smith.

National Fuel and Power Committee, Great George Street, S.W. 1. Sec., W. Palmer.

Pilgrimage Advisory Committee, Great George Street.

Prohibition of Import of Plumage Committee, Customs House, E.C. 3. Sec., H. S. Marshall.

Safety in Mines Research Board, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. Sec., G. F. Anderson.

Trade Marks Committee, Patent Office, 5, Southampton Bldg., W.C. 2. Sec., R. W. Lucas.

Wireless Direction Finding Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Great George Street. Sec., C. B. Glenister.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Minister, Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.C., M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., A. Clark

Do. (Parly.), P. G. Buchanan-Hopburn, M.P. £5,000

Parliamentary Secretary, Lt.-Col. C. M. Headlam, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D. £5,000

Private Secretary, M. S. Wilson

Permanent Secretary, Sir Cyril W. Hurcomb, M.P., C.B. £5,000

Private do., W. P. K. Neale, M.P.

Deputy Secretary, Sir Henry H. Piggoth, C.B., C.M.G. £5,000 to £5,500

Secretarial Department.

Asst. Secretary, E. W. Howntree, C.M.G. £5,000 to £5,500

Principals, W. D. Duffield, O.B.E.; A. D. Brinkins, O.B.E.; P. G. Tucker, O.B.E., T.D. £500 to £600

Asst. Principals, A. Clark; J. I. Stewart-Moore, £500 to £600

Miss N. Procter-Gregg £500 to £600

Staff Officer (Grade I.), T. L. Paterson £500 to £700

Do. (Grade II.), T. Lofthouse; J. A. G. Morrell £600 to £800

Civil Engineer, T. S. Hawkins, O.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E. £500 to £600

Chief Inspector of Railways, Lt.-Col. A. H. L. Mount, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., M.E. (ret.) £5,000 to £5,400

Inspecting Officers of Railways, Lt.-Col. E. P. Anderson, D.S.O., M.E. (ret.); Col. A. H. C. Trench, C.M.G., M.E. (ret.) £500 to £600

Assistant to Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, J. P. Scott-Main, O.B.E., M.I.M.E., M.Inst.C.E. £500

Assistant Railway Inspecting Officers, J. L. M. Moore, M.C., A.M.I.M.E.; Lt.-Col. E. Woodhouse, M.I.M.E., M.E. (ret.) £500 to £600

Establishment Division.

Establishment Officer, F. C. Bunn, O.B.E. £500 to £600

Staff Officers (Grade II.), C. J. MacDonald; S. Symons £500 to £600

Registrar, W. R. Shenton £500 to £600

Finance and Statistics Department.

Assistant Secretary, R. H. Hill, O.B.E. £5,000 to £5,500

Principal, A. Matheson, D.S.O., O.B.E. £500 to £600

Assistant Principal, S. B. Wilson £500 to £600

Chief Accountant, K. L. Macaulay £500 to £600

Deputy Chief Accountant, H. T. Clarke, O.B.E., F.I.A. £700 to £800

Director (Statistics), A. E. Kirkus, O.B.E. £500

Assistant Director (Transport Accounts), A. Fein £700 to £800

Staff Officers (Grade I.), J. Caldwell; W. Mothershead; F. J. Orehin; F. Tait £500 to £600

Do. (Grade II.), G. E. Gibson; W. M. Hind; C. W. J. Horsley; A. W. Jackson; A. M. Meredith; S. A. Purdie; E. T. G. Smith; E. J. Sutton; T. Thomas, M.C. £400 to £500

Roads Department.

Asst. Secretary, J. S. P. Godsell, O.B.E. £5,000 to £5,500

Principals, C. A. Birchell; P. C. Franklin; E. B. Hart; G. F. Stedman, M.C.; R. H. Tolerton, D.S.O., M.C. £500 to £600

Assistant Principals, P. Faulkner; D. E. O'Neill; A. M. Rake £500 to £600

Chief Engineer, C. H. Hressey, C.B.E., F.I.E., F.I.S.T. £5,750

Deputy Chief Engineer, F. C. Cook, D.S.O., M.C., M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I. £5,000 to £5,500

Engineer, H. E. Aldington, A.M.Inst.C.E. £500 to £5,000

Inspecting Inspectors (Grade I.) at Headquarters, C. G. Michell, M.C., M.Inst.C.E., £500 to £600; W. C. Clements, M.Inst.C.E., F.A.I.; E. S. Perrin, M.C., A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., £500 to £600

Engineering Inspectors (Grade II.) at Headquarters, C. S. Chetoe, M.C., M.Inst.C.E.; F. G. Turner, M.C., A.M.Inst.C.E. £500 to £600

Asst. Engineers at Hdqrs., E. M. Bull, A.M.Inst.C.E.; W. T. S. Butlin, A.M.Inst.C.E.; G. H. Hargreaves, M.C., M.Inst.C.E., £500 to £600; H. C. Adams, M.C., M.A., A.M.Inst.C.E.; A. J. H. Clayton, M.C., A.M.Inst.C.E.; C. K. Hollinghurst, M.Inst.C.E.; H. S. Keep, M.C., M.C., A.M.Inst.C.E.; E. J. R. Kennerell, M.C., A.M.Inst.C.E.; H. R. Lintern, M.C., A.M.Inst.C.E.; A. E. N. Taylor, M.C., A.M.Inst.C.E. £500 to £600

Staff Officers (Grade I.), H. W. W. Fisher, M.P., T. W. Maughan £500 to £600

Do. (Grade II.), E. R. Hatten; W. G. Fluke; T. G. Jones; F. Longbottom; F. J. Pearce, M.P.; S. J. Stepany £500 to £600

Railway Rates Tribunal.

at Clement's Inn, W. C. 2.

President, W. Bruce Thomas, M.C.

Permanent Members, J. Quirey, C.M.G., M.Inst.T. (Railways); H. E. Parkes (Commercial).

Registrar, T. J. D. Atkinson, O.B.E. £500 to £600

Secretary, S. J. Page, M.C., M.B. £500 to £600

Asst. to Sec., I. C. Jackson £400 to £500

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals since 1835). The Commissioners of the Treasury of the United Kingdom consist of the First Lord, who is usually Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor opens and expounds to the House. These plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House.

PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—The Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary; H. G. Vincent, C.V.O. (Second Private Secretary); N. M. Butler, C.V.O.; Miss E. M. Watson, C.M.P. (Private Secretaries); H. B. Usher, Miss R. Rosenberg, C.M.P. (Personal Private Secretaries).

Parliamentary do., Major Ralph Glyn, M.C., M.P. (unp.); Dr. J. V. Worthington, M.P. (unp.).

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—

Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Sec., J. D. B. Ferguson.

Asst. do., H. Wilson Smith.

Parliamentary Private Sec., Capt. D. W. Ganston, M.C., M.P. (unp.).

*Junior Lords—
 Capt. Austin, T. M. Hudson, M.P. £1,500
 Col. Sir A. Lambert Ward, Bt., M.P., £1,500
 J. Bindell, M.P. £1,500
 W. J. Womersley, M.P. £1,500
 Major G. F. Davies, M.P. £1,500

*Parliamentary Secretary (Chief Whip), Capt. Rt. Hon. H. D. Margesson, M.P. £2,500

Private Sec., C. J. Harris, M.P. £1,500

Financial Secretary, L. Hors-Bellish, M.P. £2,500

Private Sec., J. I. C. Crombie

Parliamentary do., Viscount Elmley, M.P. £1,500

Personal do., Miss H. Sloane

Permanent Secretary and Head of H.M. Civil Service, Sir Warren Fisher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.C. £3,500

Private Sec., R. U. E. Knox, G.C.V.O., D.C. £1,500

Second Secretary, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, G.C.B. £3,500

Private Sec., H. E. C. Gatfield

Under Secretaries, Sir Frederick Phillips, G.C.M.G., G.B. £1,500

Sir Ernest J. Strohnmenger, G.B., G.B. £1,500

James Rae, G.B. £1,500

(Seconded for other duties: Sir Alfred W. Hurst, G.B., G.B. £1,500)

Director of Women Establishments, Miss Hilda Martindale, G.B. £1,500

Principal Assistant Secretaries, S. D. Waley, G.B., G.C. £1,500

J. H. McC. Craig; A. P. Waterfield, G.B. £1,500

(Seconded for other Duties: H. E. C. Gatfield, G.B., G.B. £1,500)

Administrative Officer, G. F. Steward, G.B. £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, E. W. H. Millar, G.B. £1,500

Hawtry; C. L. Stocks; R. A. Grievie, G.B.; F. M. Morris; G. H. S. Pimmet; B. W. Gilbert; W. R. Fraser; F. P. Robinson; T. K. Bewley; W. R. L. Trickett, G.B. £1,500

Principals, A. E. Bannan; G. G. Barnes; E. E. Briggs, G.B.; H. Brittain; J. G. Carr; R. C. Clary; L. Cuthbertson; J. D. B. Ferguson; H. R. Foyle; H. E. C. Gatfield; A. Glen; M. G. E. A. Grey, M.P.; P. G. Inch; G. Ismay; R. U. E. Knox, G.C.V.O., D.C.; W. T. Matthews, G.B.; H. Parker, M.C.; E. Rowdington, G.B.; C. N. Ryan, G.B., M.C.; F. G. Saller; F. Skevington, G.B.; S. A. Sydnor; Turner; L. L. H. Twynham; E. W. Twynham; H. G. Vincent, G.B.; D. J. Wardley, M.C.; J. H. K. Woods, M.C.; Miss E. Whyte (£500 to £750); S. H. Wright; N. E. Young, M.C. £500 to £750

(Seconded for other Duties: F. H. Nixon, G.B.; J. H. Penison, M.C.; E. N. R. Treutham; W. D. Wilkinson, G.B., G.C. £1,500)

Assistant Principals, J. E. Bullard; E. G. Compton; J. I. C. Crombie; G. S. Dunnett; A. F. James (on loan from Post Office); Mrs. H. M. Lucas (£500 to £750); P. D. Proctor; T. L. Rowan; H. Wilson Smith £500 to £750

Treasury Officers of Accounts, A. P. Waterfield, G.B. (see above); A. E. Watson, G.B. (personal) £1,500

Assistant to Treasury Officer of Accounts, F. J. H. Palmer, G.B. £1,500

Accountant, T. Chadwick, G.B. £500 to £750

Deputy Accountant, E. B. Athawes £500 to £750

Estimate Clerk, J. C. Carr (see above)

Senior Investigating Officer, D. G. Robertson £500

Investigating Officers, H. Biggs; H. M. Young £500 to £750

Chief Clerk, P. F. Pyle, G.B. £500 to £750 (personal)

Staff Officers, E. A. Bates; F. Beaumont; A. H. Bradley; H. G. Brookman; R. H. Burden, G.B.; £1,500

*Government Whips.—The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and the Junior Lords, together with the Treasurer of the Household, Sir Frederick Thompson, Bt., G.C.B., M.P.

Comptroller of the Household, Sir George Penny, Bt., M.P.

Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, Sir Victor Warrender, Bt., M.C., M.P., constitute the "Government Whips."

The following are "Assistant Whips" (unpaid)—

Captain Sir George Bowyer, Bt., M.P., Lord Levis, M.P.; Com. A. R. J. Southby, M.P.; Dr. J. H. Morris-Jones, M.C., M.P.

† Serving as Financial Adviser to H.M. Ambassador at Berlin.

‡ Serving as Financial Adviser to H.M. Ambassador at Washington.

R. G. Earl; J. C. Ellis; W. R. Freethy; W. G. Gant; S. W. Green; W. E. Greenwood; H. R. Jones; B. I. Maro; T. W. Neward; W. W. Palford; T. R. Reynolds, M.B.; R. Roberts; W. C. Roberts, M.B.; P. G. Slade, M.B. (Parliamentary Clerks); R. C. Sugars £500 to £750
 (Seconded for other Duties: H. A. M. Huthor.)

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir William Graham-Harrison, G.C.B., G.C. £3,500

Second do., L. A. J. Granville Ram, G.B. £2,500

Other do., J. A. Stainton; G. R. Hill £2,500

King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, See Scottish Law Courts and Offices, p. 339.

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury.

Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W. 1.

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir Maurice Gwyer, G.C.B., G.C. £2,500

Private Secretary, F. W. W. McCombe, L.L.M. £1,500

Chief Assistant Solicitor, Sir Cecil Owen £1,500

Assistant Solicitors, A. W. Brown, L.L.M.; L. C. Loyd; G. F. Carter, G.B.; W. G. S. Fawkes; B. A. Fisher, G.B.; F. R. Baker, G.B.; G. J. Carter; G. C. J. Crispin; R. N. Hanscombe; E. J. Howard; M. W. Hughes; G. S. King, M.C.; J. C. P. Kinnaman; F. W. Lawton, G.B.; W. L. Morton; T. C. Newman, L.L.M.; A. C. Wilson; H. L. Wright, G.B.

Assistant Chief Clerks, E. G. Cotching, M.C.; F. A. Enever, M.C.; L. B. W. G. S. Fawkes; B. A. Fisher, L.L.M.; E. W. S. Fletcher, L.L.M.; E. G. Gray, M.B.; H. S. H. Hall, G.B.; M. E. Hare; A. J. Kays; R. S. Lewis; F. W. W. McCombe, L.L.M.; A. G. Newman; K. H. Scougal, L.L.M.; J. I. Thompson; C. W. Tindal.

Professional Clerks, S. G. Gains; H. C. Hewatson.

Accounts Branch.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt, L.S.O., M.B. Deputy do., L. W. Mounter.

King's Proctor (Office Divorce Business), as Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

King's Proctor, Sir Maurice Gwyer, G.C.B., G.C.

Assistant King's Proctor, W. G. Chapman.

Assistant Chief Clerk, J. B. Finch.

Ministry of Transport Branch.

6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Assistant Solicitor, G. F. Carter, G.B.

Chief Clerk, E. V. Thompson

Assistant Chief Clerk, C. A. Higgins, L.L.M.; P. Ledbrook.

Rating of Government Property,

as Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.

Treasury Valuer, F. C. Ruddle, G.B., F.R.I. £1,500 to £2,500

Deputy do., W. Madge, F.R.I. £500 to £750

Inspector of Rates, E. H. Bennett, M.B. £500 to £750

Statute Law Committee,

at Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Frederick F. Liddell, G.C.B., G.C.

Editor of Revised Statutes, Statutory Rules and Orders do., C. T. Carr, L.L.D.

Assistant to the Editor, A. F. Smyly.

Clerk Assistant, J. E. Fringle.

Sec. to Committee, F. W. Lascelles, M.C., House of Lords, S.W. 1.

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1534, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until the Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel

Ireland and Gibraltar, whilst the Corporation are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners and their widows. The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts are submitted annually to Parliament.

ELDER BRETHREN

Master Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathern, *K.G.*; **Deputy Master**, Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Mannell, *K.C.V.O., C.B.E.*; **Elder Brethren**, H. M. The King; The Earl of Selborne, *K.C.O., C.M.G.*; Capt. O. P. Marshall, *C.B.E.*; Capt. T. Golding, *C.B.E.*; Maj.-Gen. H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, *K.C.*; The Marquess of Crewe, *K.C.*; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, *C.B., M.P.*; Capt. Owen Jones, *C.B.E.*; Capt. P. N. Layton, *C.B.E.*; **Vice-Adm.** H. R. H. Prince of Wales, *K.C.*; Capt. A. H. Ryde; Capt. A. R. H. Morrell, *Capt. H. C. Birnie, K.C.O., D.S.O.*; Capt. A. S. Mackay, *D.S.O.*; The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, *M.P.*; The Viscount Bridgeman; Capt. W. R. Chaplin; Adm. of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, *K.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.*; Capt. W. E. Crump; The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, *M.P.*; Capt. C. E. Homan.

OFFICERS.

Secretary, H. T. Miller, *M.B.E.*
Principals, J. M. Nicolle, *O.B.E.* (*Deputy Secretary*),
Major J. E. A. Hunter, *T.D.*
Chief Accountant, R. H. G. Thomson, *A.C.A.*
Higher Executive Clerks, L. G. Vody (*Deputy Accountant*); H. F. W. Bartlett; W. M. Liesching, *B.A.*;
T. H. Burleigh, *M.B.E.*
Executive Clerks, A. W. Nicholls; J. H. Simpson;
R. S. McLernon; J. R. A. Savage
Engineer-in-Chief, J. P. Bowen, *B.Sc., M.I.C.E.*
Asst. Engineer, S. C. Carter, *M.C., M.I.C.E.*
Mech. Asst. Engineer, H. G. Swales, *A.M.I. Mech. E.*
Coll. Engineering Assistant, G. W. Glaes, *A.M.I. Inst. C.E.*
Chief Engineer, *Retired* (vacant)
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, R. Kingdon, *M.I. Mech. E., M.I.N.A.*
Principal Pilotage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell
Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., E. Godber

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT-HOUSES.

24 George St., Edinburgh.
Secretary, J. Glenoscoe Wakell, *O.B.E.*
Engineer, D. A. Stevenson, *B.Sc., F.R.S.F., M.I. Inst. C.E.*

OLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST.

137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
Chairman, George Sloan.
Clerk, J. F. Anderson.
Engineers, Messrs. D. & C. Stevenson.

OLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST.

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow, C.s.
Chairman, William F. Robertson.
Deputy do. William Cuthbert.
General Manager and Secretary, Jas. Macfarlane.
Engineer, A. C. Gardner

FORTH CONSERVANCY.

Grangemouth, Stirlingshire.
Instituted by the Forth Conservancy Order Confirmation Act 1904 for the preservation, maintenance and improvement of the River and Firth of Forth within the limits prescribed in the Order.

Chairman, The Earl of Elgin, *K.T., C.M.G., LL.D.*
Clerk and Treasurer, Duncan Kennedy, *B.A.*, 3 Bank Street, Falkirk
Engineers, Messrs. Leslie & Reid, *C.E.*, 72a George St., Edinburgh
Marine Superintendent, Capt. E. Roydon Jones, *R.N.*

IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSIONERS.

Carlisle Buildings, D'Olier St., Dublin.
Chairman, Rt. Hon. Andrew Jameson, *B.L.*
Secretary, E. A. M. Leggett.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS.

INSPECTION COMMITTEE.

3 & 4 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.

This Committee was established under the Savings Bank Act, 1864, and is responsible for the inspection of the books and accounts of Trustee Savings Banks and for other duties set out in this and subsequent Acts. The Trustee Savings Banks, whose history goes back to 1820, had on Nov. 30, 1923, 528 offices in Great Britain and Ireland, and total funds amounting to over £20,000,000.

Chairman, Sir William G. Turpin, *K.C.B.*
Vice-Chairman, G. R. Freeman, *P.L.C.*
Other Members, Sir Arthur E. Blake, *K.B.E.*; Col. H. A. Erskine, *C.W., C.M.G., C.B.E.*; Thomas Liddle, *S.A.C.*; Sir Philip H. Martineau; Digby L. F. Koe.
Secretary, Percy C. Taylor, *F.C.A.*

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE.

Caxton House West, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.
The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July, 1919, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir Walter Buchanan-Riddell, *Bt., M.A.*
Other Members, Sir William Bragg, *O.M., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.*; Miss S. M. Fry, *M.D.*; Sir Humphry Rolleston, *Bt.*; *G.C.V.O., K.C.B.*; Sir F. G. Kenyon, *G.B.E., K.C.B.*; Sir Stanley Leathes, *K.C.B.*
Secretary, J. B. Horsford.

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT COUNCIL.

The Voluntary Aid Detachments Council is composed of representatives of the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, the Territorial Army Association, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the British Red Cross Society and St. Andrew's Ambulance Association.

Chairman, Sir Humphry Rolleston, *Bt., G.C.V.O.*, *K.B.M.D.*
Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. H. A. De la Pryme, *D.S.O.*, 80 Pall Mall, S.W. 1

WAR OFFICE (See pp. 376-7).

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

32 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
President, H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, *K.G.*
Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.
Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fabian Ware, *K.C.V.O., D.S.O., C.B., C.M.G.*
Personal Assistant to the Vice-Chairman, Capt. E. J. King, *M.C.*
Artistic Adviser, Lt.-Col. Sir F. Kenyon, *G.B.E., K.C.B.*
Assistant Secretary, Finance, Lt.-Col. C. P. Oswald, *O.B.E.*
Director of Works, Lt.-Col. H. F. Robinson, *C.M.G.*
Director of Records, Maj. H. F. Chettle, *C.M.G., O.B.E.*
Secretary to the Trustees, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Ellison, *K.C.B.*

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.
H. M. Office of Works was constituted in 1820 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c. previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests

First Commissioner, The Rt. Hon. William Ormsby-Gore, *M.P.* £5,000
Private Sec., F. J. Root.
Do. (Parliamentary), Maj. J. J. Llewellyn, *M.P.*

Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade
Secretary, Sir Patrick Duff, *K.C.B., C.V.O.* £2,500
Private Sec., A. C. Horne, *O.B.E.*
Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, *C.B.E.*; W. Leitch, *C.B.*; F. J. E. Raby, *F.R.S.* £1,500 to £1,800
Secretaries
Principals, M. Connolly, *O.B.E.*; H. A. Russell, *O.B.E.*; B. R. Seagrave, *O.B.E.*; L. L. Davis, *O.B.E.*; E. N. de Noorman; D. H. Macintyre, *1917*; H. W. Spencer £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, R. A. Barker; E. F. Muir; J. F. Ferguson; F. J. Root £500 to £600
Heads of Sections, G. W. Jupp (*Scotland*); A. A. Miller, *M.B.E.* £550 to £700

Registrar, G. Steel, M.B.E. £400 to £500
Staff Officers, D. M. Harvey; A. C. Horne, O.B.E.;
G. L. Jordan; E. Maplesden; A. G. Ritchie;
R. M. Hunter, A.A.I.; C. R. Cooper; J. Barber;
F. J. Parker; J. G. Orr (acting); F. Sorrell; J. E.
Winter (acting). £400 to £500

Office of Comptroller of Accounts.
Comptroller of Accounts, A. G. Barnett, C.B.E. £500 to £1,000
Assistant to do., A. G. Sandison, M.B.E. £250 to £350
Accountant, H. L. Findley, M.B.E. £250 to £300
Heads of Sections, A. J. Whitby, M.B.E.; E. Hatch,
M.B.E. £250 to £300
Staff Officers, C. G. W. Goodale; A. J. Merchant;
A. Sellers; J. Richards; W. G. Ryde, M.B.E.; W.
Stoddard, A.C.I.S.; W. E. Bentley; H. D. Thomas
(acting); H. O. Shepherd £400 to £500

Architects Division.
Chief Architect, James Gray West, O.B.E. £1,500
Senior Architects, A. J. Pitcher, O.B.E.; A. R. Myers,
O.B.E., F.R.I., A.R.I.B.A.; P. K. Hanton, O.B.E.,
A.R.I.B.A. £900 to £1,000
Architects, C. P. Wilkinson; H. E. T. Rees; D. N.
Dyke, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; A. Bullock, A.R.I.B.A.; F. A.
Llewellyn, O.B.E.; J. H. Markham, F.R.I.B.A.; J. W.
Patonson, M.V.O., M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.B.A.; A. W.
Hewman, M.V.O., O.B.E.; F. I. W. Clou, M.B.E.,
A.R.I.B.A.; J. Bradley; C. Bristow, A.R.I.B.A.; J. C.
Wynnes, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; C. J. Mole, M.B.E.
(acting); C. R. Fowler, M.B.E. (acting); H. E.
Saccombe, A.R.I.B.A. (acting) £750 to £850
Chief Structural Engineer, E. W. Butler £600 to £1,000
Structural Engineer, H. A. Darling, A.M.I.E.E. £750 to £850
Head of Section, C. Coates, M.B.E. £450 to £500
Staff Officer, R. C. Cross, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Maintenance Surveyors Division.
Chief Surveyor, H. Ryle, M.V.O., O.B.E., F.R.I., A.R.I.B.A.
Surveyors, J. M. Davidson; W. C. P. Eve, M.B.E.;
A. J. Marshall, L.R.I.B.A.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Division.
Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Hubert
Baines, C.B.E. £1,100

Senior Engineer, J. A. MacIntyre, O.B.E., B.Sc.,
M.Inst.C.E. £500 to £600
Engineers (New Works), A. P. Patey, M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E.;
M. P. McLaren, M.B.E.; A. G. Ramsey, M.B.E., B.Sc.,
M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.; J. W. Arnot, M.B.E.; G. Smith,
M.B.E. £750 to £850

Quantity Surveyors Division.
Chief Quantity Surveyor, G. C. Widdowson, O.B.E., F.R.I.
Senior Surveyors, A. W. Jarvis, M.B.E.; A. E. Baylis,
F.R.I. £650 to £850

Supplies Division.
Controller, H. R. Allun, O.B.E. £500 to £1,000
Sup. of Stores, H. J. Camp, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Head of Section, G. P. Gilchrist, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Chief Technical Officer, Furniture, J. Hooper, O.B.E.
Do., Fuel, E. A. Smith, M.B.E., M.I.M.E. £550 to £700
Staff Officers, J. G. Chester, M.B.E.; B. Taylor; F. E.
Pettitt £400 to £500

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation.
Director, J. H. Salmon, O.B.E., F.R.I. £500 to £1,000
Superintending Estate Surveyors, P. W. Jupp, M.B.E.,
F.A.I.; G. L. Broad, O.B.E., M.C., F.R.I., A.R.I.B.A.;
W. J. Hewley, M.B.E., A.A.I.; A. Endicott, M.B.E.,
F.A.I.
Estate Surveyors (Grade I), N. Black, A.A.I.; F. W.
Wright, A.A.I.; G. M. Hooper, M.C.; W. M. Beane;
W. D. Marshall, F.A.I.; J. A. Hartley; J. N. Davies,
F.R.I., F.A.I.; N. Sutton, F.A.I.; T. B. Maclean; W. J.
Eves; E. R. Dunn, F.A.I.; J. B. D. Dutton; K. F.
Simmonds; G. H. Cannon; H. S. C. Hishop, F.A.I.,
F.A.I. (acting); F. J. Hando, F.A.I. (acting); A. J.
Richards (acting) £400 to £500
Staff Officer, G. H. Laker £400 to £500

Royal Parks Division.
Head of Royal Parks, &c., F. E. Carter £500 to £800
Assistant Monuments Inspector.
Chief Inspector, J. P. Busho-Fox, M.A., F.R.S.
£500 to £1,000

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.
Regius Keeper, Sir W. W. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.
£750

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

Under s 2 of the Criminal Justice Act 1925 Quarter Sessions in Counties must be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding and immediately following the four Quarter Days. Quarter Sessions in Boroughs are fixed by the Recorder of the Borough. Borough Sessions are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1925.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, NEWINGTON, S.E. 1.
 Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sec. 207) of the Local Government Act, 1928 Sessions are held twice in each month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January, April, July and October being Quarter Sessions, and the remaining 20 being Adjourned Quarter Sessions.
Chairman, Sir Percival Clarke £2,500
Deputy do., Sir Herbert Wilberforce £1,750
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Chairman, Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C., D.I.
Deputy do., Sir Thomas Forster, K.C.
Clerk of the Peace, E. S. W. Hart, M.B.E., Guildhall S.W. 1.
Deputy do., C. W. Radcliffe, M.A.

SURREY SESSIONS.

COUNTY HALL, Kingston-on-Thames.
Chairman, Charles Martineau.
Deputy Chairman, J. H. W. Pilcher.
Assistant Chairman, Sir Lindsey Smith; Capt. E. H. Tuckwell &c

Clerk to the Lieutenant, A. F. Copp, M.C., Burwood House, Caxton St., S.W. 1.
Clerk of the Peace, Dudley Auckland.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

Albert Square, Manchester.
 The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1925.
High Steward, Rt Hon the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, John Roskill, K.C.
Registrar, F. E. Warbrock Howell (Town Clerk).
Deputy Registrar (vacant).
Senior Clerk, H. Binks.

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District, Edwin Smith. £1,700
Coroner's Office, Sheepcote Lane, Battersea, S.W.
Central District, S. Ingleby Oddie £1,700
Coroner's Office, Manor Place, Paddington Green, W.
Northern District, W. B. Purchase, K.C. £1,700
Coroner's Office, Cambridge Street, St. Pancras, N.W. 1.
Eastern District, R. L. Guthrie, O.B.E. £1,700
Coroner's Office, Branch Road, Stepney, E. 14.
Liberty of Tower, F. Danford Thomas £10 10s.
Coroner's Office, King's House, Tower of London.
Southern District, A. Douglas Cowburn
Coroner's Office, St. George's Road, Peckham, S.E. 15.
South-Eastern District, W. H. Whitehouse £1,700
Coroner's Office, Watson Street, New Cross Road, S.E. 1.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE
PRIVY COUNCIL.

Office, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

THE Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (see col. 2), and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1856 and 1887. Among the last are included Viscount Hailsham, Viscount Buckmaster, Lord Warrington of Glyffe and Lord Salvesen. Sir John Wallis is a member by virtue of section 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833; Sir George Rivers Lowndes and Sir Dinah F. Mulla (Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1899); and the following judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas (various Acts, 1895-1908):—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick (Canada); Sir James Rose-Innes (S. Africa); Chief Justice Lyman Poore Duff (Canada); Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs (Australia); Chief Justice Sir William Mulock (Ontario); Sir Lancelot Sanderson (Bengal); Chief Justice Sir Michael Myers (N.Z.); Chief Justice Sir Frank Gavan Duffy (Australia); and Chief Justice Sir Johannes Wilhelmus Wessels (South Africa).

Registrar of the Privy Council (and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes), Sir Charles Neish, K.B.E., C.B., Barrister-at-Law £1,500
Chief Clerk (Judicial), W. Reeve Wallace, C.B.E. £800
Second Clerk, D. G. Lys £450

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is constituted as under:—

The Lord High Chancellor Presides.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).

	Age	Apptd. Jan. 1, 1934.
Rt. Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, G.B.E.	1923	72
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkin	1928	66
Rt. Hon. Lord Tomlin	1929	66
Rt. Hon. Lord Thankerton	1929	66
Rt. Hon. Lord Russell of Killowen	1929	66
Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan	1930	60
Rt. Hon. Lord Wright	1932	64

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

LAW SITTINGS, 1934.

Hilary	January 11 to March 28.
Easter	April 10 to May 18.
Trinity	May 29 to July 31.
Michaelmas	October 2 (or 12) to Dec. 21

THE INNS OF COURT.

DINING TERMS, 1934.

Jan. 11 to Jan. 31
Apr. 10 to May 7
May 29 to June 18
Nov. 2 to Nov. 26

The Judiciary of England and Wales.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division
The Master of the Rolls (£5,000).

Rt. Hon. Ernest Murray, Baron Hanworth, K.B.E., born 1861 (apptd. 1923).

	Age, Jan. 1, 1934.
<i>Lord Justices</i> (each £5,000)—	Apptd. 1934.
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Edward Scrutton	1916 77
Rt. Hon. Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	1926 72
Rt. Hon. Sir F. Arthur Greer	1927 69
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Herman Slesser	1929 59
Rt. Hon. Sir Mark Lemon Romer	1929 67

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

* The Lord High Chancellor:—

The Rt. Hon. John, Viscount Sankey, C.B.E., b. Oct. 26, 1866 (apptd. 1929) (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £10,000

	Age, Jan. 1, 1934.
<i>Justices</i> (each £5,000)—	Apptd. 1934.
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1927 77
Hon. Sir Albert Charles Clauson, C.B.E.	1926 63
Hon. Sir Frederick Herbt Maughan	1928 67
Hon. Sir Arthur Fairfax Charles Coryndon Luxmoore	1929 57
Hon. Sir Christopher J. W. Farwell	1929 56
Hon. Sir Charles Alan Bennett	1929 56

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England:—

The Rt. Hon. Gordon, Lord Hewart (b. 1870, apptd. 1922) £6,000
Secretary, W. Bowstead £500
Clerk, E. Hall, M.B.E. £400

Apptd. Age, Jan. 1, 1934.

	Age, Jan. 1, 1934.
<i>Justices</i> (each £5,000)—	Apptd. 1934.
Rt. Hon. Sir Horace E. Avery	1926 82
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1926 76
Hon. Sir Alexander A. Roche	1927 62
Hon. Sir Rigby P. W. Swift	1929 59
Hon. Sir Edward Acton	1929 68
Hon. Sir George A. H. Branson	1921 62
Hon. Sir George John Talbot	1923 72
Hon. Sir Frank Douglas MacKinnon	1924 62
Rt. Hon. Viscount Finlay, K.B.E.	1924 58
Hon. Sir John Anthony Hawke	1928 64
Hon. Sir Ernest Bruce Charles, K.B.E.	1928 62
Hon. Sir Travers Humphreys	1928 66
Hon. Sir Malcolm Macnaghten, K.B.E.	1928 64
Hon. Sir Herbert du Parcq	1932 63
Hon. Sir Rayner Goddard	1932 56
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, D.S.O.	1932 53
Hon. Sir Cyril Atkinson	1933 59

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

* PENSIONED EX-LORD CHANCELLORS.—The following ex-Lord Chancellors are in receipt of annual pensions:—Viscount Hailsham, £5,000; Viscount Buckmaster, £5,000.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt Hon. Sir Boyd Merriman, O.B.E., J.L.D.
(born 1880, apptd. 1933) £5,000
Clerk, H. H. Ford, £400
Secretary, Miss M. E. Philips £300

Judges (each £5,000)
Hon Sir Alexander D. Balfour (born 1866, apptd 1905)
Hon Sir George Philip Langton (born 1881, apptd. 1930).

King's Proctor, Sir M. L. Gwyer, K.C.S., K.C.

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Deputy Clerk, Hon. A. E. Napier, C.B.
Staff Clerk, A. J. Johnston.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.

Permanent Sec and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Asst. Sec., Hon. A. E. Napier, C.B.
Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, L. P. Haviland.
Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and to the Permanent Secretary and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, A. J. N. Paterson.

Supt. of County Courts, E. C. Martin, M.B.E.
Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, Lt.-Col. J. D. Waters, D.S.O.

Chief Clerk, R. L. Overbury.
Clerk of the Chamber and Messenger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman, M.B.E.

Asst. do., and Purse Bearer, H. Pusey.

Trainbearer, G. E. Collins.

Staff Clerk, J. W. Macrae.

Vote Officer, B. C. Gray.

Chancery Courts.

Chief Master, attached to all the Judges: Sir Joseph Henry Pollock Chitty.

Mr. Justice Eve, Mr. Justice Maughan, and Mr. Justice Bennett.

At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D:
H. A. Riddale; K to M, G. Willmott, M.C.;
L to R, H. W. Jelf, N to Z, P. W. Chaudler

Mr. Justice Clauson, Mr. Justice Luxmoire, and Mr. Justice Farwell.

At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D:
Sir J. H. P. Chitty; E to K, A. H. Holland; L to R,
W. F. Spencer Hawkins; S to Z, Robert Lee Moss

First Class Clerks, A R Samuels; A C Dalton; A Tuttle; H A Bradley; A W Brown; W Stone;
J A W Hanner; F C Allaway; J E Bartholomew; R E Whiteley

Second Class Clerks, H Dynond; G J Flouman; P. H. George; T. Hyde Hills; J R Goddes;
H. W. P. Blake; J. E. Watts; P. White; D. M. Walker; L. O. C. Hathaway

Third Class Clerks, C. T. Fry; L. O. Lewis; B. R. Young; R. J. Turner; W. D. Verrall; W. E. F. Daniels; W. G. L. Smith; W. J. Pajworth

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.
Registrars, E. Hicks Beach; J. F. More, O.B.E.;
W. T. D. Ritchie; R. N. R. Blaker; A. G. Andrews;
W. S. Jones

Principal Clerks, C. Reader; J. F. Hay; F. V. Harris; V. E. Farr; A. F. Adams; J. B. H. Wynnis

Third Class Clerks, J. Biley; E. A. E. F. Clack; G. E. Nicholls; O. R. K. Thomas; S. S. Holloway; G. W. Stevenson.

Petition and Entry Clerk, H. B. Goddard.

Judges, Hon Sir Harry Trelhewne Eve, Hon. Sir Frederick H. Maughan, and Hon. Sir Charles A. Bennett.

Registrar, Arthur Stobell.

Principal Clerks, J. R. Bull, O.B.E., and R. Y. Marvin

First Class Clerk, W. J. T. P. Wilson.

Second do, W. J. Roper and C. J. Lisle.

Third do, S. S. Martin; W. G. Venton; E. L. Russell; J. G. Usher and C. F. Pryke

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE COURT.
Sir Arthur Underhill; A. E. Russell; T. R. C. Dill; P. M. Walters; J. M. Lightwood; W. A. Peck.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

A. J. Spencer; A. Robinson; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkins; L. Mead; J. J. Roberts

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.
Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.; Samuel Ronald Courthope Bosanquet, K.C.; Charles Murray Pitman, K.C.

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.
Alexander F. Gilchrist £1,500

Supreme Court Pay Office.
Accountant-General, Sir Claud Schuster, C.B., C.V.O., K.C.

Chief Accountant, F. Coucher £800 to £950
Principal Clerk, J. E. Butler £550 to £700
Senior Head of Branch, W. Dack £500 to £600
Stockbrokers, Messrs. W. Mortimer & Son £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court.

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Sir G. A. Bonner (Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer) £1,800; Carrol Romer (b) (King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office); Ernest A. Jelf; W. Valentine Ball, O.B.E.; Percy Reginald Slinner, D.S.O.; F. S. Arnold Baker; Geoffrey Moseley; R. F. Burnand, O.B.E.

each £1,200 to £1,500

ACTION DEPARTMENT.
Head Clerk, Philip Clark, O.B.E.

Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section.
Clerks, P. J. Bowle; E. C. Anstee; A. Finch; B. Darwall; H. Morrill; K. G. Jacobs; R. R. May; G. Gardener; V. W. Judd; M. C. Hewitt; E. S. Davis; W. H. Redman; E. J. Fraser; T. W. Jones; R. E. Boyd; W. G. M. Lewis; J. G. Clemens.

Summons and Order Section:
Clerks, J. P. Lalor; F. R. P. Stringer; A. J. MacClymont; E. W. Butler; B. J. Ashworth; D. Macbeth; W. J. Fell; F. W. Player; W. Norris.

FILING AND RECORD AND BILLS OF SALE DEPARTMENT.
Head Clerk, T. F. Atkinson £1,200 to £1,500
Clerks, C. Clerk; W. S. N. Clerk; W. E. Smith; C. Froeman; W. G. Burton; J. Mosses; R. C. Newman; N. A. Sales

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.
Clerks, H. Hinton, M.B.E.; E. G. H. Evans; R. W. Hill; A. W. Wright.

Execution Petitions, Philip Clark, O.B.E.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.
King's Remembrancer, Sir G. A. Bonner (Senior Master).

Clerks, S. A. Lynn, M.B.E., F.C.I.S.; A. L. Woodcock; C. G. Moule; E. S. Hill

CROWN OFFICE AND ASSOCIATE DEPARTMENT.
King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Carrol Romer.

Head Clerk, J. C. Watson.
Chief Associate, A. O. Thomas.

Clerks, W. E. Davis; G. W. Townsend; M. F. C. Willson; J. O. Griffiths; G. Meyer; J. Martin; W. Bradley; D. Boland; D. A. P. Turner; G. L. Warrore; R. Pusey; H. W. Hills; T. E. Roberts; A. C. Elliott; W. J. T. Turner.

COURTS OF JUSTICE SHIREMENT DEPARTMENT.
Superintendent, W. C. Keeling.

Assistant Superintendent, E. J. Talbot.

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.
Masters of the Supreme Court, Douglas Stuart Gibbon, M.C. (Chief Master), £1,700; Albert G. Rivington; R. M. Greenwood, C.B., LL.M.; H. F. Blake; Lt.-Col. Thomas Henry Walker, D.S.O., T.D.; S. A. H. Trumpler £1,200 to £1,500

(b) Carrol Romer is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

** Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 2.*

† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £700; 2nd class, £400 to £500; 3rd class, £300 to £400.

** Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.*

** Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30; Vacations, 11 to 2.*

334 §Probate Division—Central Criminal Court, Circuits of Judges.

Clerks (Principal Clerks), W. R. Shaw; A. F. Small; H. J. Howes; A. W. Porter; A. W. Pinder; T. H. Parker; (and Class Clerks), R. G. Gurney; W. F. Pollock; J. M. Cole; F. R. Cutler; W. Fairfax; M. H. Spicer; J. J. Rainey; C. B. Cooper; W. P. Hunt; A. E. Bishop; B. P. Treagus; R. F. C. Roach; (and Class Clerks), J. C. Smith; W. E. Gidd; W. J. Milton; G. Baker; H. E. Pritchard; A. H. Page.

Role Clerk, G. N. H. Harris.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.
Principal Proctor, Registry, Somerset House.
Registrars, Walter A. Underwick (Senior), £1,600; H. F. O. Norbury, B.C.L., H. A. de C. Pereira; C. F. Hawkes £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Registrar, C. T. A. Wilkinson £800 to £1,000
Admiralty Registry and Marshal's Office,
Royal Courts of Justice.

Registrar, L. F. C. Darby £1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes £1,200

Marshal and Chief Clerk, A. K. J. Harris £600 to £800
Clerks, H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young, M.A.; C. S. Roscoe; R. D. Lamb; L. B. Tidy; E. H. Scott; V. H. Ingram £100 to £600

Bankruptcy Department.
Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,400.

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Clauson; Hon. Mr. Justice Lushmore and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farwell.

Senior and Chief Registrar, Frank Mallor £1,500
Registrars, Arthur Stiebel; Sir Marshall D. Warrington, Bt.

Principal Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department),
 C. C. Cartwright, M.A.

Taxing Office in Bankruptcy.
Taxing Masters, The Taxing Masters of the Supreme Court.

Principal Clerk, F. G. Wortham.
and Class Clerks, T. G. Thomas and H. G. Alton.
3rd Class Clerk, T. Toney.

Official Receiver's Department.
Senior Official Receiver, Hon. W. J. Boyle, C.B.E. £1,500
Official Receiver, E. Pike; R. C. F. Venn.

Senior Assistant Official Receiver, H. Wheeler.
Assistant do., V. Armstrong; H. H. Galt; C. Bruce Park; W. F. Crosswell.

Companies Court.
Judges, Hon. Mr. Justice Eys, Hon. Mr. Justice Maughan and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bennett.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.
(Office—Room 473 Royal Courts.)

Registrar, Control Room (Master of the Crown Office).
Asst. Registrar, Anthony Highmore King.

Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, L.L.B.
Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott; W. E. Stone.

Railway and Canal Commission.
(Office—Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts.)

Ex-officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice MacKinnon (England); Hon. Lord Blackburn (Scotland); The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews (Northern Ireland).

Commissioners, Hon. Sir William Francis Kyffin Taylor, C.B.E., S.C.; Sir R. Francis Durnell, Bt., S.C.B.
Registrar, Sir Robert McCall, M.C., S.C., S.C.B.
Secretary, J. J. Clare Hunt.

Lunacy.
Management and Administration Department.
Royal Courts of Justice.

Master, Henry Thudal Methold £2,000
Assistant Masters, G. E. Mills, M.A.; W. H. Hooper £500 to £1,000

Chief Clerk, R. W. Poyser £500
Principal Clerks, G. C. Drake; T. C. S. Keely; E. F. Corley.

2nd Class Clerks, J. N. A. Phillips; G. Grossman; R. H. French; R. Patch.

Lord Chancellor's Visitors, H. C. Meyssey-Thompson (Legal); Dr. N. Raw, M.A.; Dr. A. Rotherham.

Secretary to Visitors, H. Macdonald £1,500
Land Valuation Reference Committee.
(Office—Room 122 Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors' Institution.
Secretary, S. A. Lynn, F.C.S.
Asst. Sec., A. L. Woodcock.

Official Arbitrators.
[Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1925.]

John Wilmott, F.R.S., 28 Paradise Street, Birmingham; Hugh C. Webster, F.R.S., Lea House, Ox Lane, Harpenden, Herts.

Board of Reference Finance Acts, 1915-27.
(Room 203—New Wing—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.a.)

Chairman, Sir D. M. Kerly, S.C.
Deputy do., Francis Edmond Bray.
Registrar, J. K. F. Cleave.

Coal Mines (Reference) Committee.
(Room 773, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.a.)

Committee, The Lord Chief Justice of England; The President of the Court of Session, and T. E. Forster, 2, Eldon Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Secretary, J. J. Clare Hunt.
Director of Public Prosecutions,
 1, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director, Sir Edward Hale Tindal Atkinson, C.B.E., C.B., S.C.
Asst. Directors, A. Sefton-Cohen; C. R. V. Wallace.

Chief Clerks, R. P. Pashley; L. N. Vincent Evans; G. R. Palling; E. Clayton £750 to £900

Assistant Chief Clerks, H. A. K. Morgan, M.C.; B. G. Saywell; H. J. Parham; C. J. M. Gwatkin; A. Lawson-Walton £500 to £700

Professional Clerks, O. E. Barnett; E. R. Robey; R. L. Jackson £500 to £600

Clerks (Higher Grade), A. J. Parker; W. J. King.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT—Old Bailey.
 The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for:—

1934. 9th January. 1934. 26th May.
 " 26th January. " 26th June.
 " 27th February. " 17th July.
 " 20th March. " 12th September.
 " 17th April. " 18th October.

Clerk of the Court, Wilfrid Walter Nops, L.L.B. Deputy, Joseph Avery Pickell.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the Mayors' and City of London Court for time being (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1).

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.
London. Southwark.

1934. 8th January. 1934. 26th January.
 " 26th March. " 17th March.
 " 12th July. " 12th July.
 " 21st October. " 6th October.

Clerk of the Peace, Wilfrid Walter Nops, L.L.B.
Under-Sheriffs.

Under-Sheriff (1932-33), Cecil Jennings, Deputy, 13 St. Swinith's Lane, E.C. 4, and Sydney Newton, 22 Queen Street, E.C. 4.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.
 The dates of the Assize, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W. S. and A. (for Winter Assize Court No. 3) (Chertiston)

Suffolk (Ipswich W.) (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. alternately (Bury St. Edmunds, 1932).
Norfolk (Norwich)—W. S. and A.

Do. (City of Norwich)—W. S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W. S. and A.
Herts (Hertford)—W. S. and A.

Kent (Maidstone)—W. S. and A.
Surrey (Kingston)—W. S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W. S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, J. Harold Stowe. £500
Clerk of Indictments, Frank T. Vachell. £250

Associate, Raymond E. Negus £500
Office, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.

Midland Circuit.

Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 1)
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div)—W., S. and A.
Do (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, George Pleydell Bancroft £500
Clerk of Arraigns, R. A. Dalzell.
Associate, H. C. Naldrett.
Clerk and Bailiff, H. N. Peyton.
Office, 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 1)
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, W. J. H. Graham, Preston £1,000
Associate, B. H. Newman, Preston £500
Clerk of Indictments and Tacing Officer, John F. Coupe, Preston £300

North-Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, C. Milton Barber, 2 Dr Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4. £500
Associate and Deputy Clerk of Assize, C. R. Johnson, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4. £300
Clerk of Arraigns, Ronald Sykes, 6 Pump Court, Temple, E.C. 4. £300

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester (for County and City), Gloucester (for County and City), Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford. At the Autumn Assizes criminal business is taken at every town. Civil business at Gloucester and Shrewsbury, and Divorce business at Gloucester, Monmouth and Shrewsbury.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £500
Deputy do. and Clerk of Indictments, Thomas P. P. Powell £300
Associate, Joseph Tumlin £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.

Western Circuit.

Wills, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1933
Devizes, Dorset, (Dorchester) W. S. and A. (Taunton), (Taunton) A.; 1933
(Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1933
Taunton, Cornwall, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; Devon, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes); City of Exeter (The Guildhall), W. S. and A. (Winchester) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Winchester Autumn Assizes); Bristol (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).
Clerk of Assize, J. St. L. Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4. £500
Associate, R. G. Seton £300
Clerk of Indictments, W. T. Snell £300

North Wales and Chester Circuit.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Merioneth (Dolgellau)—W. and S.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Herbert Channell, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4. £500
Clerk of Indictments, Lt.-Col. W. P. Reade, Congleton £250
Associate, T. E. Morris £250

Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 20 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

South Wales Division.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6)
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Trestegion)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen Coleridge, M.A., Room 771, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2. £500
Princ. Assizt, Illyd Allan. £300
Second Assizt. & Clerk of Indictments, C. Elton-Jones £150
At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
The Industrial Court was established, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1920, to hear and determine Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople.
President, Sir Harold Morris, M.B.E., K.C.
Chairmen, Sir William Robinson: Rt Hon Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bt., K.C.; Lindsay M. Jopling.
Members, Ernest J. Brown; J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E.; P. S. Button, J.P.; P. E. W. Collier; D. C. Cummings, C.B.E.; Sir Andrew Duncan, Sir J. Duncan Elliot, K.B.E.; Sir Frank W. Goldstone; Prof H. J. Laski, M.A.; J. J. Mallon; Miss Violet Markham, C.B., J.P.; Miss Cecile Matheson; Sir William McLintock, C.B., J.P.; H. E. Parkes; Frank Pick; Sir Felix J. C. Pole; A. G. Walkden.
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. £750 to £850

The National Wages Board (Railways).

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
The National Wages Board was reconstituted by 164 of the Railways Act, 1925, for the determination of questions affecting wages and conditions of service of certain classes of railway employees, on appeal from the Central Wages Board.
Chairman, Sir Harold Morris, M.B.E., K.C.
Representing Railway Companies (Panel of 30, from whom 6 to be elected for each reference), National Union of Railwaymen, (a); Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (a); Railway Clerks' Association (a); Users of Railways (a).
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E.

ECCELSIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, The Rt. Worshipful Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.
Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."

Court of Arches.

Registry, 23 Knightbridge St., Doctors Commons, E.C. 4.
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.
Registrar, Arthur W. D. Moore

Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightbridge Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. 4.)
Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.
Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
Deputy do., F. J. Colson.
Chief Clerk, Charles A. Brown.

Vicar-General's Office.

for granting Marriage Licences for Churches in the Province of Canterbury, and Court of Faculties, 2 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. 1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.
Vicar-General, Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.
Registrar, H. F. A. Dashwood, M.A.
Assistant General, Sir John Hanham, Bt.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H. S. Allam.

Chancery Court of York.

Registry, Minster Yard, York.
Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

OFFICE OF THE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK,
and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese
of York, and for the Consistory Court of York
Vicar-General and Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt

Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson

Diocesan Consistory Courts.
There are also the Consistory Courts of the various
Diocesan Bishops, these are invariably situated in their
Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those
Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside
the London area can be obtained. See also section,
"Marriage Licences."

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.
Commissionary, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, &
The Manxian, Westminster
Receiver, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E.C.4.

Bishop of London's Registry,
for granting Licences for Marriage in the Diocese
of London and for his Consistory Court, & Dean's
Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4. Office hours,
10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Judge, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L.
Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.
Apparitor, A. C. Jones.

COUNTY COURTS.

In 1922, the total number of proceedings in County
Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's
and City of London Court) was 1,375,500, as against
a pre-war figure of 1,256,186 (1913). The number of
debtors imprisoned was 5,743 (1913) and 4,041 (1922),
and of the last number 3,144 served the full term of
imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to
comply with the order for payment.

County Courts Branch.

Lord Chancellor's Dept., House of Lords, S.W. 2.
Registry of County Courts Judgments, &c.
(Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)
Superintendent, E. C. Martin, M.A., £550 to £1,000
Asst. Sec. and Clerk of Accounts, E. A. Tilley, £550 to £700
Head of Establishments Section, A. J. Hill, C.B., £550 to £700

Auditors, H. Shide; W. E. Jones, M.A.; J. H.
Wagstaff; E. Bryant; R. T. Raymond; G. Har-
dwick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood; H. J. Elton;
C. F. Dyson; H. I. James; P. J. Darby; H. S.
Hughes; M. M. Pullin; H. Hulme; E. Burn; A. C.
Barker; J. H. London; R. Graves; F. A. J. Kemp;
J. Ross; J. W. Bibby; E. M. Newling; G. Barton;
D. Graham; A. M. Thompson, W. H. Day
(12 to £120) £550 to £500

Higher Verbal Officers, C. H. Howes; A. J. Cole;
A. H. Law, £300 to £400

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT.

Guildhall, E.C.4.

Judges—

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen.

The Recorder.

The Common Sergeant

Geoff Whiteley

Frank Shevel Cooper

Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Doll £1,650

Asst. Registrar, (vacant) £850

Chief Clerk, H. A. Ince £650

Sergeant-at-Arm and High Bailiff, Francis Sully £700

COUNTY COURT JUDGES

(each £1,500).

**England and Wales: For Scotland see "Sheriffs
Principal."**

(County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour.")
Bexley, Hugh Loveday (20), Hull, Malton, &
Burgis, Edin Cooper (10), Cheshire, Lancs, Yorks.
Clements, Arthur Frederic (40), East Kent
Cher, Albert Rowland (30), Shoreditch, &c.
Crawford, John Dawson (30), Edmonton, &c.
Crosstwhite, Arthur Timley (3), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Davies, William Frank de Rolande (32), Carmarthen-
shire, &c.
Dowdall, Harold Chaloner, &c. (6), Liverpool, &c.
Droquer, Maurice Nathaniel (23), Coventry, North-
ampton, &c.
Lumas, Hugh Charles Sowerby (36), Uxbridge and (44)
Westminster.

Dyer, Charles Edward, &c. (22), Birmingham.
Farrant, Hy. Gatchell (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Frankland, Cecil James (13), Shewfield, &c.
Hargreaves, Gerald de la P. (37), West London, &c.
Harrington, Edward (48), Croydon, &c.
Haydon, Thomas Edmund, &c. (26), Leicestershire, &c.
Higgins, George Herbert (24), Brentford and Willesden.
Hildesley, Alfred, &c. (32), Essex and Suffolk
Hildyard, Gerald M.T., &c. (18), Nottingham, &c.
Hills, Enstace, &c. (3), Cumberland and Westmor-
land, &c.

Hogg, Adam Spencer (28), Lambeth, &c.
James, Arthur Wynne (51), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Jones, Sir Arctunus, &c. (29), North Wales.
Jones, Austin (50), Sussex.
Kelly, Stanley Anthony Hill (28), Bloomsbury.
Kennedy, Alfred Ravenscroft, &c. (53), Gloucester-
shire, &c.

Konstantin, Edwin Max, &c. (58), Kent, &c., and (39),
Shoreditch, &c.
Lalley, Harward, &c. (51), Winchester, &c.
Langman, Thomas Withbridge (17), Lincolnshire.
Leigh, Thomas Bowes (8), Manchester, &c.
Lias, William John (59), Cornwall, &c.

Lindley, Hon. Walter B. (57), Exeter, &c.
Longson, Edward Harold (19), Derby, &c.
McClary, Robert (28), York, &c. (28), W. Riding.
Maxwell, A. Hyatt (40), Wilts and Dorset, &c.
Moore, Robert Ernest (27), Greenwich, &c.

Parsons, Albert, &c. (54), Bristol, &c.
Peel, Robert, &c. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Proctor, William (6), Liverpool, &c.
Randolph, Joseph Randolph, &c. (36), Oxford, &c.
Reeve, Raymond Herbert Roop, &c. (28), Worcester, &c.
Richards, Whitmore L. (6), Rickenhead, &c.

Richardson, Thomas (2), Durham, &c.
Rowlands, H. J. (41), Clerkenwell
Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganshire.
Ruegg, Alfred H., &c. (26), North Staffordshire, &c.

Samuel, Howell Walter, &c. (28), Mid Wales.
Smith, Charles Herbert (38), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Snuggs, Sir Thomas Morrison, &c. (42), Marylebone.
Stewart, William (13), York, Ripon, &c.

Talbot, Herbert Louis (23), Wolverhampton, &c.
Thesiger, Arthur Lionel Bruce (1), Durham and
Northumberland.
Thomas, Leonard Charles (22), Cardiff, &c.

Thompson, Owen, &c. (40), Bow.
Tobin, Sir Alfred Appinall, &c. (42), Westminster.
Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, &c. (14), Leeds,
Wakefield and Dewsbury, &c.

RECORDERS.

Abington, Stephen Blou Benson (1905).
Andover, William Thomas Snell (1905).
Banbury, Harry Joseph Turrell, (1905).
Barnstable and Hildesford, Wilfrid Bernard Faraday
(1905)

Bath, Reginald Powell Croome-Johnson, &c., M.P.
(1905)
Bedford, Hon. Victor Russell, &c. (1905).
Berkshire, Herbert, &c. (1905).
Birkenhead, Alexander More Latham (1912).

Birmingham, Edward Watkins Cave, &c. (1922).
Blackburn, John Henry Thorpe, &c. (1925).
Bolton, Joseph Cooksey Jackson, &c., M.P. (1925).
Bournemouth, John Lind Pratt (1922).
Bradford, Frank Beverley, &c. (1905).

Bridgnorth, Alexander Green (1905).
Bridgewater, Wyndham Neave Slade (1905).
Brighton, James Dale Chasels, &c., M.P. (1905).
Bristol, Stuart Bevan, &c. M.P. (1922).

Burnley, Noel Barrie Goldie, &c., M.P. (1922).
Burton-on-Trent, Alfred Ernest William Hazef, &c. (1922).
Bury St. Edmunds, Sir Reginald Neville, Bt. (1905).
Cambridge, Roland Burrows, &c. (1905).

Canterbury, Charles Doughty, &c. (1905).
Cardiff, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, &c. (1920).
Carlisle, Edward Woolf, &c. (1905).
Carmarthen, Earl of Halsbury, &c. (1905).
Chester, Robert M. Montgomery, &c. (1907).

Chichester, Walter Frampton (1905).
Colchester, Sir Henry Honeywood Curtis Bennett, &c.
(1905).
Coventry, John Frederick Eales, &c., M.P. (1905).
Croydon, Robert Frederick Colam, &c. (1905).

Deal, Major William Wilson Grantham, k.c. (1905).
Derby, Thomas Hollis Walker, k.c. (1918).
Devizes, Robert George Seton (1904).
Doncaster, Christian Bedford Fenwick (1933).
Dover, Sir A. H. Rolin, k.c. (1900-1906, and 1931).
Dudley, William George Earengy, k.c. (1931).
Durham, John Stapleton Grey Pemberton (1904).
Ereter, Geoffrey Dorling Roberts (1933).
Faversham, John Castleman Swinburne-Hanham (1908).
Folkestone, Roland Gifford Oliver, m.c., k.c. (1906).
Goucester, A. Ralph Thomas (1931).
Grantham, George Blacklock (1915).
Graysend, Julian William Wellesley Weigall (1904).
Great Grimsby, Charles Leete Attenborough (1918).
Guildford, John Flowers, k.c. (1908).
Halfax, Godfrey Russell Vick (1932).
Hartlepool, Thos. Herbert Wright Hall (1901).
Hastings, Mr. John Hutchinson (1930).
Hersford, His Honour Arthur Gwynne-James (1894).
High Wycombe, Frank Walter Radley (1905).
Huddersfield, Alfred Mowley, o.b.e., k.c. (1908).
Hull, Charles Paley Scott, k.c. (1933).
Hythe, Walter Turner Mouckton, k.c. (1930).
Ilmington, Heber Leonidas Hart, k.c. M.D. (1915).
King's Lynn, Henry St. John Digby Raikes, k.c., o.b.e. (1905).
Kingston, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Inskip, c.b.e., k.c., m.p. (1908).
Leeds, James Willoughby Jardine, k.c. (1932).
Leicester, Paul Ernest Sandilands, o.b.e. (1932).
Lichfield, Stamford Hutton, m.a. (1905).
Lincoln, John Suckling Frithwell (1921).
Liverpool, Edward George Hammonds, k.c. (1909).
London, Sir Ernest Wild, k.c. (1902).
Ludlow, Geoffrey Keith Rose, k.c. (1932).
Maidstone, Theobald Mathew (1907).
Maldon and Saffron Walden, Linton Thorpe, k.c., m.p. (1932).
Manchester, Sir W. Greaves-Lord, k.c., m.p. (1905).
Margate, George Malloch Hills, k.c. (1907).
Merthyr Tydfil, John Bowen Davies, k.c. (1931).
Middlebrough, Joshua Scholefield, k.c. (1909).
Newark, Richard A. Wiles (1932).
Newbury, Francis John Fitzgerald, k.c., c.b.e. (1904).
Newcastle-under-Lyme, William Allen, k.c., m.p. (1932).
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Richard Storry Jones (1932).
Northampton, Charles Horton Marriott, k.c. (1908).
Northwich, Rt. Hon. Sir William Ellis Hume-Williams, k.c., o.b.e., k.c. (1905).
Nottingham, Henry Holmes Joy, k.c. (1927).
Oldham, Tom Eastham, k.c. (1904).
Onsley, Ruglin H. E. H. Somers (1933).
Oxford, Digby Cotes Peedy, k.c. (1930).
Penzance, Randolph Alexander Glen (1930).
Plymouth, John Graham Trappell, k.c. (1932).
Pontrivact, Robert Horton Vernon Wragge (1905).
Pool, Henry Geon (1908).
Portsmouth, Robert Fredk Bayford, o.b.e., k.c. (1909).
Preston, John Edward Singleton, k.c. (1908).
Reading, St. John Gore Mickelthwait (1903).
Richmond, Yorks, Frank Kingley Griffith, m.c., m.p. (1932).
Rochester, George Buchanan McClure (1933).
Rotherham, Geoffrey Hugh Benbow Streetfield (1932).
Rye (vacant).
Salford, Adolph Max Lazarus Langdon, k.c. (1915).
Saltbury, Thomas Henning Farr, k.c. (1908).
Sandwich, Sir Gervais Rantoul, k.c., m.p. (1909).
Scarborough, Herbert Brent Grotorian, k.c. (1918).
Sheffield, Walter Hedley, d.b.o., k.c. (1931).
Shrewsbury, John William St. Lawrence Leslie (1903).
Smethwick, John Wyle (1932).
Southampton, Ferdinand Philip Maximilian Schiller, k.c. (1908).
Southend, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Ian Macpherson, Bt., k.c., m.p. (1931).
South Milton, Sydney Charles Nichols Goodman, k.c. (1933).
Stamford, William Marshall Freeman (1905).
Stoke-on-Trent, Hon. Sir Reginald Coventry, k.c. (1902).
Sturbury, Sir Harry Courthope-Monro, k.c. (1927).
Sunderland, Sir Henry Strotcher Cautley, Bt., k.c., m.p. (1918).
Swansea, Edward William Milner-Jones (1930).
Tenterden, Gerald Dodson (1932).
Tewkesbury, Wilfrid Price (1931).

Thetford, Arthur Lombe Taylor (1907).
Tiverton, John Kyle Frederick Clove (1932).
Walsall, Samuel Lowry Porter, k.c. (1932).
Warwick, Sir Albion Richardson, k.c., c.b.e. (1931).
Wells, Arthur Fowles Somerville (1905).
Wenlock, Guy Patrick Bernard Lailey (1908).
West Bromwich, Gerald Champion Lewis (1904).
West Ham, G. W. Holford Knight, k.c., m.p. (1930).
Wigan, Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks, k.c., m.p. (1908).
Wincchester, Reginald Playfair Hills, o.b.e., k.c. (1905).
Windsor, New, His Honour Hugh Murray Sturges, k.c. (1912).
Wolverhampton, Frederick John Wrottesley, k.c. (1930).
Worcester, F. M. Russell Davies, k.c. (1931).
Yarmouth, Great, William Rowley Elliston (1913).
York, Nicholas Lechmere Cunningham Macaskie (1932).

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh Turnbull, k.c., m.p., £1,600 to £2,000.
Assistant Commissioner, Capt. John Arthur Davison, m.c., £900 to £1,200.
Chief Superintendent, Ernest Thompson £700 to £800.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE RESERVE.
Commandant, William G. Lovell, c.b.e.
Chief Staff Officer, Capt. A. J. Roberts.

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS.
MASTON HOUSE JUSTICE ROOMS.
Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Wallace Thoday, M.A., £1,250.
Assistant Clerk, C. G. Payton, £275.
Affidavit Clerk and Usurer, Harold P. Jacob, £240.

GUILDHALL.
Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, S. E. Longbottom, £800.
Assistant Clerk, Clerk of Special Sessions, S. F. Longbottom, £700.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,
 New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Commissioner, Marshal of the Royal Air Force The Lord Trenchard, c.b.e., d.b.o., p.c., M.C., £3,000.
Deputy Commissioner, Hon. Sir Trevor Hignam, £2,700.
Assistant Commissioner, Norman Kendal, c.b.e., k.c., £2,500.
Alker Tripp, Lt.-Col. P. R. Laurie, c.b.e., d.b.o., Brigadier J. Whitehead, c.b.e., d.b.o., £2,500.
Secretary, H. M. Howgrave-Graham, c.b.e., £2,500.
Deputy Asst. Commissioners, Lt.-Col. J. F. C. Carter, c.b.e., H. G. P. Archer, o.b.e., Col. The Hon. Maurice Drummond, c.b.e., d.b.o., G. Abbiss, o.b.e., B. U. R. Roberson, o.b.e., £1,000 to £1,200.
Assistant Secretaries, C. R. D. Pulling; G. Carmichael, £750 to £850.

Senior Clerks, M. B. Frere, o.b.e., G. R. Sharpe; H. G. Gilbert; G. A. Scoley; S. W. Richards; E. R. Roper, £550 to £700.
Higher Executive Officers, O. G. Stewart; E. N. Huggett; S. J. Chamberlain; p.c.; J. F. Pearson; P. J. Payne; E. J. Hastings; E. G. Brown, m.c.; H. Wilkinson; F. Mayell; W. V. Wastley; Capt. T. L. Mostyn; G. Buck; J. W. Eare; A. H. Hannay; F. H. E. Wyatt; H. H. Bowhill, £500 to £550.

Clerk in Charge of Lost Property Office, F. P. Daw, £300 to £400.
Executive Officers, E. St. John; A. R. Pike; A. E. Cattle; A. F. Hamilton-Smythe; R. L. Wynn-Williams; W. F. Barber; W. J. Bolland; D. F. A. R. Freeman; S. House; A. G. C. Montgomery; T. E. St. John; C. M. Wight-Boyott; G. C. Richardson; T. C. Russell, £200 to £400.
Physician and Chief Medical Officer, Isaac Jones, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P.
Consulting Surgeon, C. Max Page, D.S.O., M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Deputy Physician, H. B. Russell, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.B.
Surgeon Dentist, P. Lloyd-Williams, M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., L.D.S.
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Messrs. Wontner & Sons.
Chief Constables, R. M. Howe, m.c.; G. R. Nicholls, m.b.f. (Criminal Investigation Department); F. W. Abbott, o.b.e., m.v.o. (Administration); Major J. F.

Ferguson (Organisation); Sir Francis Griffith, C.B.E.

Superintendent, H. May (Public Carriage Office).

Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept.

P. Savage, W. Humberbrook, H. Healy, J. Horwell,

G. Vandell, A. Canby (Special Branch), H.

Battley (Criminal Records).

Districts and Divisions of the Metropolitan Police.

Officers in Charge of Districts

Deputy Assistant Commissioners, A.C. Col J. F. C.

Carter, C.B.E., H. G. F. Archer, C.B.E., B. B. R.

Robertson, C.B.E.

Chief Constables, J. R. H. Nott-Bower, J. Wilson,

M.B.E.

Superintendents of Divisions

A. WHITEHALL—William Powell

W. G. Cole (in attendance upon H. M. the King)

B. CHELSEA—George Frankton

St. James's—John Prothero

C. MARLBOROUGH—Frank Sutton

D. HOLBORN—John Goldie

E.Paddington—Harry Varney

F. FINSBURY—John Johnson

G. WHITEHALL—Herbert Daise

H. HACKNEY—William Day

I. EAST HAM—Herbert Budd

J. LAMBETH—Frederick Saint

K. SOUTHWARK

L. STOKES NEWINGTON—Alfred Hunt

M. CATFORD—Frederick White

N. GRAYWICH—Robert Graham

O. HAMPSHIRE—Augustus Ralph

P. HAMMERSMITH—Robert Hannaford

Q. WANDSWORTH—James Lauder

R. TWICKENHAM—Ernest Brind

S. KILBURN—Charles Adams

T. WOOD GREEN—Charles Morton

U. CROYDON—Ernest Smith

V. THAMES—(Chief Inspector)

W. DEVONPORT DOCKYARD—(Chief Inspector)

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

NEW METROPOLITAN YARD, S.W. 1.

Receiver, Sir J. F. Melan, C.B.E., £1,300 to £1,500

Private Secretary, C. J. Kettle

Secretary, C. A. Palmer, C.B.E., £850 to £1,000

Accountant, A. T. Shepherd £750 to £850

Deputy Secretary and Contracts Officer, R. K. O'Neill

£650 to £800

Senior Clerk, E. W. Petty £550 to £700

Deputy Accountant, H. Day £550 to £700

Higher Executive Officers, E. D. Conran, M.C.; R. J.

Hayward, J. F. Marshall, P. W. J. A. Lawless,

W. A. Hendry, E. Oates £400 to £500

Executive Officers, C. J. Kettle; W. D. Cooper; J. J.

Quinn, M. G. Kirk, L. F. Ridley, E. C. King,

R. L. Kitching £300 to £400

Solicitors, Messrs Ellis & Ellis, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1

Architect and Surveyor, G. M. Trench, C.B.E., F.R.S.A.,

S.A.I., ... £750 to £850

Deputy-Surveyor, F. T. Bush, A.R.S.A. £500 to £700

Assistant Architects and Surveyors, R. G. Strachan,

S.A.I., H. J. P. Price, A.R.S.A., £450 to £650, A. S.

Hinkley £400 to £500

Engineer, G. A. H. Wootton, A.M.I.C.E., £400 to £500

Asst. do., C. N. MacDermott, M.I.E.E.; R. F. H. Allen

£450 to £600

Superintendent Storekeeper, A. J. Carthew £400 to £500

Superintendent, Printing Branch, C. H. Patey

£300 to £400

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN SPECIAL

CONSTABULARY RESERVE

Scotland House, New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Commandant-in-Chief, Sir Walter Allen, C.B.E.

Deputy Comd-in-Chief, Commandant C. J. Ritchie,

C.B.E., J.P.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839)

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

Magistrates, Sir Rollo F. Graham-Campbell (Chief

Metropolitan Magistrate) £1,800

Theodore Wilfred Fry, C.B.E. £1,500

Robert Ernest Duminett £1,500

Chief Clerk, Albert Henry Lieck £800

CLIFTONWELL, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1.

Magistrates, Samuel Poye £1,500

Bertrand Watson £1,500

Chief Clerk, F. T. Giles £550 to £700

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W. 1

Magistrates, Frederick Meud £1,500

Edward C. P. Boyd £1,500

Chief Clerk, E. A. Collington £700

GRAYWICH, Blackheath Road, S.E. 10, AND WOOLWICH

Market Street, S.E. 18

Magistrates, M. P. Griffith Jones, C.B.E. £1,500

W. Everard Dickson, M.C. £1,500

Chief Clerk, J. L. Hinchliffe, M.C. £550 to £700

LAMBETH, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington

Lane, S.E. 11

Magistrates, John Brown Sandbach, C.B.E. £1,500

Harold McKenna £1,500

Chief Clerk, A. E. Smith £550 to £700

MARLBOROUGH, Seymour Place, W. 1.

Magistrates, Henry C. A. Bingley £1,500

Van E. Sholl, M.C. £1,500

Chief Clerk, B. Westell £550 to £700

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road, N. 10

Magistrates, Basil Watson, M.C. £1,500

Claid Mullins £1,500

Chief Clerk, A. E. Crankshaw £700

OLD SPARKY, E.C. 1.

Magistrates, Herbert Metcalfe £1,500

Frederick Oswald Langley, M.C. £1,500

Chief Clerk, F. A. C. Pratt £550 to £700

THAMES, Charles Street, Stepney, E. 1.

Magistrates, John Henry Harris £1,500

F. T. Harrington-Ward, M.C. £1,500

Chief Clerk, H. J. Cunniff £550 to £700

TOWER BUILDING, Tooley Street, S.E. 1.

Magistrates, William Harold Stowe Oulton £1,500

Bernard Campion, M.C. £1,500

Chief Clerk, George Pegg £550 to £700

WESTMINSTER, Rochester Row, S.W. 1.

Magistrates, John G. Hay Halkett £1,500

J. A. R. Cairns £1,500

Chief Clerk, E. Hughes £550 to £700

WEST LONDON, Southcombe St., W. Kennington, W. 14

Magistrates, Kenneth McLean Marshall, C.B.E. £1,500

Ronald Arthur Powell £1,500

Chief Clerk, J. H. Cramie £550 to £700

SOUTH-WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11

Magistrates, W. J. H. Brodick £1,500

Rhys Hopkins Morris, M.C. £1,500

Chief Clerk, James Baylis Edwards £550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the

Home Office Regulations (1931)

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E. 15.

Magistrate, Forbes St. John Morrow £1,000

Deputy Magistrate, A. Philip Quecke

Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson £600

JUVENILE COURTS

Chief Clerk, Arthur Cecil Lockwood Morrison (Bow

Street Police Court, W.C. 2) £750

Juvenile Courts, in separate buildings from Police

Courts, have been constituted by Orders in Council

These are held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, L. 10

Hall, The Mall, Notting Hill Gate; Lambeth Town Hall,

Interden Town Hall, Islington Town Hall, Deptford

Town Hall, Woolwich Old Town Hall, and Toynbee

Hall, 28 Commercial Street, E. 1

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Briggs, Waldo Raven, Huddersfield (1931).

Brough, Bertram Charles, Potteries District (1909).

Denison, Stuart, Liverpool (1901)

Griffith, Robert Arthur, North Tyneside (1925)

Grimley, Bertram Griffiths, South Staffordshire (1923).

Ilkeston, The Lord, Birmingham (1921)

Jones, William Hugh, C.B.E., Cardiff (1932).

Macbeth, Percy, Salford (1931)

Macdonald, J. R., C.B.E., Hull (1925).

Marshall, Horace, Leeds (1921)

Morice, Beaumont, Bradford (1924)

Mundall, Henry Smethurst, Middlesbrough (1928).

Orr, John Wellesley, Manchester (1927)

Paine, Wyatt Wyatt, East Ham (1925)

Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., C.B.E., Swansea (1923).

Smith, Joseph, Grimsby (1905).

Thomas, Sir Daniel Lieutier, Pontypridd and Rhondda

(1905).

COURT OF SESSION (1893). Law Sittings, Oct. 15 to March 30 and May 12 to July 30.

Lord President of the whole Court, Lord Clyde (Right Hon James Avon Clyde).

Inner House.—First Division.

The Lord President.....£5,000
Lord Blackburn, Robert F. L. Blackburn.....£3,600
Lord Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston.....£3,600
Lord Morison, Rt. Hon Thomas Brash Morison.....£3,600

Second Division

Lord Aitchison (Rt. Hon Craigmason Aitchison)
Lord Justice Clerk.....£4,800
Lord Hunter, William Hunter.....£3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson.....£3,600
Lord Murray, Rt. Hon Charles David Murray,
C.M.G.£3,600

Outer House

Lord Fleming, David Pinkerton Fleming.....£3,600
Lord Moncrieff, Alexander Moncrieff.....£3,600
Lord Mackay, Alexander Morison Mackay.....£3,600
Lord Pitman, James Campbell Pitman.....£3,600
Lord Wark, John Lean Wark.....£3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, John Moir (interim)
Inner House Depute Clerks, J. Antonio, W. H.
Ford.....£600 and £580
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond,
S.S.C., R. A. Hannah.....each £400

Crown Office,

9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Crown Agent, R. Allan McDougall, S.S.C......£1,000
Chief Clerk, Duncan Lee
Second Clerk, James Brown
Other Clerks, H. Weaver, D. J. Stevenson, A. P. G.
Ritchie

Justiciary Office,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Clerk of Justiciary, Alexander Rae, S.S.C......£700
Depute & 1st Assistant.....£650
Depute & 2nd Clerk, V. S. M. Marshall, S.S.C......£475
Do. and Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart.....£120

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Mackay,
Lord Ordinary on Teinds
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, George Turner.....£500

Exchequer,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Lord Ordinary, Lord Fleming
King's Remembrancer, John Alexander Inglis, S.C.
Chief Clerk, D. G. Mackie
First Class Clerks, W. R. Mackenzie; A. W. Old,
W. D. Collier; P. Jamieson.

Sheriff Court of Chancery,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Sheriff of Chancery, Sir M. P. Fraser, S.C......£500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, William George Purves, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, C. J. Ritchie

H.M. Commissary Office,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Commissary Clerk.....£600
Depute do, William Petrie

Great Seal Office.

Lord Keeper, Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey P. Collins, K.B.T.,
(C.M.G., M.P.)
Depute Keeper (vacant)
Substitute Keeper, A. G. Veitch.

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, T. S. Paterson, S.S.C.
Assistant Extractor, Donald J. Muirae, S.S.C.

Bill Chamber,

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh
Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations,
David Alex. Duncan.
Assistant Clerk, Frederick James Borthwick

Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir, John Cairns;
David D. McLaren; R. A. Roxburgh; George
Hume.....£500 to £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, F. C. Budge; J. S.
Mackintosh, S.S.C.; R. G. Mackenzie; John
McKenzie; James Macdonald.....£500 to £400

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon Lord Clyde
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon Lord Aitchison
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon W. G. Normand, S.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Douglas Jameson, S.C., M.P.
Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Dickson, S.C.
Depute and 1st Assistant, Alex. Rae
Depute and 2nd Assistant Clerk, V. S. M. Marshall, S.S.C.
Chief Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart
Circuit Clerks, Alex. Rae; Victor S. M. Marshall, S.S.C.
Advocates Depute, R. H. Macdonochie; Thos. M. Taylor;
John Cameron; A. G. Erskine Hill
Crown Agent, R. Allan McDougall, S.S.C.

Auditor of Court of Session.

3 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Auditor, A. Thomson Clay, S.S.C.
Principal Clerk, Taxation Dept., George P. Graham.
Do., Cash Audit Dept., J. C. Mackay.

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,

14 H. M. Register House, Edinburgh
Keeper (ad interim), T. S. Paterson, S.S.C.
Clerk (ad int.), Donald J. Muirae, S.S.C.

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, William Mill, John A.
Stuart.....each £450

General Register of Sasines.

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh
Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, George A. J.
Lee, S.S.C. (Keeper of the Registers and Records of
Scotland)

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails,

20 Sasine Office, General Register House.
Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions,
Adjudications, and Entails, George A. J. Lee, S.S.C.

Register of Deeds and Protests.

Keeper, George A. J. Lee, S.S.C.

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, Ernest F. Parker.....£1,000
Chief Clerk, O. G. Elliot

Companies Registration Office,

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Registrar (also of Limited Partnerships and of
Business Names), John A. Inglis, S.C.

Edinburgh Gazette Office.

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Keeper, John A. Inglis, S.C.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,

H. M. Register House, Edinburgh.
Crown Receiver, John Paterson.....£700
Bishopric of Orkney, John White, Kirkwall.

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.
Members, The Hon. Lord St. Vigeans, (Chairman);
Donald Mackay; James E. Eslemont; John A.
Cameron.
Secretary and Principal Clerk, G. R. Lamb.
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray;
W. A. A. Cairns; John Cook.
Clerk of Accounts, J. D. MacCallum.

LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF
COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

[illegible]

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff Ordinary is the Sheriff Substitute, and the Sheriff is an Appeal Judge. The Jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is unlimited in regard to the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of practically all serious crime except murder, treason and rape, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment ; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

Prosecutions are conducted by Crown officials at the public expense; the Lord Advocate and his deputed prosecute in the High Court; the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

The Address of the *Secretary of the Sheriff-Substitute Assoc.* is County Buildings, Glasgow.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

In *England and Wales* the adoption of children is regulated by the Adoption of Children Act, 1926. An Order of Court is necessary to legalize the adoption, and the Act provides a number of safeguards. Adoption puts the child adopted practically on the same footing as a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock, in all matters of custody, education and maintenance; but does not alter the child's rights in property of his real parents (e.g., on intestacy) nor give the child rights in respect of the adopter's property. The Act provides for a register of adopted children. Applications are made to the High Court (Chancery), County Court, or Magisterial Bench. Orders will not usually be made for a man to be sole adopter of a girl, and applicant must be twenty-five years of age, or older.

Scotland.—The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Act, 1930, makes similar regulations for Scotland as from Oct. 1, 1930, and directs the Registrar-General for Scotland to establish and maintain an Adopted Children Register. Applications are made to the Court of Session, or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction either the applicant or the child resides at the date of application.

AFFIDAVITS.

Affidavits are written declarations on oath used (principally in Court proceedings) for supplying evidence in writing instead of by oral testimony in open Court. The person making the Affidavit is termed the Deponent. Statements of facts in an Affidavit must be within the Deponent's own knowledge. Any document or writing, e.g., a deed, letter, &c., referred to in an Affidavit and annexed to it, is termed an Exhibit. Affidavits may be sworn in England before a Commissioner for Oaths and certain Court officers so authorised. (Commissioner's fee, 2/-)

Instead of the more solemn Oath or Affidavit, a *Statutory Declaration* is sometimes used. The form begins:—"I do solemnly and sincerely declare," and ends:—"I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Acts 1835." Examples of its use are:—To prove possession and ownership of land. To prove handwriting. As to pedigree. To explain loss of a document, e.g., Share Certificate, Pawn Ticket, &c. They may be made before any Justice of the Peace (without fee) or other officer authorised to administer oaths. (Commissioner's fee, 2/-; Stamp Duty, 2s. 6d.)

It is *Perjury* knowingly to make a false statement on oath, e.g., in an Affidavit. It is a *Misdemeanour* to make a false Statutory Declaration (Perjury Act 1911, Sec. 1 & Sec. 5).

In *Scotland* offences are punishable under the False Oaths (Scotland) Act, 1933.

BIRTHS (REGISTRATION).

(For Certificates, see p. 343.)

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—
1 The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2 The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3 A person present at the birth; or, 4 The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration

therefore rests firstly on the parents. The registration must be made within 42 days of the birth. Failure to do this without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings. If at the end of 42 days the birth is not registered, the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (in *Scotland* 21 days), unless the Registrar is requested to attend at a residence or at the house where the child was born, when he may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months no birth can be registered without the Registrar-General's consent, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland*, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered on the authority of the County Sheriff. The regulation that no birth in *England and Wales* could be registered after seven years was revoked in 1922, but late registration cannot be allowed unless satisfactory evidence is supplied to the Registrar-General. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts under the Notification of Births Act, 1907 (as extended by an Act of 1915), notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. *This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.*

A "Stillbirth" must be registered, accompanied by either a certificate of doctor or midwife, or a declaration that no doctor or midwife was present at the birth, and that the child was not born alive.

The re-registration of the birth of a person under the *Legitimacy Act, 1926*, is provided for in that Act (see p. 347).

Birth at Sea The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Birth Abroad Consular Officers are authorised to register births of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable in due course at Registrar General's office, London.

BRITISH NATIONALITY.

The law as to British Nationality is mainly to be found in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by certain Acts passed in 1918 and 1922. It is important to notice that the Act of 1914—which defines a natural-born British Subject—does not affect the status of any person born before Jan. 1, 1915.

The following are deemed to be British Subjects, namely:

1. Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance.
2. Any person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, before Jan. 1, 1915, whose father's father was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.

3. Any person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by reason of annexation of territory, or by special Act of Parliament.

4. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

5. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions:—

(a) in the case of a child born *before* January 1st, 1915,

(i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

(b) in the case of a child born *after* January 1, 1915,

(i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

6. Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was at the date of the birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions—*e.g.*, if either

(i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance; or

(ii) his father had a certificate of Naturalization; or

(iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory; or

(iv) his father was, at the date of the birth, in the service of the Crown; or

(v) his birth was registered at the British Consulate within one year or, in special cases, two years or, in the case of a person born on or after January 1, 1915 who would have been a British Subject if born before that date, within 12 months after August 1, 1922.

A child of a British Subject is deemed to have been born within the allegiance if born anywhere where by treaty, &c., His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

A person whose British nationality depends upon his registration at a Consulate ceases to be a British Subject unless he asserts his nationality by declaration within a year after attaining 21, and abandons any other nationality he may have acquired.

7. A person born on a British ship

Loss of BRITISH NATIONALITY.—A British subject loses his British nationality:—

(a) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country;

(b) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of allegiance. These cases are:—

(i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship

and is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,

(ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and

(iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that state who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that Status;

(c) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality;

(d) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien;

(N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)

(e) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate;

(f) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown; *cf.*, *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality:—

(a) by special Act of Parliament;

(b) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;

(c) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and

(d) by naturalization.

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdom between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after January 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must:—

(a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year *immediately preceding* the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;

(b) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and

(c) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the form of application for a certificate which may be obtained (price 6d.) from H.M. Stationery Office.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £20, of which £2 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £2 payable on submission of the application is not returnable, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de mediata lingua*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

ADMISSION, SUPERVISION AND DEPORTATION OF ALIENS.—Under the Aliens Order, 1920, any alien coming from outside the United Kingdom must obtain the leave of an Immigration Officer to land in the United Kingdom and such leave is refused in many cases, e.g., where the alien is without means, or (if he is seeking employment) is unable to produce a Permit issued by the Minister of Labour. Provision is also made (Article 6 of the Order) for the registration of resident aliens and (Article 12) for the deportation of aliens by order of the Secretary of State, which can be made on various grounds. The Aliens Order, 1920, was made under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, as amended and extended by the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1929.

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp. 424-425 of the 1921 "WHITAKER." The Office of the Registrar of Business Names is at Somerset House, W.C. 2.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS.

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3s. 7d., viz., 1s. for search, 2s. 6d. for the certificate, and 1d. for the stamp affixed thereto. (When application is made by post the charges are 5s. 1d.) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, 1s. ;

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6d.; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1s.; National Insurance Act, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6d., Marriage, 1s.; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1886, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1s., but only from the local Registrar.

English Registers.—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to 2,000,000 earlier entries can be consulted at the Society of Genealogists at Chancery House, Malet Place, London, W.C. 1.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1552, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 2s. 1d. for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1920 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2s. A search of the index of a particular parish is 1s. A fee of 20s. is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1s. is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2s. 1d. The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COPYRIGHT.

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, under which copyright subsists automatically, without registration, in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work. The provisions of the Act were explained on pp. 415-416 of the 1921 "WHITAKER." The Copyright (Rome Convention) Order, 1923, extends the Copyright Act 1911 to works by citizens of foreign countries in the Copyright Union on conditions set out in the Order.

Voluntary Registration at Stationers' Hall.—Compulsory registration at Stationers' Hall terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, but in the following year the Stationers' Company established a new Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being 5s. for a Book, and 2s. 6d. for Fine Art; certified copies 2s. In either case (Office open on Wednesdays only, 11 a.m. to 12 noon, and 2 to 4 p.m.) Such entries are of value in proving the existence of a work on a given date in the case of infringement.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have three days of grace allowed; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid "punctually," this does not exclude the days of grace (*Schaveren v. Morris*, 37 T.L.R. 366). Bills drawn at sight, or on demand, must be paid on presentation without days of grace. In the

United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

DEATHS.

(For Certificates, see p. 343.)

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons.—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate obtained before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. If at the end of fourteen days the death is not registered, the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless the Registrar is requested to attend at a residence, when a fee of one shilling is payable. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar-General's consent and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered the death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order. (*Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, ss. 1, 2.*)

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib. s. 3*).

"Still-born" child. (*See under Births (Registration), p. 342.*)

Death at Sea.—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar-General of Shipping.

Death Abroad.—Consular Officers are authorised to register deaths of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable at Registrar-General's Office, London.

In Scotland, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered.

This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not intrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. With a view to avoiding duplication of proceedings it is now provided that if some person has been charged before examining Justices with murder, manslaughter or infanticide, the Coroner shall adjourn his inquest until after conclusion of the criminal proceedings (Act of 1926, s. 20). On application by the Attorney-General the High Court may order a new inquest if the interests of justice so require. A jury is only essential in the five cases specified in the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, but may be summoned in any other case if the Coroner thinks fit. The jury is to be composed of not more than 11 nor less than 7 "good and lawful men" (sex disqualification now removed). If the minority is not more than two the Coroner may accept the verdict of the majority of the jury. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a witness is bound to attend. The fine for defaulting jurymen or witnesses is any sum not exceeding £5. (*See, generally, the Coroners Act, 1887, and the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926.*)

In Scotland there is no Coroner. In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, *see p. 340*). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occurring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public inquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury.

BURIALS.

The duty of burial is incumbent on the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed); it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of a woman, and the parent of a child, also of a householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will, or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to a relative. Consequently steps should be immediately taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If *Cremation* is desired it is advisable for deceased to leave instructions in writing to that effect. Cremation may not take place if deceased has prohibited that form of burial. Under the Cremation Act, 1902, regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of a body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards. A person may legally leave directions

for the anatomical examination of his body. As to place of burial—unless closed by order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying-place for parishioners, or any person dying in the Parish, but this will only nowadays apply in villages and the smaller towns. In the more populous districts cemeteries have long been established either by the local council, or a private company, and burials will take place there in accordance with the Cemetery Regulations. For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard a faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court. Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by a County Council or County Borough Council; and as to place of burial, &c., see Poor Law Act, 1930, ss. 75 to 78. A person being found drowned on the sea shore is to be buried by the Overseers of the Parish. As to the necessity for registration of a death before burial see Notes under *Deaths*, p. 344.

DIVORCE.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought; (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, if one of the parties was insane, or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, i.e. 16—Age of Marriage Act, 1929. Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion; and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce.—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under

ecclesiastical law, e.g., cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences; (2) those which are offences by statute, e.g., incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. In the case of a wife it was formerly not sufficient that she prove mere adultery; but now, by an Act which came into force on July 12, 1923, she may petition for divorce on the ground that, since the marriage and the passing of the Act, her husband has been guilty of adultery. A wife can also obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty of bigamy with adultery, or rape or certain other criminal offences, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, or of adultery coupled with desertion. "Cruelty" is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty wilfully and recklessly to communicate a venereal disease; and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. It is, however, a question of intention. *Powell v. Powell* (1922) para. 278. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a decree of judicial separation, and if coupled with adultery, a divorce.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the intimation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation, i.e., complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation. (*Crocker v. Crocker* (1921), p. 25.) There are also certain discretionary bars, as, e.g., where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by King's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again, but a man

may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children.—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are at the time. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony.—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (i.e. in means of support) pending suit, provided evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for permanent alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders.—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date, and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT.

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1928, the following grounds for an application were added to those already existing (a) cruelty to her children, (b) that her husband insists on having marital relations while suffering from a venereal disease, (c) that he has compelled her to submit herself to prostitution. A husband may apply on the ground that the wife has been cruel to his children. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an inebriates home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged, but not if the court is of opinion that the husband condoned to the adultery by failing to make payment of the separation allowances. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

"Domestic Servant" signifies, in law, a person employed in and about a residence, e.g., cook, butler, gardener, &c.; but does not include, e.g., a governess or tutor. By general custom, one calendar month's notice, given at any time on either side, is required to terminate the contract of domestic service, but the Courts have recognized a custom for termination at the end of the first month if notice is given at the end of the first fortnight.

Dismissal without notice is justified in the event of wilful disobedience to a reasonable order, gross misconduct, dishonesty, incompetence, or permanent incapacity. A "character" however unfavourable, is a privileged statement, so long as given without malicious intent.

The Workmen's Compensation Acts impose serious liabilities upon an employer in the event of death or disablement of a servant from an accident in the course of employment, and prudent employers will protect themselves by a Policy, which can be obtained through the leading Insurance Companies for a small annual premium.

THE FRANCHISE.

The Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act, 1928, considerably amended both the qualifications for the franchise and the mode of registration of electors, and assimilated the franchises for men and women both for Parliamentary and Local Government elections.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The qualifications for the franchise are now the same for men and women. A person is entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector who is 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and

(a) Has the requisite residence qualification; or (b) has the requisite business premises qualification; or (c) is the husband or wife of a person having a business premises qualification.

Residence is the actual inhabitancy of premises, i.e., where a person's home is and where he sleeps. The residence must have been during the whole of the qualifying period, i.e., three months, in the constituency or in another constituency in the same Parliamentary borough or Parliamentary county. If not it is essential that the residence should have been successive from a Parliamentary borough or Parliamentary county contiguous to that borough or county. The Administrative County of London is treated as a Parliamentary borough.

Business premises means land or other premises of at least £20 yearly value. The business premises must be occupied for the purpose of the business, profession, or trade of the person to be registered.

Universities.—A person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who has received a degree, is entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector for a University constituency; also a woman who has passed the final examination and fulfilled the conditions required of women by a University which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The qualifications for the Local Government franchise are now the same for men and women. A person is entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector who is 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and (a) is on the last day of the qualifying period occupying as *owner* or *tenant* land or premises in the electoral area; and (b) has during the whole of the qualifying period occupied as *owner* or *tenant* any land or premises in that area; if that area is not an administrative County or a County borough, then in any administrative County or County borough in which the area is situate; or (c) is the husband or wife of a person who is entitled to be registered in respect of premises in which the person entitled, and the husband or wife reside. There is also a *service qualification* for the Local Government franchise. A person (man or woman) who inhabits any dwelling-house by virtue of any office, service or employment is deemed to occupy the dwelling house as *tenant* and so obtains the Local Government franchise provided the dwelling house is not inhabited by the employer.

REGISTRATION.

Each parliamentary borough and Parliamentary county is an electoral registration area, and for each registration area there is a Registration Officer. Normally, the Town Clerk is the Registration Officer for the Parliamentary Borough and the Clerk to the County Council for the Parliamentary County. It is the duty of the Registration Officer to compile the register of all persons entitled to vote as parliamentary electors or local government electors in his area. It is also his duty to comply with any directions given by the Secretary of State as to the arrangements to be made by the Registration Officer in carrying out the registration.

The electoral lists when prepared are published by the Registration Officer. A copy can always be inspected at his office, and generally at the chief post offices and other convenient places in the area, including Church Porches, Public Libraries, and Local Council Offices. The lists should be examined to see if the entries have

been correctly made. If not, claims and objections may be made as by notice directed.

The Index letters showing the nature of the qualifications of an elector are:—

FOR MEN.

R = Residence qualification.
B = Business premises qualification.
O = Occupation qualification.
D = Qualification through wife's occupation.
NM = Naval or military voter.

FOR WOMEN.

Rw = Residence qualification.
lw = Business premises qualification.
Ow = Occupation qualification.
Dw = Qualification through husband's occupation.

RIGHT TO VOTE.

Every person registered as a parliamentary elector is entitled to vote at an election of a member to serve in Parliament. But at a *General Election* a person shall not vote for more than one constituency for which he or she is registered by virtue of a residence qualification, or for more than one constituency for which he or she is registered by virtue of other qualifications of any kind; which means that a person (man or woman) may, if qualified, lawfully vote twice at a General Election, but one vote must be in respect of a residence qualification, and each vote must be recorded in a different constituency.

The *Blind Voters Act, 1933*, enables a blind voter to be assisted in voting by a relative or friend.

ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION. ENGLAND AND WALES.

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 20s. a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. An unmarried domestic servant found to be *enconcinate* may be summarily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enconcinate* renders the employer liable to an action.

LEGITIMATION.—By the *Legitimacy Act, 1926*, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry or have married whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, whichever ever last happens. This does not legitimate a person whose father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born. It is the duty of the parents to supply information for re-registration of the birth of a legitimated child.

How to Secure Legitimacy.—A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High

Court under the *Legitimation Declaration Act, 1858*, or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

Rights of Legitimated Persons to take Interest in Property.—A legitimated person may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (e.g. a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

Rights and Duties of Legitimated Person.—He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

Persons Legitimated by Extraneous Law.—Broadly speaking, the Act provides that persons properly legitimated abroad shall be recognized as legitimated in England and Wales.

SCOTLAND.

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1930.—The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually in the Sheriff Court. Where in any action of affiliation and aliment the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall in awarding any sum in name of inlying expenses, or in name of aliment, have regard to the means of the pursuer and the defender, and the whole circumstances of the case. The Court may, upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such order as it may think fit regarding the custody of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen years.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

JURY SERVICE.

Preliminary.—The juries with which the public are most concerned are the grand juries; juries summoned to try causes in the High Court, at assizes and county courts; and those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes, the Old Bailey, and courts of Quarter Sessions, and coroners' juries.

Qualifications.—All natural-born subjects of the King and aliens domiciled for ten years or

more, being men or women between 21 and 60, are liable to serve as jurors.

The sex disqualification was removed in 1919, and women are now liable to serve, but a judge may order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only, or may, on an application made by a woman, grant her exemption in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried.

The qualification of a juror is a *property* one—that is to say, he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates. A householder or shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £100; a resident in a county or borough owning £10 a year in real estate or rent charge, or £25 in leaseholds; or a householder in a county or borough occupying property whose net annual value is assessed at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London, or £20 in other counties, and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows, are all compellable to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified.

Exemptions and Disqualifications.—Aliens (subject as above), felons, lunatics, imbeciles, deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries, while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt—peers, members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen and priests, ministers of any congregation of Protestant dissenters and Jews, whose meeting place is duly registered, judges, barristers, solicitors (if practising), officers of the supreme court, magistrates, clerks of the peace, sheriffs' officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace, members of local bodies, governors of prisons and gaols, superintendents, &c., of lunatic asylums, doctors and pharmaceutical chemists (if actually practising), dentists, officers and men in Navy, Army, Air and Territorial Forces, licensed pilots, postal, custom and inland revenue servants.

Special exemption.—A judge, and, by virtue of S. 3 of the Juries Act, 1922, the sheriff, may for good reason excuse attendance on any particular jury.

Jury Lists.—Lists of juries are now prepared in accordance with the Juries Act, 1922, the names of persons apparently qualified as jurors being so marked on the Electors Lists (exhibited at Town Halls, Public Libraries, in church porches, &c.). Persons who deem themselves to be entitled to be exempted should communicate with the registration officer, for all whose names appear on the Jury List as *finally settled* are liable to serve.

Grand Juries.—Grand juries were abolished by the Administration of Justice Act 1923, except in the case of indictments for offences under certain Acts of Parliament (6 only) before grand juries of London and Middlesex.

Juries in Criminal and Civil cases.—An accused person indicted for an offence is tried by a "jury sworn." A "panel" of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day, and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoners are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halbury's Laws of England*, Vol. 18, p. 246). In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which is of two kinds—a challenge to the array—i.e., the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the poll, i.e., to individual

jurors, which may be peremptory or for cause. Peremptory challenge, or challenge without cause, exists only as of right in treason and felony, and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason. In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury. "Challenge for cause" sometimes takes place on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamous.

Except upon trials for murder, treason, and treason felony juries after being sworn may separate, e.g., for lunch and at night. The verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors, and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant. It must be unanimous, except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict.

Special Juries—Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifications, e.g., the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £100. Trial is generally by Common Jury, but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases.

Payment of Jurors.—A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 1s. on each cause tried in the High Court or a County Court, and on Circuit, 8d. In Criminal Cases the jury is entitled to and, in fact, receives nothing. At Inquests, held before Coroners, the jurors are entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay.

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him, in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office. If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £10, while non-appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5.

Coroners' Juries.—(See Deaths—Coroner's Inquests, page 344.)

LEGAL AID FOR THE POOR.

Civil Cases.

A system now exists for giving legal aid to poor persons in civil proceedings—including divorce—administered by the Law Society, Chancery Lane, W.C.2, and through various Provincial Law Societies. Under this system committees are now established throughout England and Wales. Anyone desiring this form of aid may apply to the nearest "Poor Persons Committee" for a Poor Persons Certificate, and if this is granted a Solicitor and Counsel will be allotted to act without remuneration. The Certificate can be given if the poor person is not worth £50 (excluding wearing apparel and trade tools) and the usual income does not exceed £2 a week. In special circumstances above figures may be £100, and £2 a week. The Committee may require the poor person to deposit a sum not exceeding £5 (in the first instance) to cover out-of-pocket expenses of the conducting solicitor.

Divorce proceedings under the Poor Persons system may be commenced at the Divorce Registry in London or in one of the numerous District Registries in the Provinces now authorised for the purpose, and the trial or hearing

may be in London or at the Assizes at one of the many towns at which Divorce business may now be taken under the Rules of the Supreme Court.

Criminal Cases.

The Poor Prisoners Defence Act, 1930, provides for free legal aid in criminal proceedings in specified cases and official lists are kept of solicitors and barristers willing to undertake the defence of poor prisoners. On trial for an *Indictable offence* the person charged may have free legal aid, if Justices or Judge of trial count grant a *Defence Certificate*. If the person's means are insufficient, such Certificate may be granted in cases where desirable, and must be given for a murder charge. In Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, assuming insufficient means, a Defence Certificate may be granted to a person if considered desirable to do so owing to gravity of charge or exceptional circumstances.

Scotland.—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poores' Roll" is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poores' Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poores' Roll was established in 1424.

MARRIAGES.

BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—The Marriage Act, 1833, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. Under the Marriage Measure, 1930, banns may be published and marriage solemnized in the parish church *which is the usual place of worship of the persons to be married* or either of them although neither of such persons dwells in such parish; but this publication of banns is *in addition to* any other publication required by law. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the place in England in which the party resides, and according to the custom in Scotland in the place where the other party reside. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. Where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgley v. Wood*, 30 L.J. (P.M.A.) 57), but if a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party, and the other party

is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Marriage Act 1836, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the Ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

MARRIAGE LICENCES are of two kinds—(1) a Common or Ordinary Licence dispensing with the necessity for Banns granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages, (2) a Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see below). It is a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By virtue of the Marriage Act, 1886, the hours for marriage are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

GENERAL NOTES.—The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2s. 6d., and a stamp duty of 1d. Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1s. for a single year, and 6d. additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. MARRIAGE FEES are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5s. to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

INFANTS cannot be lawfully married without the consent of certain persons (*vide* Guardianship of Infants Act, 1925. Sec. 9 and Schedule). Where both parents are living both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor; or if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased, the guardian and the survivor. The Age of Marriage Act, 1929, prohibits any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.

MARRIAGE LICENCES FOR ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (23 Knight-rider St., Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), at the Vicar-General's Office (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster;

S.W.1), and at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 2) are available for London and all England, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10s. 6d. No previous notice is required, and the licence is available as soon as it is issued. The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15s. to £2 12s. 6d. By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and collusion in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties hath had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the parish or ecclesiastical district in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized. In the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some Dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry.)

A Licence continues in force for three months from its date.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knight-riders Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4 (*tel.* 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £25.

BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NON-CONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE)

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(a) *Marriage by Certificate* :—

a. If both parties live in the same district :—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.

b. If they live in different districts :—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of each district.

(a) *Marriage by Licence*.—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence, it may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given; and if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which

marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, it may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows :—“I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.”; and each of the parties must say to the other, “I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband].” A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an “authorised person” (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar’s attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations :—

“I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.”

Also each of the parties must say to the other :—

“I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]”; or, in lieu thereof :—

“I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband].”

FEES OF SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS.

For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	s. d.
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book	1 0
For a certificate for marriage without licence	1 0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1 0
For a licence for marriage	30 0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage	10 0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5 0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10 0
Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (“marriage licence”), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7s.; if they live in different districts, to 9s.	
For a marriage by licence the total fees are	£2 12s. 6d.

NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT, 1908.

Any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty’s ships at sea

who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place by ceremony of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays: he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES.

“Naval, Military and Air Force Chapels.”—The use of such Chapels for solemnization of marriages, either according to the rites of the Church of England, or otherwise, and for the publication of Banns, &c., is now regulated by the *Marriage (Naval, Military and Air Force Chapels) Act, 1932*.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the *Marriages and Registration Act, 1837*.

Jewish Marriages.—If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue, which has a certified marriage secretary, or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

Friends.—If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (*Quakers*), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

Relaxations have been made by *Marriage (Prohibited Degrees of Relationship) Acts, 1907 to 1931*, which successively permitted the following marriages, *i.e.*

With a deceased wife's sister.	Act—1907.
„ deceased brother's widow.	Act—1921.
„ deceased wife's brother's daughter.	Act—1931.

With a deceased wife's sister's daughter.

	Act—1931.
„ father's deceased brother's widow.	do.
„ mother's deceased brother's widow.	do.
„ deceased wife's father's sister.	do.
„ deceased wife's mother's sister.	do.
„ brother's deceased son's widow.	do.
„ sister's deceased son's widow.	do.

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages, but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

During the lifetime of a person upon whose decease a marriage is now authorized (but which would otherwise be prohibited owing to affinity), it is not lawful for such a marriage to be contracted.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the *Foreign Marriages Act 1892*. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

- (a) That both parties are British subjects; or,
- (b) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or,
- (c) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or,
- (d) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

- (a) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(b) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(c) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intended marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (a) in the United Kingdom, or (b) in a Colony or India (a) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (b) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (a) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (b) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given, he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make an oath.

(a) That he or she believes that there is no impediment;

(b) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district, two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are payable to His Majesty's Government:—

For receiving notice of an intended marriage.....	£ s. d.
For receiving notice of a caveat.....	1 0 0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him.....	0 10 0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place.....	0 5 0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same.....	1 0 0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Bradd v. Bradd*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF 1906. — Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906*, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes v. Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 16 years of age and a female over 16 (*Age of Marriage Act, 1929*). Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2s. 6d. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the *Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878*, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fee, 2s. 6d. Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the *Naval Marriages Act, 1908*, banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to

contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the *Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act* already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times, Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages; Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de presenti*); (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise, *subsequente copula*); the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought; (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*), i.e., the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland.) "Gretna Green" marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 96. Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5s. 1d. The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days.

MOTOR LAW.

The modern Charter of Motor Law is the Road Traffic Act 1930 and Regulations made thereunder by the Minister of Transport. This Act not only consolidated the law by repealing some thirty earlier Acts, but made numerous amendments and new provisions to keep abreast with the rapid development and modern universal use of motor vehicles. The following provisions of the law have been selected for special reference in these notes.

Age of Drivers.—The minimum ages are:—for motor cycle or three-wheel combination, 16 years; for private car, 17 years, for vehicle weighing 1½ tons unladen (or over), 21 years.

Driving Licence.—As to fee, &c., see p. 603. No person to drive without a licence, nor employ a person to drive who is not licensed. To be produced to police constable on demand; but no conviction if licence produced at a police station within five days. On application for licence declaration must be made as to any physical disability, &c., certain disabilities will involve refusal of licence.

Speed Limits.—The Act prescribes Speed Limits for various Classes of Motor Vehicles, but for ordinary passenger motor cars (adapted

to carry not more than seven, excluding driver) there is now no speed limit. But heavy penalties may be incurred for driving recklessly or at a speed or in manner dangerous to the public having regard to all the circumstances, nature and condition of road, amount of traffic at the time, &c.

Pillion Riding.—Only one person (pillionaire) on a motor-cycle in addition to driver, and then only on proper seat securely fixed behind the driver.

Third Party Insurance.—No person may use, or permit to be used, a motor vehicle unless covered by a Policy of Insurance in respect of third-party risk. There is to be a "Certificate" of such insurance, and this certificate of insurance must be produced by a driver to a constable on demand. Under the Regulations of Transport Ministry an applicant for a car licence under the Finance Act must with his application produce to the Licensing Authority his Certificate of Insurance.

Highway Code.—The Minister of Transport has compiled a Highway Code as authorised by the Act. It is issued with driving licence, and copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or booksellers, price 1d. The code is intended as a guide to persons using the road, and may be revised from time to time. Failure to observe any provision of the code is not an offence of itself, but it may be relied on as tending to establish or negative the liability of a party in any proceedings—whether civil or criminal.

Accidents.—In the case of an accident causing damage to any person, vehicle or animal, the driver of the motor vehicle must stop, and on request of any person having reasonable grounds for so requiring, give his name and address and identification of his vehicle. If this is not done on the spot then the accident must be reported at a police station or to a constable as soon as possible, and in any case within 24 hours.

Reflecting Mirrors.—Every motor vehicle, but not motor-cycle, must now be fitted with a reflecting mirror.

Motoring Organizations.—A.A. (Automobile Association), Fanum House, New Coventry Street, London, W.1; R.A.C. (Royal Automobile Club), Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; R.S.A.C. (Royal Scottish Automobile Club), 163 West George Street, Glasgow; R.I.A.C. (Royal Irish Automobile Club), 32-34 Dawson Street, Dublin, I.F.M.

PASSPORTS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Office, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W.1," or to "The Branch Passport Office, 26 Dale Street, Liverpool." The charge for a Passport is 15s. Passports are issued in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1), and in Liverpool, 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays, 9.30 to 1). The Passport Offices are closed on Sundays and Public Holidays (except in London between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon for cases of special emergency only). Passports may be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for 15s., which should be crossed, made payable to the Passport Office, is forwarded with the application. Cheques, Treasury notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment. Application should, if possible, reach the

Passport Office not less than four days before that on which the Passport is required.

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

The wife of an alien is deemed to be an alien. Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any Banking Firm established in the United Kingdom, or by any Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, Notary Public or Chartered Accountant, resident in the United Kingdom and being himself a British subject. The applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers; (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Passport Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies may be required to obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalisation, the Certificate of Naturalisation must be forwarded to the Passport Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. British subjects by naturalisation will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications. British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon, but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any Immigration Regulations in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required.

Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire are also available for travelling to territory under British protection or mandate, not, however, including Palestine, for which a special endorsement must be obtained.

Foreign Office Passports are available for five years from the date of issue, unless otherwise stated. On the expiration of their period of validity they may be renewed for further consecutive periods of one to five years. In no circumstances are they available beyond ten years from the date of issue. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, application must be made for the issue of a new Passport.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Empire, to the nearest Passport issuing authority.

Persons resident in the Irish Free State should make application for their Passports to the

Passport Department, Ministry of External Affairs, Dublin.

CERTIFICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

Note.—It is essential that one of the two photographs of the applicant (and wife, if to be included on the Passport) should be certified on the back as shown on the Application Form.

Safe Custody of Passports.

Passports, when not in use, should be kept in a secure place. At the expiration of the period of validity a Passport should be returned to the Passport Office.

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET—

On goods pledged for 10s. or less. 1*d*.

On goods pledged for more than 10s. 1*d*.

Note.—In addition to the above, an additional charge of 1*d* for each 5s. or part of 5s. lent is authorized (*Pawnbrokers' Act, 1925*).

For INTEREST—

On pledges not exceeding 40*s*., for every

2*s*. or part of 2*s*., per month 1*d*.

On pledges exceeding 40*s*., for every half-

crown or part of half a crown per month 1*d*.

And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10*s*. and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10*s*., if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—i.e., the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5*s*. or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5*s*., one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40*s*., provided that—

(a.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(a.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge:—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a

month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10*s*.

POOR LAW.

The Poor Law in England and Wales is now administered through *Public Assistance Committees*, constituted for Counties and County Boroughs, which take the place of the old Boards of Guardians. The law is consolidated in the Poor Law Act, 1930.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

VACCINATION.

In England and Wales vaccination is compulsory within six months from birth, the obligation to comply with the law being imposed on the parent or other person having custody of the child. The local Public Vaccinator (a doctor appointed by the local authority) will vaccinate free of charge. Penalties are incurred for non-compliance with the law.

Exemption may be obtained if a parent, within four months from the birth, makes a declaration that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child.

WARD OF COURT.

By appropriate legal process an Infant may be made what is termed a Ward of Court in the Chancery Division of the High Court. In this way judicial control of the Infant may be secured, the court assuming and exercising wide powers in respect both of the person and property of Wards of Court. Legal advice will obviously be necessary as to the circumstances in which an order might be made in any particular case.

WILLS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—e.g., the income being paid to his widow and the capital being ultimately divided among his children, for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and

cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be often repeated. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and verily on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others:—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. *It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.*

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I hereby appoint the said — sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this — day of —, 19—."

EXECUTION OF A WILL AND WITNESSES.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and

charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator (or testatrix, as the case may be), in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his (or her) presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

THOMAS SMITH
[Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate. The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed

executor or trustee of a will. See PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of *xx* years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of *xx* years or being female attain that age or marry, of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life (or during her widowhood), and after her death (or second marriage, which first happens) upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (3)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1906, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of marriage (Law of Property Act, 1905, s. 177); so that after marriage the old will should be reacknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the case of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of

xx years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1896, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor are briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. (For scale of duty see Index, "Estate Duty.") Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on all property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the local District Probate Registry, or to a solicitor, and prove the will. Collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. All the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, prolate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before Jan. 1, 1898, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1897 (so & as Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1898 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into

existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which can be produced and read in any court of law. The 29 District Probate Registries established by the Act of 1857 are at:—Bangor, Birmingham, Blandford, Bodmin, Bristol, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Chester, Durham, Exeter, Gloucester, Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester, Lewes, Lincoln, Liverpool, Llandaff, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Peterborough, Shrewsbury, Taunton, Wakefield, Winchester, York.

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. A will may be deposited personally, or through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter. The fee is 1s., with an additional 5s. if forwarded by a District Probate Registrar. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies. Any will appointing the Public Trustee as Executor may be deposited with him for safe custody. (*See PUBLIC TRUSTEE, post.*)

PROBATE OF WILLS.

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must be obtained to enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole

personal estate does not exceed £50, when one surety only will be required. They need not attend upon the first visit.

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Application may be made at a District Probate Registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, the widows, or children, if residing at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, may apply to the Registrar of the County Court.

Scotland.—"Confirmation" is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (x) in the case of intestacy or (a) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS.

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6s. 8d. sterling). A will may be either (1) *holograph*, i.e., written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; (2) *testated*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

By the *Trustee Act, 1925* (which came into force on Jan. 1, 1926), a trustee may invest trust funds in (a) any parliamentary stocks or Government securities of the United Kingdom; (b) on real or heritable securities of the United Kingdom; (c) in stock of the Bank of England or Ireland; (d) in India 7, 5½, 4½, 3½, 3 and 2½ per cent. stock or other stock issued by the Secretary of State for India charged on Indian revenue; (e) in securities the interest of which is guaranteed by Parliament; (f) in Consolidated Stock of the Metropolitan Board of Works, or of the London County Council, or Debenture Stock of the Receiver of Police, or Metropolitan Water Stock; (g) in Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stock of any railway in the United Kingdom incorporated by special Act, and having paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (h) in United Kingdom Railway Stock when the railway is leased in perpetuity to any railway such as that mentioned in (g) *supra*; (i) in Debenture Stock in Indian Railways; (j) in "B" annuities of the Eastern Bengal East Indian, the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, and in Deferred Annuities in the register of holders of Class D Annuities comprised in the register "Class C" of the East Indian Railway Company; (k) in the stock of any Indian railway upon which a fixed or minimum dividend is guaranteed by the Indian Government, or upon the capital of which the interest is so guaranteed; (l) in the Debenture or Preference Stock of any Water Company supplying water for profit, and incorporated by special Act or Royal Charter, which has paid a dividend of not less than 5 per cent. on Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (m) in the nominal or Inscribed Stock of any Municipal Borough in the United Kingdom having a population of more than 50,000, or of any County Council; (n) in the Nominal or Inscribed Stock of any commissions supplying water by statute, and having power to levy rates over an area embracing not fewer than 50,000 persons, provided the rates for 10 years have not exceeded 80 per cent. of the amount authorised to be levied; (o) in Stocks authorised under the Colonial Stock Act, 1900; (p) in local bonds issued under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919; (q) in any Stock or Securities issued in respect of any Government loan in Northern Ireland; (r) in Stocks, &c., authorised for the investment of cash under the control of the Court. All such investments may be varied. As regards railway investments, the L. & N.E. Ry., the S.Ry., the L.M. & S. Ry., and the G.W. Ry., are to be treated as if they were a company which had in each of the ten years before amalgamation paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock. All the stocks above mentioned may be purchased, although they are redeemable, and the price exceeds the redemption value; but as to those mentioned in paragraphs (g), (i), (k), (l), (m), (o), (p) and (q), *supra*, if any of them is liable to be redeemed at par or at some other fixed rate a trustee may not purchase (a) at a price exceeding 15 per cent. above par or such other fixed rate; nor (b) if the stock is liable to be so redeemed as aforesaid within 15 years of the date of purchase at a price exceeding its redemption value. §§ 3 to 11 of the same Act contain various important provisions as to the rights of trustees in the matter of investing trust monies.

As to the investments permitted by *The Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883*, see "WHITAKER" for 1927, p. 254, where *The Trusts Amendment Act, 1884* (Scotland only), *The Colonial Stock Act, 1900*, and *The Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919*, are also noted.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee is well maintained. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1933, was £341,284,960.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee, or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office; and a wide knowledge in the work of investment.

As regards investments, the Public Trustee, like a private trustee, is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts or under the general law. See *Trust Funds ante*. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to defray the expenses of the Department and no more. A profit is not intended.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (tel., Holborn 4,300), or at any Post Office.

There is a branch office in Arkwright House, Parsonage Gardens, Manchester 3.

WIRELESS RECEIVING LICENCES.

HEAVY penalties are prescribed by the *Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904*, on conviction of the offence of establishing a wireless station, or installing or working wireless apparatus without the Postmaster General's licence. Licences for receiving broadcasting programmes and messages sent for general reception can be obtained at any post office on payment of the fee of 10s.

The succession to the property of a person dying Intestate on or after January 1, 1926, is regulated by The Administration of Estates Act, 1925, which repealed the old law and established one new Code applicable both to Real Estate (land, &c.) and Personal Estate (leaseholds, chattels, investments, &c.). The Act abolished the rule of Primogeniture (inheritance by eldest son), the rights of dower (widow's third) and of curtesy (husband's life interest), and all special customs (e.g. gavelkind and Borough English). As to Personal Estate: Parents were placed on an equal footing; a mother regained her ancient preference over an intestate child's brothers and sisters; relatives of the whole blood obtained priority over those of the half blood; and relatives more remote than first cousins were excluded from the distribution. "The widow's £500" under the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, was increased to £1,000, whether there be issue or no issue, and given also to a husband; whilst the widow or husband now also takes all the "personal chattels."

TABLE OF EXAMPLES.

Important.—NOTE.—By Section 46 of the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, a surviving husband or wife takes absolutely (i) the "personal chattels"; and (ii) £1,000 free of death duties and expenses. The "residue" is then distributed as indicated in the Table.

"Personal chattels" are—Articles of household use or ornament, &c. (not used for business purposes).

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If the Intestate leaves.

The Estate is distributed as follows—

1. Widow (or husband), and children	{ One half to widow (or husband) for life, and then to children equally. Other half to children equally at once.
2. Widow (or husband), and father and mother	{ Widow (or husband) for life, and then to father and mother equally.
3. Widow (or husband), and either father or mother, not both	{ Widow (or husband) for life, and then to father or mother absolutely.
4. Widow (or husband), and brothers or sisters of whole blood	{ Widow (or husband) for life, and then to brothers and sisters equally.
5. Widow (or husband), and brothers or sisters of half blood	{ Widow (or husband) for life, and then to brothers and sisters equally.
6. Widow (or husband), and nephews or nieces	{ Widow (or husband) for life, and then to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
7. Widow (or husband), and grandparents	{ Widow (or husband) for life, and then to grandparents equally.
8. Widow (or husband), and uncles or aunts ...	{ Widow (or husband) for life, and then to uncles and aunts equally.
9. Widow (or husband) but none of above relations or descendants	{ All to widow (or husband).
10. Children, and grandchildren (issue of deceased child)	{ Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren taking equally their deceased parent's share.
11. Father and mother	{ Father and mother equally.
12. Father or mother, not both	{ Father or mother.
13. Brothers or sisters of whole blood, and of half blood	{ Brothers and sisters of whole blood equally.
14. Brothers or sisters, and nephews or nieces (children of deceased brother or sister)	{ Amongst brothers and sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brother or sister taking equally their deceased parent's share.
15. Brothers or sisters, and grandparent	{ Brothers and sisters equally.
16. Grandparents, paternal or maternal	{ Grandparents equally.
17. Grandparent, and uncles or aunts	{ Grandparent.
18. Uncles or aunts of whole blood, and of half blood	{ Uncles and aunts of whole blood equally.
19. Uncles or aunts, and deceased uncle's or aunt's children	{ Amongst uncles and aunts in equal shares, the children of deceased uncle or aunt taking equally their deceased parent's share.
20. Uncles or aunts, and nephews or nieces ...	{ Nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> .
21. Cousins, <i>i.e.</i> deceased uncle's or aunt's children or grandchildren	{ Cousins <i>per stirpes</i> .
22. Any other relation than those named in preceding examples (<i>e.g.</i> Great grandparents), and no widow or husband	{ The Crown.

NOTES.—The life interest of a husband or wife may be redeemed by payment of a lump sum. In ascertaining the persons entitled, regard must be had to the rule that the relative must have attained or attain the age of 21 or have married or marry under that age.

Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, in Example 6, nephews and nieces take amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken if he or she had survived the Intestate.

Since January 1, 1927, in certain circumstances the mother of an illegitimate child, and an illegitimate child, may succeed to real or personal property on the intestacy of the other. (Legitimacy Act, 1926, s. 9.)

Intestates' Estates, Scotland.

I.—MOVABLES.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving.

His representatives take in the proportions following:—

Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none, then to the Crown.
Husband only	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin.
Widow or husband, and child or children by one or more marriages	One-third to widow or husband; one-third to children surviving deceased <i>equally</i> ; one-third to surviving children <i>per capita</i> * and issue of predeceasing children <i>per stirpes</i> .*
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father.
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean. If a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father, mother, brothers and sisters	Half to father; half to brothers and sisters equally.
Father and mother and their grandchildren	Half to father; half to grandchildren <i>equally per stirpes</i> .*
Father, brothers and sisters	One-half to father, one-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Mother, brothers and sisters	Mother one-half, brothers and sisters one-half equally.
Mother, but no other kin	Whole to mother.
Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister.
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather.
Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother, uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts, if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles and aunts	All to uncles and aunts, if paternal; if not, then to paternal great-grandfather.
Uncles and aunts	All equally.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew and niece	Nephew and niece.
Cousins	<i>Equally per capita</i> .*
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy.

NOTE B.—In Scotland, a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir-at-law.

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritable, if he is also one of the next-of-kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritage. He may, however, "collate" the heritage, i.e., share it with the other next-of-kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate.

* *Per capita* means by the head; *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived.

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors."

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

<i>If Intestate die leaving</i>	<i>Heritage would descend to:—</i>
(1) Wife only ; no blood relations.	One-third to wife for life ; rest to Crown as <i>ultimus hæres</i> .
(2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child...	One-third to wife for life. Fee to eldest son or his heir male. If no son then to daughters equally. The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place.
(3) Wife and father	One-third to wife for life, rest to father.
(4) Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life. Fee to nearest heir male.
(5) Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life. Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male ; if none, then to immediate elder brother.
(6) Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	One-third to wife for life ; rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son. See No. 2.
(7) Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)...	One-third to wife for life ; rest to younger brother and his heirs. If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally. If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way. If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally.
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs.
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue. If no male issue then to female issue as in (2)
(10) Husband and child or children	Liferent of whole to husband. Fee to eldest son.
(11) Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs). If none, then to grandfather and his heirs.
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters	All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother.
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally.
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5)
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(See No. 2.) "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head, "Wife and child," &c.
(16) Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
(17) Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7). All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
(18) Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
(19) Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life ; rest to brother.
(20) Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather.
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
(22) Grandmother and uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother, then to child. If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male.
(24) Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle's or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
(25) Two aunts, nephew and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
(26) Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between, then equally (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7).
(27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.	Nephew by brother.
(28) Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations. Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

***SOLICITORS' CHARGES.**

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder, but the Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. (On purchase of mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £5,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor negotiates the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. Charges are now subject to an increase of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Scotland.—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in The "Parliament House Book" and in "The Scottish Law Directory." When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

MEDICAL FEES.

The following are the charges usually made by General Practitioners:—

GENERAL PRACTITIONER.	RENTAL (OF PATIENT'S HOUSE)				
	£10 to £25	£25 to £50	£50 to £100	£100 to £200	£200 to £500
Ordinary Visit	5s to 7s 6d	5s to 10s 6d	7s 6d to 15s.		
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit				
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	5s 6d	3s.	7s 6d to 15s.		
Detention per hour	5s to 7s 6d	5s to 10s 6d	7s 6d to 15s.		
Letters of Advice	Same charges as for an ordinary visit				
Attendance on servants	5s	5s	5s to 7s 6d		
Midwifery	2s 6d	2s to 4s 6d	4s to 7s 6d		
Administering Chloroform	2s 6d	2s 6d	3s.		
CONSULTANTS					
Advice or Visit alone	3s 6d	3s 6d	3s.		
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	2s 6d	2s to 3s 6d	2s to 3s.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s 6d	2s 6d	2s 6d		

Special visits—i.e., of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

* It is anticipated that the increase of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. will be reduced by voluntary action by the profession, in accordance with suggestions made by the Lord Chancellor (Viscount Sankey) in May, 1932. The Lord Chancellor considered that there was a difference between non-contentious work and litigation, and he suggested, as his personal opinion, that the $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on litigation costs might be reduced to 25 per cent., and the $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in respect of non-contentious work, including scale charges, might be reduced to 20 per cent. The Lord Chancellor was most anxious that the movement for a reduction should be a voluntary one coming from the solicitors themselves.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well; but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if he send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

STOCKBROKERS' CHARGES.

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange "Committee for General Purposes" are very voluminous and technical. The customary scale of brokerage is 5s. per £100 on British (with some exceptions) or Foreign Government or American dollar stocks, and 10s. per £100 on British Railway registered stocks. On shares not exceeding 15s. the brokerage is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per share; not exceeding 30s., 3d. per share; not exceeding 40s., $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; not exceeding 60s., 6d. per share, and so on. There are minimum charges of 10s. on less than £100 and £1 on over £100.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

The following scale of fees is generally applicable, but for special work fees are usually a matter of negotiation:—

Company Audits.—Fee fixed by Shareholders in General Meeting.

Preparing Balance Sheets, Investigating Accounts, &c.—Principals' time, per day of seven hours, 5 to 10 Gs. Managing Clerks (if Chartered or Incorporated Accountants), 3 to 5 Gs.; (not Chartered or Incorporated Accountants), $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Gs.; other Clerks, 1 G. and upwards. If at a distance from the office or outside the United Kingdom, hotel and travelling expenses will be charged.

Receivers, Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—Usually by percentage on realisation of assets and dividends paid.

Voluntary Liquidators.—Usually fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

ARCHITECTS.

Fees on New Works.—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:—

(a) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000, the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(b) If the contract or order does not exceed £2,000, the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £2,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions.—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

Fittings, Decorations, &c.—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works.—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two-thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Service.—If the project or part of it be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows:—

(a) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, one-fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(b) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

Installments.—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two-thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor, and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage.—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved:—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to, the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the

works. Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licences and consents.

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in connection with fire, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates.—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Scottish Board of Health.

Approval of Lessee's Plans.—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled, and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows:—

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500, 2½ per cent. (minimum fee, £3 3s).

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000, 1½ per cent.

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000, 1 guinea per cent.

Litigation and Arbitration.—For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling.—For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road, estate or grounds, or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21.

Sanitary Surveys.—For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21, the minimum fee being £3 3s., in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances.

Expenses.—The above-mentioned fees are, in all cases, exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses, and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

1.—ARCHITECTURAL WORK.

Note.—In cases where any of the materials used in construction are supplied by the building owner the percentage charge is based upon the estimated or actual value thereof.

Lump Sum Contracts.

(a) Taking out and preparing Bills of Quantities:—2½ per cent. upon the estimated cost of the work up to £5,000; a per cent. above £5,000.

(b) Pricing out estimates:—½ per cent.

(c) Measuring and making up account of varia-

tions upon contracts including pricing:— $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. upon the amount of the gross additions, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. upon the amount of the gross omissions.

(d) Preparing approximate estimates:— $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. upon the estimated cost.

(e) Surveying work in progress, taking particulars, and reporting for Interim Certificates:— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the amount of the valuation.

(f) Taking particulars on site and writing specifications for works of alterations or repair, including supervision if required:— $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. on the amount expended or alternatively a charge based upon the time involved.

Schedule Contracts.

(a) Preparing, pricing and agreeing a schedule of prices:— $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. upon the cost of the work.

(b) Measuring, bringing to account and valuing work done:— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the gross amount of the account.

II.—ENGINEERING WORK.

Lump Sum and Schedule Contracts.

Percentage charges half those for architectural work but the same scale in respect of charges based upon time.

III.—LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION.

For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with solicitors and counsel, attendance in courts or before arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connexion, the charge is based upon the time involved, with a minimum of 5 guineas per day.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually a commission upon the estimated or actual cost of works covered by the Engineers' Specifications and (or) Drawings, or alternatively an agreed fee. The total commission is normally 5 per cent. unless such cost be less than £10,000, when remuneration is at a higher rate or by an agreed fee. Additional fees (usually 3 per cent. increase) are payable for Reinforced Concrete work.

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or an agreed fee.

A copy of Professional Rules and Practice and Scale of Fees may be obtained (price 2s.) from the Hon. Sec. of the Association, 11, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves:—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; on the residue, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—5 per cent. on £500, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Where the division of an Estate into a number of lots involves substantial additional work, increased remuneration as arranged between the Vendor and Auctioneer.

Sale before Auction.

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

Non-Sale.

In the event of non-sale at the auction, a fee, the amount of which is a matter of arrangement, is payable.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels, on the *Vendor's Premises*.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses, Pedigree Live-Stock, and Milk-Recorded Cattle).— $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses, Pedigree Live Stock and Milk-Recorded Cattle.—5 per cent. on the amount realised.

On *Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor*.

—One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; on the residue, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

NOTE.—In *Sales by Auction and Private Treaty Sales*.—Where two Agents are co-operating at the request of the owner, the commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a quarter.

3. Purchases.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—

If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent. on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £100 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. on one year's rent; in the case of *leases requiring the lessee to repair the demised premises* the commission is 10 per cent. on one year's rent, whatever the term. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any

sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him with an option to purchase, and the tenant afterwards exercises his option, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease.—(a) On Ground Rents up to £50, one year's ground rent; (b) on Ground Rents exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100, as in (a) on first £50, plus 75 per cent. on the residue; (c) on Ground Rents exceeding £100 and not exceeding £1,000, as in (b) on first £100, plus 50 per cent. on the residue; (d) on Ground Rents exceeding £1,000, as in (c) on first £1,000, plus 25 per cent. on the residue, together with 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 of the premium and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

On Assigning Building Agreements at a Premium.—One-half of the scale for Letting Land on Building Lease, together with 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 of the premium and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent. upon gross rental of weekly property; 5 per cent. upon gross rental of other property or tithes; 7½ per cent. upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates; 2½ to 5 per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2. *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.*—(a) For qualifying to give evidence the charge is on Ryde's Scale; (b) to the valuer preparing the case (including negotiation for a settlement, where required) one-third additional to Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3. *Valuing for Annual Rental.*—(a) *Agricultural Property*—7½ guineas per cent. up to £250, 5 guineas per cent. on the next £250, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. (b) *Business and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent. up to £300, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. Minimum fee 5 guineas.

4. *Valuation of Furniture, Pictures, Trade Stocks, and Effects.*—5 guineas per cent. up to £500, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

5. *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks*—2½ guineas per cent. on first £500, 1½ guineas per cent. on the next £4,500; on the next £5,000, 1 guinea per cent.; over £10,000, by arrangement. Valuation to include inventory. Minimum fee, 5 guineas.

6. *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock*—5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue. *Valuation of Tenant-Right.*—5 guineas per cent. on first £100, 2½ guineas per cent. on next £900 and 1½ guineas per cent. on residue. *For Settling Dilapidations.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the settlement.

7. *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixtures, Fittings, and Contents.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the valuation as settled.

8. *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.*—(a) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.*—One guinea per cent. on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent. on the next £4,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the remainder. Minimum fee, £5 5s; (b) *Of Furniture and Effects.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £400, and 1½ guineas per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

9. *Valuations for Rating purposes and Assessment Appeal.*—This scale applies to single Properties which have to be valued for Ratepayers, Rating Authorities, Assessment Committees or County Valuation Committees, but does not apply to the preparation of new Valuation Lists or the assessment of Special Properties or all Licensed Premises in a Rating Area. Where the net annual value does not exceed £1,000, 2 guineas per cent., plus 5 guineas; not exceeding £5,000, 2 guineas per cent., with minimum fee of 25 guineas; not exceeding £10,000, 2 guineas on first £5,000 and 1½ guineas on residue; not exceeding £20,000, 2 guineas on first £5,000, 1½ guineas on next £5,000, and 1½ guineas on residue; exceeding £20,000, 2 guineas on first £5,000, 1½ guineas on next £5,000, 1½ guineas on next £10,000, and 1 guinea on the residue.

In addition to the foregoing, for attending before *Assessment Committees*, 5 guineas per day; and before *Quarter Sessions*, 10 guineas per day, together with travelling expenses.

10. *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations, and settling the amount if required.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

11. *Marking, Valuation and Sale of Timber and Underwood.*—5 guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £500, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

Where one Valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

SHIPBROKERS' CHARGES.

A scale of Minimum Agency Charges became operative for Members of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers (Office, 57 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3) from 1920, and has been revised from time to time. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Royal Navy.

§ THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir Bolton M. Eyres-Monsell, <i>G.C.B., M.P.</i>	(with house) £4,500
<i>Naval Secretary</i> , Rear-Adm. S. J. Meyrick, <i>G.C.B., R.N.</i>	£1,953
<i>Sec. to Naval Secretary</i> , Paym.-Com. R. H. Pearce, <i>G.C.B., R.N.</i>	
<i>Private Secretaries to First Lord</i> , C. B. Coxwell, <i>G.C.B.</i> ; P. N. N. Synnott	
<i>First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff</i> , Admiral Sir A. Erle M. Chatfield, <i>G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.</i>	(with house allowance £450)* £2,750
<i>Naval Assistant</i> , Com. R. K. Dickson, <i>R.N.</i>	
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym.-Com. R. C. Jeram, <i>D.S.O., R.N.</i>	
<i>Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel</i> , Vice-Adm. Sir A. Dudley P. R. Pound, <i>G.C.B.</i>	* £1,860
<i>Naval Assistant</i> , Capt. G. F. B. Edwards-Collins, <i>R.N.</i>	
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym. Capt. J. R. Heston, <i>R.N.</i>	
<i>Third Sea Lord and Controller</i> , Vice-Adm. C. M. Forbes, <i>G.C.B., D.S.O.</i>	£1,860
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym.-Com. G. H. Bunker, <i>R.N.</i>	
<i>Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport</i> , Rear-Adm. Geoffrey Blake, <i>G.C.B., D.S.O.</i>	* £1,860
<i>Secretary</i> , Pay-Com. J. T. V. Webster, <i>D.S.O., R.N.</i>	
<i>Deputy Chief of Naval Staff</i> , Vice-Adm. C. J. C. Little, <i>G.C.B.</i>	* £1,860
<i>Secretary to Deputy Chief</i> , Paym.-Com. N. H. Beall, <i>G.C.B., R.N.</i>	
<i>Assistant Chief of Naval Staff</i> , Rear-Adm. S. R. Hill, <i>G.C.B., D.S.O.</i>	* £1,953
<i>Secretary to Assistant Chief</i> , Paym.-Com. F. R. J. Mack, <i>G.C.B., R.N.</i>	
<i>Parliamentary and Financial Secretary</i> , Lord Stanley, <i>M.C., M.P.</i>	£2,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , D. P. Walsh,	
<i>Civil Lord</i> , Capt. D. Euan Wallace, <i>M.C., M.P.</i>	£1,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , S. G. Smith	
<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray, <i>G.C.B.</i>	£3,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , R. K. Boucher,	

The Secretary's Department.

<i>Deputy Secretary</i> , Sir Vincent W. Baddeley, <i>K.C.B.</i>	£2,500
<i>Private Secretary</i> , J. H. James	
<i>Principal Assistant Secretaries</i> , J. S. Barnes, <i>G.C.B.</i> , G.P.; C. M. Bruce, <i>G.C.B.</i> , G.P.; W. Medd, <i>G.P.</i> ; W. A. T. Shorto, <i>G.P.</i>	£1,200 to £1,500
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , C. B. Coxwell, <i>G.C.B.</i> ; H. Eastwood, P. F.R.; N. Macleod, P. F.R.; M. Mackay, <i>G.P.</i> ; R. G. Peirce, G.P. (<i>Director of Navy Accounts</i>); S. H. Phillips, <i>G.P.</i> ; S. H. Plummer, <i>G.P.</i> ; G. Spear, <i>G.P.</i> ; R. Walton	£1,000 to £1,200
<i>Assistant Directors of Navy Accounts</i> , H. Eborall, G.P.; G. J. Pentice, <i>G.P.</i>	£850 to £1,000
<i>Principals</i> , H. B. Balu, <i>G.P.</i> ; R. E. Boucher, <i>J.A.C.</i> ; C. Champion, <i>G.P.</i> ; A. E. Glyn, <i>G.P.</i> ; H. Crombie, G.P.; C. M. Dodwell, <i>G.P.</i> ; G. Dunn, <i>G.P.</i> ; H. Hingee, <i>G.P.</i> ; C. E. Horsey, <i>J.A.C.</i> ; J. Lawson, <i>A.S.</i> ; Le Maitre, <i>G.P.</i> ; G. Madin, <i>G.P.</i> ; H. V. Markham, G.P.; W. A. Medrow, <i>G.P.</i> ; H. N. Morrison, G.P.; Perham, <i>L.P.</i> ; E. Sawers, <i>J.A.C.</i> ; A. Seal, £700 to £900	
<i>Assistant Principals</i> (£200 to £500) and <i>Assistant Administrative Officers</i> (£200 to £500), W. L. Gudman, M. Campbell, P. J. Henniker-Henon, G. P. Humphreys-Davies, J. H. Janor, J. G. Lang, R. Miller, J. D. Morris, J. F. Mountain, R. E. Powell, S. G. Smith, P. N. N. Synnott, D. P. Walsh, <i>Librarian</i> , D. B. Smith, <i>F.R.S.</i>	£500 to £700

Divisions of the Naval Staff.

<i>Naval Intelligence</i> , Rear-Adm. G. C. Dickens, <i>G.C.B.</i>	£1,953
<i>Civil Assistant</i> , E. J. Miller, <i>M.P.</i>	£500 to £600
<i>Plans</i> , Capt. E. L. S. King, <i>G.C.B., R.N.</i>	
<i>Operations</i> , Capt. F. H. W. Golden, <i>R.N.</i>	
<i>Training and Staff Duties</i> , Capt. S. G. Arbuthnot, <i>D.S.O., R.N.</i>	
<i>Naval Adm.</i> , Wing-Com. B. L. Huskisson, <i>D.S.O.</i> , Royal Air Force	
<i>Tactical</i> , Capt. J. G. Grace, <i>R.N.</i>	

The Hydrographic Department.

<i>Hydrographer of the Navy</i> , Capt. J. A. Edgell, <i>G.C.B., R.N.</i>	£1,953
<i>Assistant ditto</i> , Capt. A. L. Jackson, <i>R.N.</i>	
<i>Chief Civil Asst.</i> , W. E. Llewellyn, <i>G.P.</i>	£550 to £700
<i>Director of Navigation</i> , Capt. J. W. Clayton, <i>R.N.</i>	
<i>Supt. of Chart Branch</i> , Com. N. A. Hardy, <i>R.N.</i>	
<i>Supt. of Sailing Directions Branch</i> , Capt. F. A. Payne, <i>R.N.</i> (ret.)	
<i>Supt. of Tidal Branch</i> , Com. H. D. Warburg, <i>R.N.</i> (ret.)	

Personal Services Department.

<i>Director</i> , Rear-Adm. A. L. Snagge, <i>G.C.B.</i>	£1,974
<i>Deputy Director (Manning)</i> , Capt. G. W. Taylor, <i>R.N.</i>	
<i>Deputy Director (Personnel)</i> , Capt. T. B. Drew, <i>G.C.B., R.N.</i>	
<i>Civil Assistant</i> , J. E. Collins, <i>M.P.</i>	£500 to £600

* In addition to naval half-pay.

Naval Recruiting Department.

<i>Director</i> , Lt.-Col. A. S. Cantrell, <i>M.P.</i>	£5 Whitehall, S.W. 1.
<i>Asst. and Deputy do.</i> , Maj. (Qr.-M.) E. C. Green, <i>R.M.</i>	

Physical Training and Sports Branch.

<i>Assistant Director</i> , Com. H. G. Hopson, <i>R.N.</i>	55 Whitehall, S.W. 1.
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The Medical Director-General of the Navy.

<i>Director-General</i> , Surgeon-Vice-Adm. Sir Reginald St. G. S. Bond, <i>G.C.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., M.D., C.M., D.P.H., R.N.</i>	£2,325
<i>Dep. do.</i> , Surg.-Capt. C. V. Griffiths, <i>D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., R.N.</i>	
<i>Civil Assistant</i> , F. Goldworthy, <i>M.B.</i> (with allowance £50)	£400 to £500

The Paymaster Director-General.

<i>Director-General</i> , Paym. Rear-Adm. H. W. Woodward, <i>The Chaplain of the Fleet</i> ,	
<i>Royal Naval College</i> , Greenwich, S.E. 10.	
<i>Chaplain of the Fleet</i> , Venble. Archdeacon (J. E. Peshall, <i>D.S.O., M.A.</i>	£1,445

Education Department.

<i>Adviser on Education</i> , A. P. McMullen, <i>G.C.B., V.A.</i>	£1,500
<i>Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools</i> , Instructor-Capt. A. E. Hall, <i>G.P., A.C.S., R.N.</i>	
<i>Deputy Superintendent of Naval Examinations</i> , Instr.-Capt. G. A. Clarkson, <i>B.A., R.N.</i>	

Royal Marine Office.

<i>The Royal Marines were first raised in 1664 and were administered by the Military Authorities. Since 1755 they have been administered by the Admiralty. They are organized in three Divisions (Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth) with a recruit depot at Deal.</i>	
<i>Adjutant-General</i> , Maj.-Gen. R. F. C. Foster, <i>G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.M.</i>	£1,953
<i>Asst. do.</i> , Col. A. G. B. Bourne, <i>D.S.O., M.D., R.M.</i>	
<i>Deputy-Asst. Adj.-General</i> , Maj. V. C. Brown, <i>D.S.O., R.M.</i>	

Naval Construction Department.

<i>Director</i> , Sir Arthur W. Johns, <i>G.C.B., C.B.</i>	£2,500
<i>Deputy Director</i> , F. Bryant, <i>G.P.</i>	£1,200 to £1,500
<i>Assistant Directors</i> , S. E. Boyland, <i>G.C.B.</i> ; A. W. E. Cluett, <i>G.P.</i> ; S. V. Goodall, <i>M.P.</i>	£1,200 to £1,500
<i>Superintendent of Contract Works</i> , E. D. Meryon (with house allowance £105, and allowance £100)	£700 to £850
<i>Supt. of Admiralty Experiment Works</i> , M. P. Payne (with house allowance £105)	£700 to £850
<i>Chief Constructors</i> , G. Bulkeley, <i>E. F. Const.</i> , <i>M.B.E.</i> ; L. D. Stansfield, <i>M.B.E.</i> ; A. W. Watson, <i>M.B.F.</i> ; L. Woolard (with house allowance £105)	£700 to £850

Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

<i>Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet</i> , Eng.-Vice-Adm. H. A. Brown, <i>G.C.B.</i>	£2,325
<i>Deputy do.</i> , Eng.-Rear-Adm. R. Beaman, <i>G.C.B.</i>	
<i>Asst. Engineers-in-Chief</i> , Eng.-Rear-Adm. G. Froese, <i>G.C.B.</i> ; Eng.-Capt. A. G. Crouxaz, <i>R.N.</i>	

§ For Salaries see note, p. 279.

Electrical Engineering Department.

Director, W. McClelland, C.B., O.B.E., M.I.E.E. . . . £1,500
Assistant Director and Deputy, A. D. Constable, O.B.E.,
 M.I.E.E. . . . £1,000 to £1,500
Asst. Directors, J. McCaffery, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.; E. T.
 Williams, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. . . . £600 to £1,200
Superintending Electrical Engineers, Grade I, F.
 Purser Fletcher, O.B.E., A.M.I.C.E.; R. Wightman,
 A.M.I.E.E. (with house allowance £105) £800 to £900
Superintending Electrical Engineer, Grade II, E. E.
 Benham, M.I.E.E.
 (with house allowance £105) £650 to £800

Naval Ordnance Department.

Director, Capt. B. A. Fraser, O.B.F., R.N.
Deputy Director, Capt. E. R. Bent, D.S.O., R.N.
Asst. Director, Capt. G. W. T. Robertson, R.N.
Civil Asst. W. F. Daniels, M.B.E. . . . £500 to £600
Chief Inspector, Capt. F. R. Willis, R.N. (ret.) . . . £1,355 to £1,395

Armaments Supply Department.

Chief Superintendent, Capt. H. J. B. Hall, O.B.F.
 R.N. (ret.) . . . £1,500 to £1,500
Deputy Chief Superintendent, Lt. W. Whirlhurst, O.B.E.
 £500 to £1,000 (with £100 additional)
Supt. T. W. Midmer, O.B.E., M.A. . . . £550 to £1,000

Torpedoes and Mining Department.

Director, Capt. H. R. Sawbridge, O.B.E., R.N.
Deputy do., Capt. J. F. B. Curslake, R.N.

Naval Equipment Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. C. P. Talbot, D.S.O. . . . £1,953
Asst. Director, Capt. S. S. Bonham-Carter, D.S.O., R.N.

Compass Department.

Dillon Park, Slough, Bucks.
Director, Capt. H. L. Hitchins, R.N. (ret.) £850 to £1,000

Dockyards Department.

Director, Adm. Sir A. Percy Addison, K.B.F., C.B.,
 C.M.G. (ret.) . . . £1,500
Deputy Director, C. R. Goodby, O.B.E., £1,500
Assistant Directors, Eng. Rear-Adm. G. W. Phillips,
 J. S. Pringle, O.B.E.
Civil Asst., J. A. Fago, M.B.E. . . . £550 to £700
Chief Constructor, C. W. Kerridge
 (with house allowance £105) £700 to £850

Signal Department.

Director, Capt. A. J. L. Murray, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.
Director, O. Lance, O.B.F. . . . £1,000 to £1,500
Asst. do., J. H. Jeffery . . . £850 to £1,000

Naval Store Department.

Director, J. W. L. Oliver, C.B., O.B.E. . . . £1,500 to £1,500
Deputy Director, W. J. Glick, C.B.E. . . . £1,000 to £1,500
Assistant Directors, O. S. Griffiths, A. A. Pitcher,
 F. Weston, O.B.E. . . . £850 to £1,000

Victualling Department.

Director, G. F. Cotton, M.A., O.B.E. . . . £1,500 to £1,500
Assistant Director, C. E. B. Lane . . . £850 to £1,000

Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, T. B. Hunter, C.B., O.B.F.,
 M.I.C.E. . . . £1,600
Deputy Civil Engineer-in-Chief, A. L. Anderson,
 M.I.C.E., H. J. Young, M.I.C.E. . . . £1,300
Superintending Civil Engineers, F. G. Brighton,
 M.I.C.E., H. D. Dornor, M.I.C.E., F. E. Whittle, M.I.C.E.
 (with house allowance £105) £655 to £750
Chief Surveyor, G. D. Callow, F.R.S. . . . £800 to £1,000
Chief Surveyor of Lands, H. F. Graham, F.R.S.
 £700 to £900

* In addition to Naval Retired Pay.

Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Contracts, W. St. D. Jenkins, C.B., C.B.E.
 £1,500 to £1,500
Deputy Director, G. B. Cobb . . . £1,000 to £1,500
Assistant Directors, P. Dale Russell, O.B.E., P. F.
 Fisher, O.B.E., E. C. Jubb, O.B.E. . . . £550 to £1,000

Technical Costs Section

Principal Technical Costs Officer, W. A. James, M.B.E.,
 M.I.Mech.E. . . . £600 to £800

Accountancy Division

Principal Accountant, W. L. Karamelli, A.A.A.A.
 £700 to £800

**Scientific Research and Experiment
Department.**

Director, C. V. Drysdale, C.B., O.B.F., D.S.O., M.I.E.E.
 F.R.S. (ret.) . . . £1,500 to £1,500
Asst. Director, J. Buckingham, M.A. . . . £800 to £1,000
Superintendent, Admiralty Research Laboratory,
 C. R. Wright, O.B.E., M.A. . . . £800 to £1,000
War Office Representative, Maj. D. S. C. Evans, M.A.

Reserves Office.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.
Admiral Commanding Reserves, Vice-Adm. G. K.
 Chetwode, C.B., C.B.E.
Naval Member, R.N.F.R. Committee, Capt. H. B.
 Maltby, R.N.
 Note—Except where otherwise shown, Naval and
 Marine Officers at the Admiralty are in receipt of Naval
 Pay and Allowances

Judge Advocate of the Fleet.

C.O. Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.
Judge Advocate of the Fleet, J. G. Trapnell, M.C.
Deputy do., Paym.-Capt. J. Siddalls, O.B.E., M.C.

Greenwich Hospital Department.

Officers, 14 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.
 The total estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for
 1933 is £24,545, as compared with £24,584 for 1932.
 The total estimated expenditure is £26,880, as
 against £24,178 in the previous year. Of the total
 figure it is estimated that £14,487 will be spent on
 Greenwich Hospital pensions to seamen and marines,
 including Greenwich Hospital Canada pensions, pensions
 to widows and the education of children, and £100,000
 will be devoted to the Royal Hospital School.
Director, A. W. Smallwood, C.B.E. . . . £1,500
Clerk in Charge, A. W. J. Davies, M.B.E.

**NAVAL ESTIMATES, 1913-14 to 1933-34.
Expenditure and Personnel, compared with
1913-14 Estimates.**

Year	Numbers.	Expenditure
	Excluding R.M. Police.	£
1913-14	146,047	47,081,636
1923-24	99,107	44,054,350
1924-25	99,453	55,693,787
1925-26	100,884	60,004,548
1926-27	100,791	57,142,868
1927-28	101,076	58,123,257
1928-29	100,680	57,139,146
1929-30	99,300	55,987,770
1930-31	94,081	52,874,186
1931-32	92,449	51,014,752
1932-33	91,410	50,476,300
1933-34	90,300	53,579,000

NAVAL PERSONNEL, 1914, 1929 and 1931.

COUNTRY.	Active.		
	1914.	1929.	1931.
Great Britain	146,047	99,300	94,921
United States of America	67,258	114,500	109,896
Japan	39,445	85,000	88,000
France	46,896	68,000	57,000
Italy	46,083	46,000	59,000

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

<i>Sir Arthur Dairymple Fanshawe</i> , G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (born 1847).....	April 30, 1920
<i>Karl Jelliffe</i> , G.C.B., G.C.V.O., L.D. (born 1859).....	April 3, 1919
<i>The Rt. Hon. Earl Bantley</i> , G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., L.D. (born 1871).....	April 3, 1920
<i>Sir C. E. Madden</i> , Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., L.D. (born 1862).....	July 31, 1924
<i>Hon. Sir N. A. Clough-Cathartes</i> , G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (born 1864).....	May 8, 1905
<i>Sir H. F. Oliver</i> , G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., L.D. (born 1865).....	Jan. 21, 1908
<i>Sir O. de B. Brock</i> , G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.C.L. (born 1869).....	July 31, 1920
<i>Sir R. J. B. Keyes</i> , Bt., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., L.D. (born 1875).....	May 8, 1930
<i>Sir F. L. Field</i> , G.C.B., K.C.M.G. (born 1872).....	Jan. 21, 1933

ADMIRALS.

<i>Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt</i> , Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (First and Principal Naval A.D.C. to the King)
<i>Sir A. M. Chatfield</i> , G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1st Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff)
<i>Sir C. T. M. Fuller</i> , K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
<i>Sir A. K. Walsell</i> , K.C.B.
<i>Sir J. D. Kelly</i> , G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (C-in-C, Portsmouth)
<i>Sir W. A. H. Kelly</i> , K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
<i>Sir W. Fisher</i> , K.C.B., C.V.O. (C-in-C, Mediterranean)
<i>Sir W. H. D. Boyle</i> , K.C.B. (C-in-C, Home Fleet)
<i>Sir R. C. Dwyer</i> , K.C.B., C.B.E. (C-in-C, China)
<i>H. W. Parker</i> , C.B., C.M.G.

VICE-ADMIRALS.

<i>Sir R. R. C. Backhouse</i> , K.C.B., C.M.G. (1st Battle Squadron, Mediterranean)
<i>L. G. Preston</i> , C.B. (Commandant, Imperial Defence College)
<i>Hon. Sir H. Menzies-Pearson</i> , G.C.B., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (H.M. Yachts)
<i>Sir A. D. P. Pound</i> , K.C.B. (1st Sea Lord)
<i>Sir H. J. Tweedie</i> , K.C.B. (C-in-C, Norway)
<i>H. B. The Prince of Wales</i> , K.O. (Personal A.D.C. to the King)
<i>E. J. A. Fullerton</i> , C.B., D.S.O., M.A. (C-in-C, Plymouth)
<i>W. M. Kerr</i> , C.B., C.B.E. (Reserve Fleet)
<i>B. E. Dourley</i> , C.B., C.M.G. (President, R.N. Coll., Greenwich)
<i>W. Tounkinson</i> , G.B., M.V.O.
<i>E. A. Astley-Rushdon</i> , C.B., C.M.G.
<i>Hon. R. A. R. Plunket-Erle-Erle</i> , Druce, C.B., D.S.O. (C-in-C, America)
<i>M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith</i> , T.G., C.B. (C-in-C, East Indies)
<i>Hon. M. R. Best</i> , G.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
<i>Sir H. T. Walwyn</i> , K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Director, Royal Indian Marine)
<i>E. R. G. Evans</i> , C.B. (M), C.B. (C), D.S.O. (C-in-C, Africa)
<i>C. K. Chetwode</i> , C.B., C.B.E. (Reserve, Admiralty)
<i>C. M. Forbes</i> , C.B., D.S.O. (3rd Sea Lord)

<i>C. J. C. Little</i> , C.B. (Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff)
<i>W. M. James</i> , C.B. (Battle Cruiser Squadron)
<i>R. G. H. Henderson</i> , C.B.

Engineer-Vice-Admiral.

<i>H. A. Brown</i> , C.B. (Eng-in-Chief)
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Surgeon Vice-Admiral.

<i>Sir R. St. G. S. Bond</i> , K.C.B., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P. (Medical Director-Gen.)

REAR-ADMIRALS.

<i>W. F. French</i> , C.B., C.M.G. (Malta)
<i>T. N. James</i> , C.B., M.V.O.
<i>R. M. Colvin</i> , C.B., C.B.E.
<i>F. E. Ross</i> , C.B., D.S.O.
<i>J. K. M. Thorne</i> , C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (1st Cruiser Squadron, Mediterranean)
<i>Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower</i> , C.B., D.S.O.
<i>P. L. H. Noble</i> , C.B., C.V.O. (and Cruiser Squadron)
<i>C. W. Rouse-Turner</i> , C.M.G. (Chatham Dockyard)
<i>R. A. S. Hill</i> , C.B., C.B.E.
<i>H. J. S. Brownrigg</i> , C.B., D.S.O. (3rd Cruiser Squadron)
<i>F. Loftus Tottenham</i> , C.B., C.B.E.
<i>S. R. Bailey</i> , C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Asst. Chief of Naval Staff)
<i>G. Blake</i> , C.B., D.S.O. (4th Sea Lord)
<i>R. C. Dalglish</i> , C.B. (Australia Squadron)
<i>A. L. Snagge</i> , C.B. (Director of Personal Services)
<i>F. M. Austin</i> , C.B. (Gibraltar)
<i>B. W. M. Fairbairn</i> , C.B.E. (Vice-President, Ordnance Committee)
<i>F. G. G. Chilton</i> , C.B. (S.N.O., Yangtze)
<i>A. E. F. Bedford</i> (Chief of the Staff, Mediterranean)
<i>Hon. Sir A. R. M. Ramsay</i> , K.C.V.O., D.S.O. (Aircraft Carriers, Home)
<i>S. J. Meyrick</i> (Naval Sec. to 1st Lord)
<i>G. C. Dickens</i> , C.M.G. (Director, Naval Intelligence)
<i>H. R. H. the Duke of York</i> , K.O. (Personal A.D.C. to the King)
<i>C. F. Talbot</i> , D.S.O. (Director of Naval Equipment)

<i>D. P. N. North</i> , C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O. (Extra Equerry to the Prince of Wales)
<i>N. F. Lawrence</i> , D.S.O. (Submarines)
<i>A. B. Cunningham</i> , D.S.O. (Destroyers, Mediterranean)
<i>M. K. Horton</i> , D.S.O. (and Battle Squadron)
<i>J. M. Phipps</i> , C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E.
<i>W. T. R. Ford</i>
<i>J. F. Hardman-Jones</i> , O.B.E. (Coast of Scotland)
<i>E. O. B. M. Osborne</i> , D.S.O.
<i>C. V. Robinson</i>
<i>D. B. Le Motte</i>
<i>St. A. B. Wake</i>
<i>F. B. Watson</i> , D.S.O. (N.Z. Naval Board)
<i>C. E. Kennedy-Purvis</i>
<i>J. F. Somerville</i> , D.S.O. (R.N. Barracks, Portsmouth)

Engineer-Rear-Admirals.

<i>G. Proce</i> , C.B.
<i>G. W. Phillips</i>
<i>T. Gurnell</i> , C.B.
<i>J. H. Hocken</i>
<i>W. S. Mann</i> , O.B.E.
<i>R. Beaman</i> , C.M.G.
<i>S. P. Start</i>
<i>A. E. Hurst</i>
<i>F. W. Roberts</i> , O.B.E.
<i>E. E. Dean</i>

Surgeon-Rear-Admirals.

<i>R. W. B. Hall</i> , C.B., O.B.E.
<i>W. W. Keir</i> , C.B.
<i>H. R. H. Denny</i> , C.B.
<i>P. T. Nicholls</i>
<i>J. S. Dudding</i> , O.B.E.
<i>G. L. Buckleridge</i> , O.B.E.

Paymaster-Rear-Admiral.

<i>H. W. Woodward</i> (Paymaster-Director-Gen.)

COMMODORES.

and Class.

<i>R. C. Davenport</i> (R.N. Barracks, Chatham)
<i>G. H. W. Lyon</i> (Destroyers, Home)
<i>T. F. P. Calvert</i> , D.S.O. (Chief of Staff, Home)
<i>A. E. Evans</i> , O.B.E. (Com. South American Division, A & W.I. Squadron)
<i>F. Elliott</i> , O.B.E. (Hong Kong)
<i>G. E. Thomson</i> , O.B.E. (Chief of Staff, China)

DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.

BRITISH.

Abolition of submarines and gas and chemical warfare.
Reduction of size of warships and guns.
25 per cent. reduction of all armaments.
Establishment of maximum military strength for all countries.

AMERICAN.

Restrictions for tanks and heavy mobile guns.
Abolition of submarines and poison gas.
Limitation of expenditure on armaments.
New proportional reduction of Navies.
Limitation of Armies.

FRENCH.

Big aeroplanes, warships and submarines to be handed over to the League of Nations.
International police force to prevent war. International army to repress war.
Prohibition of aerial artillery and poison gas attacks on civilians.

NAVAL COMMANDS.

The Nore.

C-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir H. J. Tweedie, R.C.N. (Pembroke) May 16, 1933
Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm C. W. Round-Turner, R.C.N. Oct 1, 1932

Portsmouth.

C-in-C., Adm. Sir J. D. Kelly, R.C.N. (Victory) Jan. 12, 1934
H.M. Submarines, Rear-Adm. N. F. Laurence, R.C.N. (Dolphin) Dec. 20, 1932
H.M. Yachts, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Munde-Featherstonhaugh, R.C.N., R.N. (Victoria & Albert) April 1, 1931
Portsmouth Dockyard, Vice-Adm. H. K. Kitson, R.C.N. (rel.) May 23, 1932

Plymouth.

C-in-C., Vice-Adm. E. J. A. Fullerton, R.C.N. (rel.) Oct. 12, 1932
Devonport Dockyard, Rear-Adm. H. O. Reinold, R.C.N. (rel.) March 2, 1932

Coast of Scotland.

Commanding, Rear-Adm. R. J. Hardman-Jones, R.C.N. (Greenwich) July 12, 1933

Reserve Fleet.

Commanding, Vice-Adm. W. M. Kerr, R.C.N., R.N. (Eglington) April 22, 1932

Home Fleet.

(H.M.S. Nelson, Rodney, Malaysia, Valiant, Warspite, Hood, Renown; 4 Leanders, 2 Aircraft Carriers, 3 Destroyer Flotillas, 6 "L" Submarines) *C-in-C.*, Adm. Sir W. H. D. Boyle, R.C.N. (Nelson) Sept. 14, 1933
1st Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. M. K. Horton, R.C.N. (Warspite) Dec. 12, 1933
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Vice-Adm. W. M. James, R.C.N. (Hood) Aug. 15, 1932
2nd Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. F. L. H. Noble, R.C.N. (Leander) Dec. 12, 1932
Aircraft Carriers, Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir A. R. M. Ramsay, R.C.N. (Courageous) Sept. 15, 1933

Mediterranean.

(H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, Resolution, Revenge, Royal Oak, Royal Sovereign; London, Sussex, Devonshire, Shropshire; Delhi, Dumham, Despatch, Glorious; 3 Destroyer Flotillas; 6 Submarines) *C-in-C.*, Adm. Sir W. W. Fisher, R.C.N., R.N. (Queen Elizabeth) Oct. 31, 1932
1st Battle Squadron, Vice-Adm. Sir R. C. Backhouse, R.C.N. (Revenge) April 12, 1932
2nd Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. J. K. M. Thurn, R.C.N. (London) June 20, 1933
3rd Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. H. J. S. Brownrigg, R.C.N. (Delhi) April 5, 1933
Destroyer Flotillas, Rear-Adm. A. B. Cunningham, R.C.N. (Vengeance) Dec. 30, 1933
S.N.O. Malta, Rear-Adm. W. F. French, R.C.N. (St. Angelo) Jan. 22, 1934
S.N.O. Gibraltar, Rear-Adm. F. M. Austin, R.C.N. (Cormorant) May 2, 1933

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The R.N.R. was formed in 1893, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N.R. Advisory Committee, which meets as necessary.

R.N.R. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

President, Vice-Adm. G. K. Chetwode, R.C.N., R.N.
Secretary, Paym.-Lt. Com. J. H. B. Benwell-Lejeune, R.N.

Commanders for R.N.R. and M.M. Duties

Liverpool (30, Canning Place), Com. E. W. H. Blake, R.N.
London (P. L. A. Buildings, Trinity Square, E.C. 3), Com. M. J. Palmer, R.N.
Southampton (Prudential Buildings, Above Bar), Com. N. M. F. Corbett, R.N.

China.

(H.M.S. Kent, Berwick, Cumberland, Cornwall, Caradoc, Suffolk; 8th Destroyer Flotilla, Aircraft Carrier Eagle; 12 Submarines; Gunboats and Sloops) *C-in-C.*, Vice-Adm. Sir F. C. Dreyer, R.C.N., R.N. (Kent) March 11, 1933
Hong Kong, Commodore F. Elliott, R.C.N. (Tamar) June 3, 1933
S.N.O., Yangtze, Rear-Adm. F. G. G. Chilton, R.C.N. (Bea) Oct. 23, 1933
S.N.O., West River, Capt. W. G. Benn (Tarantula) Sept. 16, 1932
Singapore, Capt. M. R. J. Maxwell-Scott, R.C.N. (Tamar III) Nov. 19, 1932

America and West Indies.

(H.M.S. Norfolk, Dragon, Danae; 2 Sloops) *C-in-C.*, Vice-Adm. Hon. R. A. R. Plunkett-Erle-Drax, R.C.N. (Norfolk) May 11, 1932
South American Division (H.M.S. York and Exeter), Commodore A. E. Evans, R.C.N. (Freder) Nov. 7, 1932

East Indies.

(H.M.S. Hawkins, Enterprise, Colombo; 2 Sloops) *C-in-C.*, Vice-Adm. M. E. Dumbur-Nazimith, R.C.N. (Hawkins) June 14, 1932
S.N.O., Persian Gulf, Capt. J. V. Creagh, R.C.N. (Shorcham) March 17, 1933

Africa.

(H.M.S. Dorsetshire and Carlisle; 4 Sloops) *C-in-C.*, Vice-Adm. E. R. G. Evans, R.C.N. (Dorsetshire) March 9, 1933
Simonstown, Capt. J. H. Young (Afrikaner) May 25, 1933

IMPERIAL NAVIES.

India.

(4 Sloops; 5 other vessels)
Director, Royal Indian Marine and Principal Naval Transport Officer, East Indies (Bombay), Rear-Adm. Sir H. T. Walby, R.C.N., R.N.
Deputy Director, Capt. H. Morland, R.C.N., R.N. Dec. 13, 1932

Australia.

(H.M.A.S. Australia and Canberra; 2 Cruisers and 6 Destroyers)
C-in-C., Rear-Adm. R. C. Dalglish (Canberra) April 7, 1932
Sydney, Capt. H. J. Peakes, R.C.N. (Penguin) Aug. 7, 1931

Canada.

(4 Destroyers; 5 other vessels)
Director of Naval Service, Commodore W. Hose, R.C.N., R.C.N. (Guelph) July 1, 1930

New Zealand.

(H.M.N.Z.S. Diomedes and Dunedin; 2 Sloops)
C-in-C., Rear-Adm. F. H. Watson, R.C.N. (Dunedin) April 17, 1932

South Africa.

(4 vessels)
See African Station.

THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The R.N.V.R. was formed in 1902, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N.V.R. Committee.

R.N.V.R. COMMITTEE.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.
President, Vice-Adm. G. K. Chetwode, R.C.N., R.N.
Commanding Officers of Divisions
London (H.M.S. President, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4), Capt. J. R. Hemsted.
Sussex, Capt. Rt. Hon. Earl Howe, R.C.N., V.D.
Tyne, Capt. E. W. Swan, R.C.N., V.D.
Mercy, Capt. E. Elgood, V.D.
Orkney, Capt. J. McKellar Robertson, V.D., A.D.C.
Scotia, Capt. E. G. C. Chavandish.
East Scotland, Capt. W. F. Keay, V.D.
Ulster, Capt. Earl of Kilmorey.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (Dec. 31, 1933).

POST-JUTLAND TYPES.

Battleships.			
Completed.		Tons	Main Armament
1927	Nelson, Rodney	33,500	9 × 16in.
Battle Cruiser.			
1920	Hood	42,100	8 × 15in.
Cruisers.			
1927	Berwick, Cornwall, Cumberland		
1928	Kent, Suffolk		
1928	H.M.A.S. Australia, Canberra		
1929	London, Devonshire, Sussex, Shropshire		
1930	Dorsetshire, Norfolk	10,000	8 × 8in.
1930-31	York, Exeter	8,400	6 × 8in.
1933	Leander	7,000	8 × 6in.
1933	Achilles, Neptune		
	Orion	7,000	8 × 6in.
1935	Amphion, Ajax	7,000	8 × 6in.
1935	Arethusa	5,000	6 × 6in.
1935	Apollo, Phaeton	7,000	6 × 6in.
1935	Galatea	5,000	6 × 6in.
1929-35	Hawkins, Frobisher, Effingham	9,860	7 × 7½in.
	Vindictive	9,925	6 × 7½in.
1925	Emerald, Enterprise	7,500	7 × 6in.
1918-22	Danae, Dauntless, Delhi, Despatch, Dragon, Durban, Diomedé (N.Z.), Dunedin (N.Z.)	4,850	6 × 6in.

OTHER VESSELS.

Aircraft-Carriers: Courageous, 22,500 tons; Glorious, 22,500; Eagle, 22,500; Furious, 22,450; Hermes, 10,850; Albattross, 5,000 (Australian Navy); Argus 14,450 (Maintenance Reserve, Roayth); Ark Royal 6,900 (Reserve Fleet, Nore.)

Monitors 8 *Patrol Boats* 5. *Depot Ships* 21. *Sloops*: "Acacia" class 4; "Anchusa" class 3; "Arabis" class 7; "Azalea" class 2; "24" class 1; "Shoreham" class 8; "Hastings" class 4; "Bridgewater" class 2. Under construction in 1933-8. About 1,500 tons, 1 or 2 × 4-in. *Mine-layer*: 1. *Minesweepers*: 27. *Flotilla Leaders*: "Scott" class 7; "Shakespeare" class 5; "Former Kempenfelt" 2; Admiralty class 4. "Exmouth" and "Faulkner" under construction. All about 1,500 tons, 4 or 5 × 4½-in. *Destroyers*: "R" class 10; "S" class 38 (a Canadian); "V" class 26; "W" class 37; "A" class 2; "Acasta" class 8; "Beagle" class 8; "Crusader" class 4. "Defender" class 8; under construction in 1933-3. "R" and "S" class. All about 1,350 tons with 4 or 5 4½-in. *Submarines*: "H" class 15; "I" class 13; "Igo" class 6; "Oberon" class 3; "Odin" class 6; "Swordfish" class 4; "Parthian" class 5; "Rainbow" class 4; "Thames" class 1; "Porpoise" class 1; "R" class 1; "X" class 1; under construction in 1933-2. "River" class, 3; "Improved Swordfish" class and 1 "Porpoise" class. *Surveying*: 9. *Gunboats* 18 with 1 building

NAVAL AIR WORK.

Catapults have been, or are being, fitted to 20 capital ships and cruisers, 15 being completed in March 1933. Hawker-Nimrod (single-seater) and Hawker-Osprey (two-seater fighter recon-

POST-JUTLAND TYPES.

Cruisers—continued.			
Completed.		Tons	Main Armament
1918-22	Cairo, Calcutta, Cape-town, Carlisle, Colombo	4,190	5 × 6in.

PRE-JUTLAND TYPES.

Battleships.

Life = 20 years under Washington Pact.

1916	Queen Elizabeth, Malaya, Barham, Valiant, Warspite	31,000	8 × 15in.
1917	Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolute, Ramillies	29,150	8 × 15in.

Battle Cruisers.

1916	Renown, Repulse	32,000	6 × 15in.
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Cruisers.

1917	Ceres, Cardiff, Coventry, Curacao, Curlew	4,290	5 × 6in.
1916	Caledon, Calypso, Caradoc	4,180	5 × 6in.
1916	Cambrian, Canterbury, Castor, Champion, Constance	3,920	4 × 6in.
1914	Comus	3,895	4 × 6in.

naissance) are replacing the Flycatcher (1923) type for sea work.

U.S.A.

The "Prosperity Naval Construction Programme" of 1933 included 2 Aircraft Carriers (20,000 tons), 4 Cruisers (10,000 tons, 6½ in. guns), 4 Submarines, 21 Destroyers (1,500-1,800 tons), 2 Gunboats.

FRENCH NAVY.

Programme designed to bring tonnage to total of 670,000 towards desired total of 721,000 tons: Capital ships, 175,000; Aircraft carriers, 60,000; Cruisers and destroyers, 390,000; Submarines, 65,000. The 26,500 ton battle cruiser *Dunkerque*, laid down in 1932, will have 8 × 13½ guns in quadruple turrets. Included in current programme are 4 cruisers (7,600 tons), in addition to the *Jean de Vienne* and *La Galissonnière* (7,600 tons) and *Emil Bertin* (5,900 tons) in course of construction. The *Chateaurenault* (building at St. Nazaire) has been renamed *Georges Leygues*.

ITALIAN NAVY.

The last (*Bolzano*) of the series of seven 10,000 Cruisers under the Washington Agreement was launched in August, 1932, and the programmes for 1932-33 include 4 cruisers of 7,000 tons.

GERMANY'S "POCKET BATTLESHIPS."

Germany is building 5 "Pocket Battleships" of 10,000 tons displacement, heavily armoured, 50,000 h.p., with 6 11-in. guns (670 lb. projectile), 8 6-in. guns and 4 3½-in. guns, with 6 torpedo tubes. "A" (*Deutschland*) was laid down at Kiel early in 1930 and was put into commission April 1, 1931; "B" was launched the same day, and "C" has been laid down.

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H.M. ships and merchant ships, but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20,735
Died	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,961
Injured	255	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War	211	824
Interned	51	170
Total	3,541	37,517

WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE WAR.

Allies.....803,000 displacement tons.
Enemy (excluding
Scapa Flow).....415,000 displacement tons.

Class.	U.K.	U.S.A.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	Germany.	Aust.-H.
Battleships	13	—	4	3	1	1	3
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	25	1	5	2	4	24	2
Monitors	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	3	72	5
Torpedo Boats	10	—	8	1	—	51	4
Submarines	59	1	14	—	—	216	—
Small Craft	27	—	9	—	—	—	—

WAR LOSSES OF BRITISH MERCANTILE SHIPPING. (Tons.)

Ships.	By T.B's Cruisers &c.	By Sub- marines.	By Mines.	By Air- craft.	Total
Merchant	442,702	6,635,050	673,417	7,912	7,759,090
Fishing ..	5,637	57,583	8,454	Nil	71,765
Total ..	448,339	6,692,632	681,961	7,912	7,830,855

BRITISH CAPITAL SHIPS. COMPARISON WITH PRE-WAR TOTAL.*

Date.	Battleships.		Battle Cruisers		Total.
	Built	Building	Built	Building	
Jan. 1, 1914	58	14	9	1	82
Jan. 1, 1934	12	0	3	0	15

* From official sources.

GREAT WAR MEDALS.

THE following Medals for service in the Great War have been issued up to Sept. 15, 1933:—

Medal	Admiralty	War Office.	Air Ministry	Board of Trade
British War Medals	533,228	5,689,006	111,163	98,032
Conspicuous Gallantry Medals	108	...	...	...
Distinguished Service Medals	5,519	...	...	...
Meritorious Service Medals	1,058	92,735	892	...
1914 Stars	12,392	366,277	...	...
1914-15 Stars	283,509	2,082,956	...	...
Victory Medals	477,276	5,144,838	105,336	...
Distinguished Conduct Medals	...	31,173	...	...
Military Medals	...	130,274	...	...
Territorial War Medals	...	33,944	...	...
Distinguished Flying Medals	...	...	169	...
Air Force Medals	...	...	168	...
Mercantile Marine War Medals	...	...	...	134,333

AIR STRENGTH 1923 AND 1933.

Country.	1923	1933			1933.
	First Line	First Line	Reserve, &c	Total.	Commercial Aircraft.
France	978	1,687	1,313	3,000	1,600
U.S.A.	560	1,752	599	2,351	7,330
Great Britain	405	838	596	1,434	981
Japan	328	1,384	535	1,939	...
Italy	300	...	...	1,507	578
U.S.S.R.	150	1,500	...	...	...
Germany	...	...	...	...	1,200

ESTIMATED NAVIES OF THE POWERS IN JANUARY, 1936.

Nation.	Battleships.	Cruisers.	Destroyers.	Submarines	Aircraft Carriers.
Great Britain	15	64 (24)	164 (48)	42 (2)	6
United States of America.....	15	30	115	50	5
France	13 (3)	60 (3)	77 (25)	139 (30)	2
Italy	8 (4)	39 (4)	118 (30)	88 (17)	—
Japan	9	29	77	35	4
Germany	13 (5)	7 (2)	39 (13)	—	—

The figures in parentheses represent ships included in totals that will be over age in 1936.

NAVIES OF THE WORLD IN JANUARY, 1933.

NOTE.—As a result of the *London Naval Conference* (Jan. 21-April 15, 1930), the British Empire, the United States and Japan undertook to proceed at once with the reduction of their capital ships, and the British Empire, U.S.A., Japan, France and Italy agreed to waive (during the years 1931-1936 inclusive) the right granted by the Washington Treaty to replace obsolescent ships.

Country	Battleships.	Cruisers	Aircraft Carriers	Destroyers.	Submarines.	Gunboats	Mine-sweepers.
Albania .....	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Argentina.....	4	7	...	12	3	6	...
Australia.....	...	4	1	6	2	3	...
Belgium .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Brazil	3	3	...	11	4	...	...
Canada .....	...	...	...	4	...	...	3
Chile	2	4	...	7	9	...	...
China .....	...	...	...	12	...	10	...
Cuba .....	...	2	...	...	...	6	...
Denmark .....	...	4	...	...	11	...	6
Estonia .....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Finland .....	...	2	...	...	4	...	...
France (1)	9	20	3	20	84	52	22
Germany (2)	5	8	...	16	...	3	29
Great Britain (3)	15	57	8	158	55	17	28
Greece	2 (a)	2	...	8	6	...	...
Italy (4)	4	22	1	92	50	8	48
Japan (5)	9	36	3	101	63	14	10
Latvia .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Mexico	1 (a)	...	...	...	...	2	...
Netherlands	3 (a)	3	...	8	31	...	...
New Zealand .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	4 (a)	2	...	3	9	...	...
Peru .....	...	2	...	1	4	3	...
Poland .....	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Portugal .....	...	11	1	11	6	16	...
Rumania .....	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
Siam .....	...	...	...	3	...	6	...
Spain	2	8	1	17	16	...	...
Sweden	10 (a)	...	...	13	22	...	...
Turkey	2	2	...	5	5	4	...
U.S.A. (6)	15	20	3	251	82	18	43
U.S.S.R. (7)	3	6	...	17	16	4	6
Yugoslavia .....	...	...	...	...	4	...	...

NOTES.—(a) Coast-Defence Battleships.

(1) France—Building 1 Battleship, 8 Cruisers, 13 Destroyers, 25 Submarines, 29 Gunboats.

(2) Germany—Building 3 Battleships.

(3) Great Britain—Building 20 Cruisers, 29 Destroyers, 20 Submarines, 2 Gunboats.

(4) Italy—Building 6 Cruisers, 6 Destroyers, 25 Submarines.

(5) Japan—Building 2 Cruisers, 1 Aircraft Carrier, 4 Destroyers, 3 Submarines, 2 Minesweepers;

Projected 3 Cruisers, 9 Destroyers, 6 Submarines.

(6) U.S.A.—Building 6 Cruisers, 1 Aircraft Carrier, 8 Destroyers, 2 Submarines; Projected 3 Destroyers.

(7) U.S.S.R.—No details available as to ships building or projected.

ARMIES OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	SYSTEM.	PEACE STRENGTH.
Albania	Compulsory ..	13,000
Argentina	Compulsory ..	30,000
Australia	Voluntary	30,000
Austria	Voluntary	(a) 30,000
Belgium	Compulsory ..	90,000
Bolivia	Compulsory ..	8,000
Brazil	Compulsory ..	46,000
Bulgaria	Voluntary	(b) 20,000
Canada	Militia	50,000
Chile	Compulsory ..	25,000
China	Voluntary	1,000,000
Colombia	Compulsory ..	10,000
Costa Rica	Militia	1,000
Cuba	Voluntary	12,000
Czechoslovakia	Compulsory ..	150,000
Denmark	Militia	12,000
Dominican Rep.	Voluntary	3,000
Ecuador	Voluntary	5,000
Egypt	Compulsory ..	12,000
Estonia	Compulsory ..	15,000
Finland	Compulsory ..	28,000
France	Compulsory ..	500,000
Germany	Voluntary	(c) 100,000
Gt. Britain	Voluntary	148,700
Greece	Compulsory ..	65,000
Guatemala	Compulsory ..	7,000
Haiti	Militia	2,000
Honduras	Compulsory ..	2,200
Hungary	Voluntary	(d) 35,000
India	Voluntary	260,000
Iraq .....	...	...
Irish Free State ...	Voluntary	7,000
Italy	Compulsory ..	500,000
Japan	Compulsory ..	270,000
Latvia	Compulsory ..	25,000
Liberia	Militia	5,000
Lithuania	Compulsory ..	18,000
Mexico	Voluntary	50,000
Netherlands	Compulsory ..	60,000
New Zealand	Militia	20,000
Nicaragua	Voluntary	3,000
Norway	Natl. Militia ..	60,000
Panama	Police	1,000
Paraguay	Compulsory ..	3,000
Persia	Compulsory ..	40,000
Peru	Compulsory ..	10,300
Poland	Compulsory ..	264,000
Portugal	Compulsory ..	70,000
Rumania	Compulsory ..	180,000
Salvador	Voluntary	4,000
Siam	Compulsory ..	25,000
Spain	Conscription ..	120,000
Sweden	Natl. Militia ..	30,000
Switzerland	Natl. Militia ..	45,000
Turkey	Compulsory ..	140,000
Union of S. Africa ..	Compulsory ..	12,000
U.S.A.	Voluntary	145,000
U.S.S.R.	Compulsory ..	562,000
Uruguay	Voluntary	6,500
Venezuela	Compulsory ..	6,000
Yugoslavia	Compulsory ..	127,000

AIR FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY.	FIRST LINE AIRCRAFT.	TOTAL AIRCRAFT.
Albania	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
Argentina	86	...
Australia	40	...
Austria	(e)	(e)
Belgium	195	...
Bolivia	20	...
Brazil	100	150
Bulgaria	(f)	(f)
Canada	355	...
Chile	100	150
China	250	...
Colombia	15	...
Costa Rica	10	...
Cuba	20	...
Czechoslovakia	546	687
Denmark	78	...
Dominican Rep.	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
Ecuador	10	...
Egypt	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
Estonia	75	...
Finland	60	...
France	1,667	3,000
Germany	(g)	(g)
Gt. Britain	838	1,434
Greece	40	120
Guatemala	12	...
Haiti	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
Honduras	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
Hungary	(h)	(h)
India	116	196
Iraq	22	28
Irish Free State ...	24	...
Italy .....	...	1,507
Japan	1,364	1,939
Latvia	79	...
Liberia	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
Lithuania	70	...
Mexico	10	...
Netherlands	320	...
New Zealand	36	...
Nicaragua	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
Norway	120	...
Panama	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
Paraguay	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
Persia	20	...
Peru	10	20
Poland .....	...	700
Portugal	130	...
Rumania	599	799
Salvador	1	6
Siam .....	...	...
Spain	428	649
Sweden	91	180
Switzerland	125	300
Turkey	50	...
Union of S. Africa ..	66	...
U.S.A.	1,752	2,351
U.S.S.R.	1,500	(i)
Uruguay	42	...
Venezuela	10	...
Yugoslavia	627	924

NOTES.—(a) Austria limited to 30,000 all ranks by Treaty of St. Germain. (b) Bulgaria limited to 20,000 all ranks, with Gendarmerie 10,000 and Frontier Guard 3,000 by Treaty of Neuilly. (c) Germany limited to 100,000 all ranks by Treaty of Versailles. (d) Hungary limited to 35,000 all ranks by Treaty of Trianon. (e), (f), (g), (h) Prohibited by respective Treaties.

DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.—In the British Draft Convention submitted March 26, 1933, to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, suggested limitations were suggested for the average daily effectives in the land armed forces of the nations of Continental Europe. The proposals were given in detail in *The Times* of March 27, 1933.

§ The Army Council, The War Office, Whitehall, S.W. z.

<i>Secretary of State for War (President of the Army Council), Hon. Col. the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Hallham,</i> D.G.L., L.D.	£5,000
<i>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War (Vice-President of the Army Council), Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. the Earl Stanhope,</i> D.S.O., M.C., D.L.	£1,500
<i>Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Gen. Sir Archibald A. Montgomery-Massingberd,</i> K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN.	£1,500
<i>Adjutant-General to the Forces, Gen. Sir Cecil F. Romer,</i> K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.	
<i>Quartermaster-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Felix F. Ready,</i> K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
<i>Master-General of the Ordnance, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Ronald E. Charles,</i> K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
<i>Financial Secretary of the War Office (Finance Member), A. Duff Cooper,</i> D.S.O., M.P.	£1,500
<i>Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War (Secretary of the Army Council), Sir Herbert J. Creedy,</i> K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	£3,000

The Secretary of State for War.

<i>Hon. Col. the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Hallham,</i> D.G.L., L.D.	£5,000
<i>Principal Private Secretary, H. J. B. Clough</i> (plus allowance of £300) £700 to £900	
<i>Assistant Private Secretary, C. L. Bayne</i> (plus allowance of £100) £500 to £500	
<i>Personal Private Secretary, Capt. A. C. Graham</i>	£100
<i>Military Secretary (Secretary of the Selection Board), Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Sidney Clive,</i> K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
<i>Deputy Military Secretary (Assistant Secretary of the Selection Board), Col. (temp. Brigadier) F. B. G. Piggott,</i> D.S.O.	

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

<i>Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Gen. Sir Archibald A. Montgomery-Massingberd,</i> K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN.	
<i>Military Assistant, Bt. Lt.-Col. J. G. de R. Swayne</i>	
<i>Personal Assistant, Capt. G. H. Hunt.</i>	
<i>Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, Maj.-Gen. J. G. Dill,</i> C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
<i>Deputy Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, Col. (temp. Brigadier) H. H. Hastings,</i> D.S.O.	
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<i>Military Representative on the Permanent Advisory Committee to the League of Nations, Col. (temp. Brig.) A. C. Tompingley,</i> C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
<i>Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivo L. B. Vosey,</i> K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
<i>General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Col. B. C. Freyberg,</i> T.F.C., M.C., D.S.O., L.L.B.; Col. L. Carr, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Col. R. Chenevix Trench, O.B.E., M.C.	
<i>Director of Military Training (and Inspector of Infantry), Maj.-Gen. A. E. Macnamara,</i> C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
<i>General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Col. W. T. Brooks,</i> M.C.; Col. J. H. T. Priestman, D.S.O., M.C.	
<i>Inspector of Cavalry, Col. (temp. Brigadier) R. G. H. Howard-Vyse,</i> C.M.G., D.S.O.	
<i>Inspector of the Royal Artillery, Maj.-Gen. A. W. Bartholomew,</i> C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	
<i>Inspector of the Royal Engineers, Maj.-Gen. W. G. S. Dobbie,</i> C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
<i>Inspector of the Royal Tank Corps, Col. (temp. Brigadier) R. C. N. Hobart,</i> D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.	
<i>Inspector of the R. A. C. (see Col. J. A. Smith, C.M.G.)</i>	
<i>Inspector of the Army Educational Corps, Col. J. A. Smith, C.M.G.</i>	
<i>Inspector of Physical Training, Col. G. N. Dyor,</i> D.S.O.	

The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

<i>Adjutant-General to the Forces, Gen. Sir Cecil F. Romer,</i> K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.	
<i>Private Sec. Lt. (Qr.-Mr.) G. A. Seymour,</i> M.B.E.	
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<i>Director-General, Army Medical Services, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold B. Fawcus,</i> K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., M.B., M.S.F.	
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<i>Assistant Director-General, J. W. L. Scott,</i> D.S.O.	
<i>Assistant Director-General (for the Dental Services), Col. J. P. Helliwell,</i> C.B.E.	
<i>Director of Hygiene, Maj.-Gen. P. H. Henderson,</i> D.S.O., M.B., M.S.F.	
<i>Asst. Director of Hygiene, Lt.-Col. W. B. Purdon,</i> D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., M.B.	
<i>Matron-in-Chief, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, Miss M. E. Medforth,</i> C.B.E., R.N.C.	
<i>Principal Matron, Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, Miss A. P. Wilson,</i> R.N.C.	

The Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

<i>Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Felix F. Ready,</i> K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
<i>Private Sec., Maj. (Qr.-Mr.) H. Gooch,</i> M.B.E.	
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<i>Asst. Director of Transportation, Col. W. G. Tytell,</i> D.S.O.	
<i>Asst. Quarter-Master-General, Col. J. C. Hooper,</i> D.S.O.; Col. F. S. Radcliff Webster, D.S.O.	
<i>Director of Supplies and Transport, Col. (temp. Brigadier) C. W. Macleod,</i> C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.	
<i>Assistant Directors, Col. H. W. P. Stokes,</i> C.B.E., D.S.O.; Col. G. C. G. Blunt, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Col. R. M. Campbell, C.B.E.	
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<i>Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, Maj.-Gen. W. S. Anthony,</i> C.B., C.M.G.	
<i>Director of Works, Maj.-Gen. R. I. B. Thompson,</i> C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
<i>Assistant Directors, Col. R. A. Heger,</i> Col. A. E. Davidson, D.S.O.; Col. H. W. Tomlinson	
<i>Chief Inspector of Works, Col. E. A. Nicholls,</i> O.B.E.	
<i>Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. B. Burgess.</i>	
<i>Inspector of the Royal Army Service Corp., Col. (temp. Brig.) W. N. White,</i> D.S.O.	

The Master-General of the Ordnance.

<i>Master-General of the Ordnance, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Ronald E. Charles,</i> K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	
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† Carries an additional allowance of £100 a year.

‡ Carries an additional allowance of £50 a year.

•• Carries an additional allowance of £75 a year.

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Military Assistant to Chief Superintendent, Major O. F. G. Hogg, R.A.
Civil Assistant to Chief Superintendent, E. Murray Brand, O.B.E.
Deputy Civil Assistant, G. H. Clapp
Principal Clerk, I. J. Morris; T. E. Organ, B.A.
Central Wages Officer, W. J. C. H. Burgess
Labour Superintendent, C. N. McLaren, A.R.T.C.
Senior Inspector of Danger Buildings, Lt.-Col. D'A. Willoughby-Gibson, D.S.O., R.A.
Inspector of Danger Buildings, Lt. A. L. Bromley-Kemp, R.A.
Paymaster, W. E. Wood.

Royal Gun and Carriage Factories.

Superintendent, R. F. Hartley, O.B.E., R.S.C.

Royal Ammunition Factories.

Superintendent, A. V. Parlbay, A.M.Inst.C.E.

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Superintendent, P. J. Hinks, O.B.E., A.R.C.S., F.I.C.

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1st Assistant Mechanical Engineer, W. N. Booth, M.B.E., R.S.C.

Deputy Supt. of Building Works, Lt.-Col. P. G. H. Hogg, D.S.O. (ret.).

Assistant Mechanical Engineers, F. Turner, A.M.I.C.E.; T. E. Harris, M.I.E.E.

Medical Department.

Senior Medical Officer, Maj. J. B. Jones, M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C.

Waltham Abbey and Enfield Lock.

Royal Gunpowder and Small Arms Factories.

Superintendent, Waltham, Lt.-Col. P. H. Evans, R.A.

Superintendent, Enfield, F. E. Robinson, A.R.T.C., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.

Principal Clerk, H. N. Stutchbury.

H.M. Factory, Hereford. i

Superintendent, R. E. D. Owens.

FIELD MARSHALS.

- H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, *k.g.*, *k.t.*, *k.p.*, *k.c.m.g.*, *c.e.s.t.*, *c.m.g.*, *c.s.t.*, *c.v.o.*, *c.r.e.*, *v.p.*, Colonel Grenadier Gds. and Colonel-in-Chief H.L.I., Rifle Brig., R.A.S.C. and R.A.M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King, *born 1850* June 26, 1904
- Vicount Allenby, *c.m.g.*, *c.m.o.*, *p.c.*, *l.t.d.*, Colonel L.G. and 15th-gth Lancers, *born 1861* July 23, 1919
- H.M. The King of the Belgians, *k.c.*, *c.m.*, Col-in-Ch. 5th Inniskilling D.G., *born 1875* July 4, 1921
- Sir W. R. Birdwood, *Bt.*, *c.m.g.*, *c.e.s.t.*, *c.m.o.*, *c.l.e.*, *p.s.o.*, *l.t.d.*, Indian Army, Colonel R.H.G. 12th Lancers, Probyn's Horse and 6 G.R., Col-Comdt. 13 P.F. Rif., *born 1865* March 20, 1925
- Sir C. W. Jacob, *c.e.s.*, *c.e.s.t.*, *c.m.o.*, Indian Army, Col. Worcester and also Baluch R., *born 1863* Nov. 30, 1925
- Lord Milne, *c.e.s.*, *c.m.o.*, *p.s.o.*, *p.c.*, *l.t.d.*, Col-Comdt. R.A., Master Gunner, St. James's Park (Constable of the Tower of London), *born 1866* Jan. 30, 1928
- H.M. King Alfonso, *k.c.*, *c.v.o.*, Col-in-Ch. 15th-gth Lancers, *born 1886* June 3, 1928
- H.I.M. The Emperor of Japan, *k.c.*, *c.e.s.*, *c.v.o.*, *born 1901* June 26, 1930
- Vicount Byng, of Vimy, *c.e.s.*, *c.m.g.*, *p.s.o.*, *p.c.*, *l.t.d.*, Col. 10th Roy Hussars, *born 1862* July 7, 1932
- Earl of Cavali, *k.p.*, *c.m.g.*, *c.v.o.*, *c.e.s.*, *p.c.*, *l.t.d.*, Col. I. Gds. and Hedfs. and Herts R., *born 1865* Oct. 31, 1932
- Sir P. W. Chetwode, *Bt.*, *c.e.s.*, *c.m.o.*, *p.s.o.*, Col. The Greys and 8 Lt. Cav. (Commander-in-Chief, India), *born 1869* Feb. 13, 1933

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- Sir A. A. Montgomery-Massingberd, *k.c.*, *c.m.g.*, *Adj. Gen.*, Col-Comdt. R.A. (Chief of the Imperial General Staff)
- Sir W. Thwaites, *k.c.*, *c.m.o.*, Col-Comdt. R.A.
- Sir C. F. Romer, *k.c.*, *c.m.g.*, *Adj. Gen.*
- Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, *k.c.*, *c.m.g.*, *p.c.*, Col-Comdt. R.A. (Southern Command, Salisbury)
- Sir C. J. Devereil, *k.c.*, *c.m.*, (Eastern Command, Horse Gds)
- Sir A. E. Wardrop, *k.c.*, *c.m.g.*, Col-Comdt. R.A., Col. and 9th Jnt. R. (Northern Command, York)

Royal Marines.

- Sir R. V. T. Ford, *k.c.*, *c.m.*

Indian Army.

- Sir R. A. Cavell, *k.c.*, *c.s.t.*, *p.s.o.*, *Adj. Gen.* (Northern Command, Meerut, India)
- Sir C. N. Macmillen, *k.c.*, *c.m.g.*, *c.l.*, *p.s.o.* (Western Command, Naun Tal)
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British Army.

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- Sir H. B. Fawcett, *k.c.*, *c.m.g.*, *p.s.o.*, *Adj. Gen.* (Director-General A.M.S.)
- Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, *k.c.*, *c.m.g.*, *p.s.o.*, (Egypt)
- Sir T. G. Matheson, *k.c.*, *c.m.g.*
- Sir F. F. Ready, *k.c.*, *c.s.t.*, *c.m.g.*, *p.s.o.*, Col. R. Berks R. (Quarter-Master-General)
- H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, *k.c.*, *k.t.*, *k.p.*, *c.e.s.*, *c.m.g.*, *c.s.t.*, *c.v.o.*, *c.r.e.*, *m.c.*, Col. W. Gds., Col-in-Chief 15th L., R.S. Fus. R. Wales Bnrd., D.C.L.I., F.W. Vols., Middle R., South and R. Wilt. Yeo. (Personal A.D.C. to the King)

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R. M. Luckock, C.M.G., D.S.O.
W. G. S. Dobble, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Comd., School of Military Engineering, Chatham*).
A. J. Hunter, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
B. H. Crozier, C.M.G., D.S.O.
O. H. L. Nicholson, C.M.G., D.S.O.
W. P. H. Hill, C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. R. Fus. G. FitzGerald, D.S.O. (*J.D.M.N. Eastern Command, Home Guards, N.W. 2*).
H. J. Huddleston, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. Col. Dorset R.
L. I. G. Morgan-Owen, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. S. Wales Bord.
A. J. McCulloch, D.S.O., D.M. (*Consult. Senior Officers' School, Sheerness*).
P. R. C. Cummings, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Rangoon Brigade Area, Mingaladon*).
G. Fleming, C.B.E., D.S.O.
A. F. Wavell, C.M.G., M.C.

Royal Marines.
R. F. C. Foster, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
G. R. S. Hickson, C.B., C.B.E.
R. D. Ormsby, C.B.E.

Indian Army.
E. F. Orton, C.B. (*D.Q.M.G. and Director of Movements & Quartering*).
D. Deane, C.B., D.S.O. (*Burma District, Rangoon*).
H. B. D. Rain, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Deccan District*).
C. J. B. Hay, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Lucknow District, Naini Tal*).
A. W. H. M. Moens, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Lahore District*).
E. C. Alexander, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*D.A. & Q.M.G., Southern Command, India*).
D. I. Shuttleworth, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Kohat District*).
W. L. O. Twiss, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (*Military Sec. & Sec. of Selection Board, India*).
Sir J. W. D. Megaw, K.C.I.E., M.B., K.H.S., V.H.S., I.M.S.
S. F. Muspratt, C.B., C.B.E., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Sec. Military Dept., India Office*).
R. C. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (*Commandant, Staff College, Quetta*).
C. Kirkpatrick, C.B., C.B.E. (*1st Brigade Area, Karachi*).
J. D. Graham, C.B., C.B.E., M.B., K.H.S., I.M.S.
B. R. Moberley, C.B., D.S.O. (*D.A. & Q.M.G., Northern Command, Murree*).
C. A. Spawson, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., M.B., I.M.S.
H. F. F. MacMahon, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (*Director of Supplies & Transport*).
W. V. Coppinger, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S.
S. B. Pope, C.B., D.S.O. (*Waziristan District, Sera Ismail Khan*).
W. Deane, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Landi Kot Brigade*).
C. A. Milward, C.B., C.B.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
E. D. Giles, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Cavalry, India*).
T. G. F. Paterson, D.S.O., M.B., I.M.S., F.R.C.S.I. (*D.D.M.S., Northern Command, Murree*).
E. A. Walker, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., K.H.S. (*D.D.M.S., Eastern Command, Naini Tal*).
H. C. Duncan, C.B., D.S.O., C.B.E.
J. H. F. Lakin, C.B., C.B.E.

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR.

Commissioned Officers of The Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table:—

ROYAL NAVY.	ARMY.	ROYAL AIR FORCE.
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal.	1. Marshal of the Royal Air Force.
2. Admiral.	2. General.	2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice-Admiral.	3. Lieutenant-General.	3. Air-Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral.	4. Major-General.	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class).	5. Brigadier.	5. Air-Commodore.
6. Captain.	6. Colonel.	6. Group Captain.
7. Commander.	7. Lieut.-Colonel.	7. Wing-Commander.
8. Lieutenant-Commander.	8. Major.	8. Squadron Leader.
9. Lieutenant.	9. Captain.	9. Flight-Lieutenant.
10. Sub-Lieutenant and Mate.	10. Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (or Observer).
11. Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank.	11. Second Lieutenant.	11. Pilot Officer.

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, according to Seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles.

* In place of the former Army title of Brigadier-General.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ARMY.

The British Army, 1914 and 1932.

	July, 1914	Jan. 1932
Regular Army, Home	125,000	99,000
" " India	75,000	61,000
" " Overseas	33,000	29,000
Army Reserve	145,000	124,500
Militia	64,000	nrl.
Supplementary Reserve	nrl.	17,500
Territorial Army	272,000	136,000
Total	714,000	467,000

Order of Precedence of Regiments, etc.

The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues).

Royal Horse Artillery (Out on parade, with their guns, to take the right and march at the head of the Household Cavalry).

Regiments of Cavalry of the Line.—1st King's D.G., The Queen's Bays (and D.G.), 3rd/6th Carabiniers (P. of W. D.G. and The Carabiniers), 4/7th D.G. (4th Royal Irish and 7th Princess Royal's), 5th Inniskilling D.G., 1st The Royal Dragoons, The Royal Scots Greys (and D.), 3rd The King's Own Hussars, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, 8th King's Own Royal Irish Hussars, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, 10th Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own), 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own), 12th Royal Lancers (P. of Wales's), 13/28th Hussars (13th H. and 18th Royal Queen Mary's Own H.), 14/20th Hussars (14th King's and 20th), 15/19th Hussars (15th The King's and 19th Royal, Queen Alexandra's Own), 16/5th Lancers (16th The Queen's and 5th Royal Irish), 17/21st Lancers (17th D. of Cambridge's Own and 21st Empress of India's).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Royal Corps of Signals.

Regiments of Footguards.—Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions), Coldstream Guards (3 Bns.), Scots Guards (2 Bns.), Irish Guards (1 Bn.), Welsh Guards (1 Bn.).

Regiments of Infantry of the Line.—49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each); 3 Welsh Regiments (2 Battalions each); 10 Scottish (6 Highland and 4 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each); and 5 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each).

Titles.—Certain Infantry Regiments have special titles.—e.g. The Queen's Royal Regt. (West Surrey); The Buffs (E. Kent); The King's Own Royal Regt. (Lancaster); The King's Regt. (Liverpool); The Green Howards (Yorkshire); The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding); The Prince of Wales's Volts. (South Lancs); The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders); The Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby); The Royal Regt. (North Lancs); The Queen's Own (H.W. Kent); The King's Own (Yorkshire L.I.); The King's Shropshire L.I.

Royal Tank Corps.

Local Companies of Royal Artillery abroad.

Royal Malta Artillery.

Royal Army Chaplains Department.

Royal Army Service Corps.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Royal Army Pay Corps.

Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

Army Educational Corps. (Hdqs., Army School of Education, Shorncliffe).

The Army Dental Corps.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers.

Supplementary Reserve.

Militia (In order of Arms as for Regular Army).

Honourable Artillery Company.

Territorial Army.

Territorial Army Nursing Service.

Militia Units in Bermuda, Channel Islands and Malta.

Officers Training Corps.

THE MILITIA.

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve," but the following Militia units were retained:—The Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia. In 1921 the terms "Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions" were abolished, and "Militia" restored, but no appointments are at present made to the force.

Militia in the War.—At the outbreak of the Great War all units were embodied, the majority being included in Defence Schemes. One or two units served abroad, but, generally speaking, the units were employed as training and reinforcing centres for the Armies in the field.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

In 1907 the "Yeomanry" and the "Volunteers" were transferred into the Territorial Force, which included English, Welsh, and Scottish Cavalry; Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery; Royal Engineers; Infantry; Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1902 the title was changed to "Territorial Army."

Territorials in the War.—The strength of the Territorial Force in July, 1914, was about 265,000. During the Great War 310 new units were formed, and there passed through the ranks of the force about 50,000 officers and 1,000,000 other ranks. The Territorial Force suffered total battle casualties of 27,000 officers and nearly 600,000 other ranks, of which some 6,600 officers and 106,000 other ranks were killed. Among the war honours gained by officers and men of the Territorial Force were 70 Victoria Crosses.

OFFICIAL END OF THE WAR.

The *Official Termination of the War*, when Treaties of Peace had been ratified by the respective Governments, was Aug. 31, 1918. The Ottoman Empire was excluded from the Order in Council, and War with Turkey was declared at an end on August 6, 1914.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY.

Aldershot.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir J. Francis
Gathorne-Hardy, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Oct. 12, 1933

Major-Gen. (Administration), E. Evans, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O. April 1, 1930

Eastern, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir C. J. Deverell, K.C.B.,
K.B.E. May 8, 1933

Major-Gen. (Administration), G. W. Howard,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. June 1, 1931

London District, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. C. J. C. Grant, C.B., D.S.O.
Dec. 1, 1932

Northern, York.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Alexander E. Wardrop,
K.C.B., C.M.G. Oct. 12, 1933

Northern Ireland, Newtownards.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. E. S. Girdwood, C.B., C.M.G.
Sept. 17, 1931

Scottish, Edinburgh.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir A. R. Cameron, K.C.B.,
C.M.G. Feb. 19, 1933

Southern, Salisbury.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Feb. 19, 1933

Major-Gen. (Administration), H. de C. Martelli,
C.B., D.S.O. Nov. 11, 1930

Western, Chester.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. W. M. St. G. Kirke,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. May 13, 1933

China, Hong Kong.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. O. C. Borrett, C.B., C.M.G.,
C.B.E., D.S.O. Dec. 1, 1932

Egypt, Cairo.

G.O.C., Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart,
K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. June 5, 1931

Sudan Defence Force.

G.O.C., Col. (temp. Brigadier) S. S. Butler, C.M.G.,
D.S.O. March 28, 1930

Iraq.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal E. R.
Ludlow-Hewitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Oct. 2, 1930

India.

C.-in-Chief, Field Marshal Sir P. W. Chetwode,
Bt., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. Gen.
Nov. 30, 1930

Chief of the General Staff, Gen. Sir K. Wigram,
K.C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. Gen. Indian
Army. March 22, 1931

Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. S. Leslie,
K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. April 1, 1932

Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. E.
Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Oct. —, 1933

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lieut.-Gen. R. E.
Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G. April 1, 1930

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. G. H. Addison,
C.M.G., D.S.O. June 8, 1928

Indian Commands.

Northern, Gen. Sir R. A. Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I.,
D.S.O., Indian Army. May 10, 1930

Western, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. G. Matheson, K.C.B.,
C.M.G. June 30, 1931

Eastern, Gen. Sir C. N. Macmullen, K.C.B., C.M.G.,
C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C., Indian Army. April 1, 1932

Southern, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. D. Jeffreys, K.C.B.,
K.C.V.O., C.M.G. March 25, 1932

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1933-34.

GREAT BRITAIN 33 regular squadrons
13 auxiliary or Cadre
squadrons.

OVERSEAS:

India 8 squadrons.
Iraq 4 squadrons.
Egypt, Palestine and Transjordan 6 squadrons.
Aden 1 squadron.
Singapore 2 squadrons.

FLEET AIR ARM:

At home and abroad 27 flights.

FLYING BOATS:

At home and abroad 7 squadrons.

STRENGTH OF THE AIR FORCE.

The Air Estimates for 1933 show a maximum number of personnel to be borne on the establishment of the Royal Air Force, or attached thereto, exclusive of those serving in India, for the year of 31,000. These numbers are shown below:—

Air Officers	1933
Other Commissioned Officers	38
Cadets	3,150
Warrant Officers	130
Non-Commissioned Officers	530
Aircraftmen	6,000
Apprentices	19,042
	2,120
Total	31,000

The numbers recorded above include 3,026 officers and airmen in Technical Training and Educational Services (including cadets and aircraft apprentices under instruction), 1,060 Medical Services, 124 Air Ministry, and 895 attached to Auxiliary and Reserve Forces.

Air Force Reserve.

The establishment of the Air Force Reserve is 1,650 officers and 11,000 airmen in 1933, the estimated strength on 1st January, 1933, being 1,251 officers and 8,187 airmen (exclusive of Permanent Staff), a total of 9,438.

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES, 1914-1919.

British Empire.

	Deaths	Wounded
Gt. Britain and Ireland	822,317	1,849,494
Canada	62,817	166,105
Australia	60,450	154,722
New Zealand	18,212	45,946
South Africa	9,032	17,843
Newfoundland	1,609	3,628
Colonies	52,044	76,535
India	73,432	84,715

Total, British Empire 1,089,919 2,400,988

Allied and Associated Countries.

	Deaths	Wounded.
France	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	38,172	44,686
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia	127,535	133,148
U.S.A.	115,660	205,690

Enemy Countries.

Germany	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria and Hungary	1,200,000	3,600,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,400
Turkey	300,000	570,000

§ The Royal Air Force.

THE KING, Chief of the Royal Air Force.

The Air Council.

Secretary of State for Air and President of the Air Council, The Most Hon. The Marquess of Londonderry,

K.G., M.V.O.

Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of the Air Council, The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt.,

G.B.E., M.C., M.P.

Chief of the Air Staff and Senior Air Member of the Council, Air Chief Marshal Sir Edward L. Ellington,

K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.D.C.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal F. W. Bowhill, M.C., D.S.O.

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Marshal Sir Hugh C. T. Dowding, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Secretary of the Air Ministry, Sir Christopher L. Bullock, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Secretary of State.

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State, The Most Hon. The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.V.O.

Private Secretaries, C. J. Galpin, D.S.O.; C. A. C. J. Hondrik, M.C.

Asst. Private Sec., I. V. H. Campbell.

Under Secretary of State for Air, The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., M.P.

Private Secretary, E. H. T. Wiltshire.

Parliamentary Private Sec. (unpaid), T. L. E. H. Guinness, M.P.

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Director of Civil Aviation, Lt.-Col. F. C. Shelmurline, C.I.E., O.B.E. £2,000

Personal Assistant, H. Jones, M.B.E.

Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, F. G. L. Bertram, C.B.E.

Chief Technical Assistant, R. H. S. Mealing.

ACCIDENTS BRANCH.

Inspector of Accidents, Maj. J. P. C. Cooper, O.B.E., M.C.

Deputy do., Squadron Leader (ret.) F. E. Hollyor, O.B.E.

Department of the Secretary.

Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Secretary, Sir Christopher L. Bullock, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000

Private Sec., M. P. Murray.

Deputy Secretary, Sir Sigmund Dannreuther, C.B. £2,000

Private Sec., M. J. Dean.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, J. A. Webster, C.B., D.S.O.; C. R. Brigstocke, C.B.; J. S. Ross, C.B., C.B.E. £1,500 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Abraham, C.B.; C. G. Evans; C. N. Knight, O.B.E.; R. L. Megarry, O.B.E.; F. G. Nutt, C.B.E.; L. G. S. Reynolds, O.B.E.; R. C. Richards; W. L. Scott, D.S.C. (acting); A. H. Self £1,500 to £1,500

Principals, J. H. Barnes; C. G. Cairnes, M.B.E.; G. Calder; W. G. Clements, M.C.; E. F. Cliff; J. T. Cotton, O.B.E.; W. E. L. Courtney; W. B. Foden; C. J. Galpin, D.S.O.; J. G. Gibson, R. Monk-Jones; F. W. Musson, A.C.; P. J. Oldfield; J. B. Proper; L. F. Schoelling; W. G. Stevens; F. G. C. Young £700 to £900

Asst. Principals and Administrative Officers, R. Abraham, M.C., M.V. I. V. H. Campbell; S. S. Cherry; M. J. Dean (Resident Clerk); K. H. S. Edwards; E. S. Jackson; M. P. Murray (Resident Clerk); H. R. Ould; H. Russell; F. H. Sandford (Resident Clerk); A. E. Slater; H. W. Walsh; E. H. T. Wiltshire.

DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS.

Director, J. M. Spaight, C.B.E. £1,200

Deputy Directors, H. W. Clothier; F. W. N. Sibley £850 to £1,000

Chief Auditors, A. D. Donald (actg.) (Middle East), £850 to £1,000; A. Y. Smellie, M.C. (actg.) (Iraq), £850 to £1,000; and allowance £150 £550 to £700

Senior Accounts Officers, H. H. Adams, M.B.E.; W. A. R. Channer; P. Cohen, M.B.E.; W. F. Connolly, M.B.E.; E. C. L. White £550 to £700

DIRECTORATE OF CONTRACTS.

Director, B. E. Holloway, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Director, L. V. Meadowcroft £1,200 to £1,500

† Representative of Great Britain on the International Commission for Air Navigation.

Assistant Directors, G. T. Jones; E. L. Pickles, O.B.E. £800 to £900

Senior Contracts Officers, E. Backhouse, M.B.E.; P. Davey, M.B.E. (actg.); W. C. Fenwick, M.B.E. (actg.); F. Noxon £550 to £700

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Edward L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.D.C.

Private Secretary, J. B. Proper.

Personal Asst., Flight-Lieut. H. N. Thornton

Director of Operations and Intelligence, and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edgar R. Ludlow-Hewitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

Deputy Director,

Director of Organisation and Staff Duties,

Vice-Marshal R. P. Mills, C.B., M.C., A.F.C.

Deputy Director of Staff Duties, Group-Capt. T. L. Leigh-Mallory, D.S.O.

Deputy Director of Organisation, Group-Capt. L. A. Pattinson, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., A.D.C.

Signals Branch, Air-Commodore J. B. Bowen, O.B.E.

Director of Works and Buildings, Col. J. F. Turner, D.S.O.

Deputy do., H. A. Lewis Dale, M.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.

Asst. Director of Works, A. Gilpin, O.B.E.

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Maj. D. Good, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal F. W. Bowhill, M.C., D.S.O.

Private Secretary, H. R. Ould

Director of Postings, Air Commodore C. T. Maclean, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Director of Personal Services, Air Commodore E. D. M. Robertson, D.F.C.

Deputy Director of Manning, Group Capt. C. H. K. Edmunds, M.C., O.B.E.

Director of Training, Air Commodore C. L. Courtney, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Director of R.A.F. Medical Services, Air Vice-Marshal J. McIntyre, C.B., M.C., M.B., R.C.H., R.M.S.

Asst. Director (Hygiene), Squadron Leader R. Boog Watson, M.B., Ch.B., D.F.H.

Matron-in-Chief, Miss K. C. Watt, R.N.C.

Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. S. L. Clarke, M.A., D.D., R.N.C.

Educational Adviser, W. M. Page, C.B.E., M.A.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Research.

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Marshal Sir Hugh C. T. Dowding, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Private Sec., A. E. Slater

Director of Technical Development, Air-Commodore H. M. Cave-Browne-Cave, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Director of Scientific Research, H. E. Wimperis, C.B.E., M.A., D.S.O., M.I.E.E.

Deputy Director of Technical Development, Major J. S. Buchanan, O.B.E., A.F.R.A.C., A.M.I.E.E.

Deputy Director of Scientific Research, D. R. Pyle, M.A., D.F.C.

Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Lt.-Col. H. W. S. Outram, C.B.E., A.R.S.M., A.F.R.A.C., A.M.I.E.E., M.I.E.I.

Director of Equipment, Air Commodore A. W. Bigworth, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Deputy Director of Repair and Maintenance, Group Capt. R. M. Hill, M.C., A.F.C.

Deputy Director of Equipment, Group Capt. G. Lings, C.B.E.

Deputy Director of Stores, Group Capt. C. G. Smith, O.B.E.

COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Air Defence of Great Britain.

Hillingdon House, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., p.s.c. Jan. 17, 1933

Western Area, Andover, Hants.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore P. H. L. Playfair, C.B., M.C. Sept. 15, 1933

Central Area, Abingdon, Berks.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal R. P. Mills, C.B., M.C., A.F.C. Oct. 1, 1933

Fighting Area, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal P. B. Joubert de la Ferté, C.M.G., D.S.O. Jan. 2, 1934

Inland Area, Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal A. M. Longmore, C.B., D.S.O. Feb. 1, 1933

Coastal Area, Lee-on-the-Solent, Hants.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Marshal R. H. Clark-Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O. Oct. 1, 1931

Royal Air Force, Cranwell, Cranwell, Lincs.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal W. G. S. Mitchell, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C. Jan. 30, 1933

Royal Air Force, Halton, Halton House, Halton Camp, Bucks.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal N. D. K. MacEwen, C.M.G., D.S.O. Oct. 1, 1931

Royal Air Force, Middle East, Villa Victoria, Cairo.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal C. L. N. Norall, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M. Sept. 25, 1931

Air Officer Commanding, Palestine and Transjordan (Old East Hotel, Jerusalem), Air Commodore R. E. C. Peirse, D.S.O., A.F.C. Sept. 30, 1933

Iraq Command, Hinaidi.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal C. S. Burnett, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. Nov. 23, 1932

Royal Air Force, India, Simla (May-Oct.): Delhi (Nov.-April).
Air Officer Commanding, Air Marshal Sir J. M. Steel, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. Feb. 6, 1931

Royal Air Force, Mediterranean, Valletta, Malta.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore C. E. H. Rathborne, D.S.O. Jan. 22, 1932

Aden Command, Steamer Point, Aden.
Officer Commanding, Group-Capt. C. F. A. Portal, D.S.O., M.C. Feb. 1, 1934

Royal Air Force, Far East, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Officer Commanding, Group Capt. S. W. Smith, D.S.O. Oct. 7, 1933

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, Under the Presidency of H.R.H. the Princess Royal (Countess of Harewood).

OFFICERS OF AIR RANK.

Marshals of the Royal Air Force.

The Lord Trenchard, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. (Col. R. Scots Fus and Hon. Maj.-Gen. in Army) Jan. 1, 1927

Sir J. M. Salmond, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. Jan. 1, 1933

Air Chief Marshal.
 Sir E. L. Ellington, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.D.C. (Chief of the Air Staff) Jan. 1, 1933

Air Marshals.
 H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., M.C. (Personal A.D.C. to the King) (Hon. Air Commodore-in-Chief, Auxiliary Air Force) Sept. 1, 1930

Sir R. Brooke-Popham, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., A.D.G.B.) Jan. 1, 1931

Sir J. M. Steel, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (A.O.C., India) Jan. 1, 1932

Sir H. C. T. Dowding, K.C.B., C.M.G. (Air Member for Supply and Research) Jan. 1, 1933

R. H. Clark-Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O. (A.O.C., Coastal Area) July 1, 1933

Air Vice-M Marshals.

Sir E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (Director of Operations and Intelligence and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff) Jan. 1, 1930

A. M. Longmore, C.B., D.S.O. (A.O.C., Inland Area) Jan. 1, 1930

C. L. N. Newall, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M. (A.O.C., Middle East) Jan. 1, 1930

F. W. Bowhill, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Air Member for Personnel) July 1, 1931

C. S. Burnett, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (A.O.C., Iraq) July 1, 1931

J. McIntyre, C.B., M.C., M.H. Sch. H.S. (Director of R.A.F. Medical Services) July 1, 1931

N. D. K. MacEwen, C.M.G., D.S.O. (A.O.C., Halton) Jan. 1, 1932

H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Personal A.D.C. to the King) June 3, 1932

P. B. Joubert de la Ferté, C.M.G., D.S.O. (A.O.C., Fighting Area) Jan. 1, 1933

R. P. Mills, C.B., M.C., A.F.C. (A.O.C., Central Area) July 1, 1933

W. R. Freeman, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Commandant, R.A.F. Staff College, Andover) July 1, 1933

W. G. S. Mitchell, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C. (A.O.C., Cranwell) July 1, 1933

Air Commodores.

P. H. L. Playfair, C.B., M.C. (A.O.C., Western Area) Jan. 1, 1930

A. W. Dignworth, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. (Director of Equipment) Jan. 1, 1930

W. F. McN. Foster, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.O. (P.M.O., A.D.G.B.) Jan. 1, 1930

H. V. Wells, C.B.E., M.C.B., L.R.C.P., R.N.F. (P.M.O., A.D.G.B.) Jan. 1, 1930

R. P. Ross, D.S.O., A.F.C. Jan. 1, 1931

C. L. Courtney, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Director of Training) Jan. 1, 1931

C. E. H. Rathborne, D.S.O. (A.O.C., Mediterranean) Jan. 1, 1931

C. T. Maclean, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Director of Postings) July 1, 1931

E. D. M. Robertson, D.F.C. (Director of Personnel Services) July 1, 1931

H. M. Cave-Brown-Cave, D.S.O., D.F.C. (Director of Technical Development) July 1, 1931

H. Le M. Brock, C.B., D.S.O. (No. 22 Group, Inland Area) July 1, 1931

N. J. Gill, C.B.E., M.C. (Senior Air Staff Officer, Coastal Area) Jan. 1, 1932

J. R. Bowen, D.F.C. (Signals) Jan. 1, 1932

C. D. Brouse, A.F.C. (Senior Air Staff Officer, Inland Area) July 1, 1932

A. S. Barratt, C.M.G., M.C. (Senior Air Staff Officer, India) July 1, 1932

E. L. Gossage, D.S.O., M.C. (Senior Air Staff Officer, A.D.G.B.) July 1, 1932

A. D. Cunningham, C.B.E. (Senior Air Staff Officer, Iraq) Jan. 1, 1933

G. R. Brunet, D.S.O., C.B.E. (Senior Air Staff Officer, Middle East) Jan. 1, 1933

F. K. Haskins, D.S.C. Jan. 1, 1933

J. E. A. Baldwin, D.S.O., C.B.E. (No. 1 Air Defence Group, A.D.G.B.) Jan. 1, 1933

R. E. C. Peirse, D.S.O., A.F.C. (A.O.C., Palestine & Transjordan) July 1, 1933

H. R. Nicholl, C.B.E. (R.A.F. Base, Calshot) July 1, 1933

R. H. Vernoy, C.B.E. (Electrical and Wireless School, Cranwell) July 1, 1933

Chaplain-in-Chief.

Rev. S. L. Clarke, M.A., B.Sc., B.E.C. Dec. 21, 1930

Religious Statistics.

Religion.	CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTION.						
	Europe.	Asia	Africa.	N. America.	S America	Oceania.	Total
Christians :—							
Roman Catholics...	280,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000	40,000,000	61,000,000	1,500,000	331,500,000
Orthodox Catholics...	120,000,000	20,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	...	...	144,000,000
Protestant Churches...	115,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	75,000,000	900,000	6,000,000	205,900,000
Coptic Christians...	...	...	10,000,000	...	...	...	10,000,000
Total Christians...	455,000,000	34,000,000	18,000,000	116,000,000	61,000,000	7,500,000	691,400,000
Non-Christians :—							
Jews	10,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	4,510,000	100,000	30,000	16,130,000
Muhammadans	5,000,000	160,000,000	44,000,000	20,000	...	...	209,020,000
Buddhists .....	...	150,000,000	...	180,000	...	...	150,180,000
Hindus .....	...	230,000,000	...	150,000	...	...	230,150,000
Confucians and Taoists .....	...	350,000,000	...	600,000	...	...	350,600,000
Shintolists .....	...	25,000,000	...	...	...	...	25,000,000
Animists, etc. ....	...	45,000,000	90,500,000	50,000	...	100,000	135,550,000
Unclassified ...	5,000,000	18,000,000	...	25,000,000	2,000,000	870,000	50,870,000
Total Non-Christian	20,000,000	979,000,000	135,000,000	28,000,000	2,100,000	1,000,000	1,165,100,000
TOTAL	475,000,000	1,013,000,000	153,000,000	146,500,000	64,000,000	8,500,000	1,860,000,000

RELIGIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLES, 1929.

(From The Church Self-Government Chronicle, Lent, 1931.)

England.			
Religions	Number	%	
Anglicans	25,800,000	69.54	
Roman Catholics	2,120,000	5.66	
Eastern Orthodox	30,000	0.08	
Old Catholics			
Lutherans			
Methodists	2,800,000	7.54	
Congregationalists	1,020,000	2.74	
Baptists	890,000	2.39	
Presbyterians	500,000	1.34	
Church of Christ	50,000	0.13	
Salvation Army	120,000	0.32	
Moravians	8,000	0.02	
Brethren	80,000	0.21	
Catholic Apostolic Church	15,000	0.04	
Swedenborgians	15,000	0.04	
Society of Friends	30,000	0.08	
Unitarians	37,000	0.10	
Christian Scientists	150,000	0.40	
Jews	270,000	0.72	
Others	3,165,000	8.32	

Wales and Monmouthshire.

Anglicans	750,000	27.77
Calvinists	550,000	20.37
Congregationalists	520,000	19.25
Baptists	410,000	15.18
Methodists	165,000	6.11
Roman Catholics	100,000	3.70
Others	205,000	7.58

Scotland.

Church of Scotland	3,525,000	71.93
Roman Catholics	600,000	12.24
Episcopal Church	164,000	3.34
Congregationalists	107,000	2.18
Baptists	63,000	1.28
Methodists	37,000	0.75
Others	404,000	8.24

RELIGIONS OF CANADA.

Religions	1921	1931
Roman Catholic	3,389,626	4,285,388
United Church .....	...	2,017,375
Anglicans	1,407,780	1,635,615
Presbyterian	1,409,406	870,728
Baptist	421,730	443,341
Lutheran	286,458	394,194
Jewish	125,197	155,614
Greek Orthodox .....	...	102,389
Mennonite	58,797	88,736
Salvation Army	24,713	30,716
Confucian	27,114	24,087
Evangelical Association	13,005	22,213
Mormon	19,622	22,005
Christian Science	13,826	18,436
Buddhists	11,281	15,764
Doukhor	12,648	14,913
Brethren	11,580	13,478

RELIGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

Religions.	1921.	1931.
Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Presbyterians	558,336	636,974
Methodists	547,806	632,829
Other Protestants	458,379	637,692
Roman Catholics	921,425	1,134,002
Jews	27,287	21,615

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF U.S.A.

Church Mem.	1920
Baptist	8,440,922
Congregationalist	881,696
Disciples of Christ	1,277,595
Lutheran	3,966,003
Methodist	8,070,619
Presbyterian	2,625,284
Protestant Episcopal	1,859,086
Jewish	4,081,242
Roman Catholic	19,605,003
Latter-day Saints	606,561
Eastern Orthodox	259,394
Church of Christ, Scientist	202,098
Other denominations	3,600,843
Total	54,376,346

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

8, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
(Hours 10 to 5.)

Sessions of the Church Assembly in 1934.—
Feb. 5-19; June 18-22; Nov. 12-16.

MEASURES PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY, 1933.

(Date of Royal Assent is shown in brackets.)

<i>Benefices (Purchase of Rights of Patronage) Measure, 1933</i>	(March 29, 1933)
<i>Wytheshaive Parishes (Transfer) Measure, 1933</i>	(June 28, 1933)
<i>Parish of Manchester Revenues Measure, 1933</i>	(July 28, 1933)

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY (or "National Assembly of the Church of England") was established in 1920, "to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect thereof." The Assembly consists of three Houses, composed of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity respectively. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops*, and the respective Lower Houses the *House of Clergy*; the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, elected every five years by the Lay members of the Diocesan Conferences, who consist mainly of representatives elected, either directly or indirectly, by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The Church Assembly is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England, and to make provision in respect of such matters, but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated, this authority is to be sought in the manner prescribed by the *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919*, often referred to as the "Enabling Act." It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulae, or the services or ceremonies of the Church, or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rites thereof, must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution upon any matter concerning the Church, or otherwise of religious or public interest, but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

General Statistics.—The number of baptisms in 1931 was 418,982, the Easter communicants in the various English Dioceses numbered 2,428,324. The total gross income of 12,773 incumbents was £6,555,109, including £193,847 contributed as

Easter offerings. The stipends of the assistant clergy were £995,312. The amount of voluntary parochial contributions in the 43 dioceses of England was £6,529,160.

Central Board of Finance.—Receipts in 1932 amounted to £128,848, of which sum Diocesan contributions amounted to £107,902. Below are the principal items of expenditure:—

Training: Training for Holy Orders ..	£1,184
Religious education	20,739
Special purposes	1,131
Missionary Council	5,105
Investment of Gifts to Capital	2,511
Clergy Pensions	50,000
Sponsors' Scheme	1,317
General Administration: Convocations, Church Assembly, Central Board, Organisation, &c., committees	8,102
*Total expenditure	£117,387
Total receipts	128,848

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.
Secretary, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bart.
Assistant Secretary, Guy H. Guilhem Scott.
Financial Secretary, Canon F. Partridge.
Secretary Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry, Rev. Frank Woolnough.
Secretary to Legal Board, W. S. Wigglesworth.
Sec. to Missionary Council, Canon A. W. Davies, D.Litt.
Secretary Press & Publications Board, R. Stokes.
Hon. Sec. Social and Industrial Committee, Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.
Secretary, Archbishops' Commission on the Relations of Church and State, L. Eaton Smith.

The House of Bishops.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

The House of Clergy.

Chairman, The Dean of Norwich.
Vice-Chairman, The Archdeacon of Auckland.

The House of Laity.

Chairman, The Earl of Selborne, K.G.
Vice-Chairman, The Lord Daryngton.

CONVOCAATION.

Canterbury, Upper House.

President—The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dinswood.
Apparitor-General, Sir John Hanham, Bt.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of St. Albans.
Actuary, Guy Bowman.

York, Upper House.

President—The Archbishop of York.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of Halifax.
Registrar, A. V. Hudson, Minister Yard, York.

* The Board also financed Church Training Colleges in connection with its Loan Scheme for the extension and improvement of College buildings to the extent of £26,367.

DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.

Province of Canterbury.

*CANTERBURY. £15,000.

95th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (consecrated 1901). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Cosmo Cantuar.] 1908

Bishops Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. J. V. Macmillan, O.B.E., D.D. (The Precincts, Canterbury) 1907
Croydon, Rt. Rev. E. S. Woods, M.A. (The Vicarage, Croydon) 1930
Asst. Bp., Rt. Rev. A. M. Knight, D.D., cons. 1903 (The Rectory, Lymington, Kent) 1910

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D., B.Sc. 1931

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

S. Bickersteth, D.D. 1916 Archd. Hard-
T. G. Gardiner, M.A. 1917 castle. 1924
Bp. of Dover 1921 J. M. C. Crum, M.A. 1928
C. Jenkins, D.D. 1929

Precentor, R. Staple, M.B.E., M.A. 1931
Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. E. H. Hardcastle, M.A. .. 1924
Maidstone, The Bishop of Dover 1921
Beneficed Clergy, 310; Curates, &c., 152.
Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Commissionary of Diocese, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese and Legal Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1

LONDON. £10,000.

108th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury; Prelate of the Order of the British Empire), cons. 1897. (Fulham Palace, S.W. 6.) [Signs A. F. London.] 1901
Asst. Bps., Rt. Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., cons. 1908. (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) ; Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., cons. 1911.

Bishops Suffragan.

Stepney, Rt. Rev. Chas. Edwd. Curzon, M.A. (120 Bedford Court Mansions, W.C. 1) 1928
Kensington, Rt. Rev. Bertram Fitzgerald Simpson, M.C., B.D. 1932
Willesden, Rt. Rev. Guy Vernon Smith, M.C., M.A. (65 Hendon Lane, N.W. 3) 1929
Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. Basil Staunton Batby, O.B.E., M.A. 1926

Dean of St. Paul's (£2,000).

Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, K.C.V.O., D.D., Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

S. A. Alexander, C.V.O., O. C. Quick, M.A. .. 1930
M.A. 1909 J. K. Mozley, D.D. 1931
Archd. Sharpe, M.A. 1929

Organist, Stanley Marchant, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

London, Ven. E. N. Sharpe, M.A. 1930
Middlesex, Ven. F. N. Thicknesse, M.A. (£333) 1930
Hamstead, Ven. C. E. Lambert, M.A. 1920
Beneficed Clergy, 561; Curates, &c., 1015.
Chancellor and Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C. (1922)

Joint Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Dean's Court, E.C. 4.
Chapter Clerk and Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Westminster. £3,000.

Dean, The Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, C.V.O., D.D. 1925

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,400)

W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913 P. Dearmer, D.D. 1931
Archd. Storr, M.A. 1921 F. R. Barry, D.S.O., F.L. Donaldson, M.A. 1924 M.A. 1933
Sub-Dean, W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1918
Archdeacon, Ven. V. F. Storr, M.A. 1931
Receiver-Gen. & Chapter Clerk, Sir E. F. Knapp-Fisher.

Precentor (vacant).

Organist, E. Bullock, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.

*WINCHESTER. £4,500.

90th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D., cons. 1919. (Wolvesey, Winchester.) Prelate of the Order of the Garter. [Signs Cyril Winton] 1932

Bishop Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Arthur Baillie Lumsdaine Karney, D.D., cons. 1922 1933

Dean (nominally £1,970).

Very Rev. Edward Gordon Selwyn, D.D. 1930

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. S. Falle, M.A. 1906
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. D. F. Carey, D.S.O., M.A. 1922

Canons Residentiary (nominally £917).

L. Hodgson, D.D. 1932 Bp. of Southampton 1933
E. Moor, M.A. 1933 L. H. Laug 1933

Organist, Harold Rhodes, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons (£300).

Winchester, Ven. Alfred Edward Daldy, M.A. 1920
Basingstoke, Ven. J. Carpenter Turner, M.A. 1927
Beneficed Clergy, 306; Curates, &c., 82.
Chancellor, Guy H. Gullum Scott, M.A. (1930)
Registrar, Charles Woodbridge, Winchester.
Secretaries, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.

71st Bishop, Rt. Rev. St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs Basil Bath & Well.] 1921
Asst. Bp., Rt. Rev. C. F. de Salis, D.D. (cons. 1911) 1930

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. George Arthur Hollis, M.A. (The Liberty, Wells) 1931

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Richard Henry Malden, B.D. 1933
Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).
J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915 T. H. Davis, Mus.D. 1920
Bishop of Taunton 1918 H. B. Salmon, M.A. 1932
Organist, Rev. Canon Davis, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Bath, Ven. S. A. Boyd, M.A. 1924
Taunton, Bishop de Salis, D.D. 1911
Wells, Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A. 1917
Beneficed Clergy, 422; Curates, &c., 126.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C. Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, R. G. Harris, Wells.

BIRMINGHAM. £4,200.†

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest William Barnes, Sc.D., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (Bishop's Croft, Harborne, Birmingham 17.) [Signs E. W. Birmingham]

1924
Assistant Bishop and Provost, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., Birmingham (cons. 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £300).

Birmingham, Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A. 1915
Aston, Ven. J. Harold Richards, M.A. 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 166: Curates, &c., 85.

Organist, F. W. R. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.

Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. (1921)

Registrar and Secretary, Charles Ekin, 36 Waterloo St., Birmingham.

BRISTOL. £2,577 (reconstituted 1897)

56th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Clifton Salisbury Woodward, M.C., D.D. (The Palace, Bristol) [Signs C. S. Bristol] 1933

Bishop Suffragan.

Malmsbury, Rt. Rev. Ronald Erskine Ramsay, LL.D. 1927

Dean (£1,360).

Very Rev. H. L. C. V. de Candole, D.D. 1926

Canons Residentiary (each £680).

H. B. Freeman, M.A. | L. G. Manninger, M.C., M.A. 1932

F. D. V. Naborough, M.A. | H. FitzGerald, M.A., B.D. 1928

Organist, Hubert W. Hunt, D.Mus.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Bristol, Ven. W. Welchman, M.A. 1927

Swindon, Bishop of Malmsbury 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 190: Curates, &c., 104

Chancellor, H. C. Dowdall, K.C., M.A. 1919

Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.

CHELMSFORD. £3,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Albert Wilson, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford.) [Signs Henry Chelmsford] 1929

Bishop Suffragan

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Ridsdale, M.A. (Derby House, Colchester) 1933

Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E. 17) 1919

Organist, P. R. Frye, B.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester (£600) 1933

West Ham, Bishop of Barking (£400) 1920

Southend, Ven. P. M. Bayne, M.A. (£300) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 460: Curates, &c., 238.

Chancellor, Sir P. Baker Wilbraham, Bart.

Secretaries, Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W.

CHICHESTER. £4,200.

97th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Kennedy Allen Hall, D.D. (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs: George Cicestr.] 1920

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Kemble Southwell, C.M.G., D.D. (cons. 1920) 1930

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Hugh Maudslay Hordern, M.A. 1929

Dean (£950).

Very Rev. A. S. Duncan-Jones, B.D. 1929

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

Bishop Southwell, | E. Mortlock, M.A. 1926

C.M.G., D.D. 1911 | R. J. Campbell, D.D.

Archdn. Hoskyns 1928

Organist, Harvey Grace, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Lewes, Ven. F. H. D. Smythe, M.A. 1929

Chichester, Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M.A. 1920

Hastings, Ven. A. F. Alston. 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 397: Curates, &c., about 195.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, K.C., LL.D. 1922

Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, Lt.-Col. T. Macdonald Eggar, O.B.E., Chichester.

COVENTRY. £3,000.

3rd Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Mervyn George Haigh, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Coventry.) [Signs Mervyn Coventry.] 1931

Organist, Dr. Harold Rhodes.

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. J. W. Hunkin, O.B.E., M.C., D.D. 1927

Warwick, Ven. H. St. B. Holland, M.A. 1929

Beneficed Clergy, 201, Curates, &c., 70.

Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. (1921)

Registrar, Walter Brewett, Coventry (1918).

DERBY. £3,000.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edmund Courtenay Pearce, D.D. (Breadals Mount, Derby.) [Signs Edmund Derby] 1927

Archdeacons.

Derby, Ven. Edward Spencer Noakes, LL.D. 1909

Chesterfield, Ven. Geoffrey Hare (Clayton, M.A.) 1928

Organist, G. H. Heath Grace, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 262: Curates, &c., 45.

Chancellor, H. B. Valsey, M.A., K.C.

Registrar, J. E. T. Ducker, Derby.

***ELY.** £4,000.

61st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Jauncey White-Thompson, D.D. (The Palace, Ely.) [Signs Leonard Ely] 1924

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Horace MacCartie

Eyre Price, D.D., cons. 1906 1919

Dean (£1,660).

Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. 1906

Canons Residentiary (each £790)

Bishop Price, D.D. 1921 | C. J. Smith, M.A. 1926

G. W. Evans, M.A. 1923 | J. M. Creed, D.D. 1926

F. V. Watson, M.A. 1925 | C. E. Raven, M.A. 1932

Organist, M. P. Conway, Mus.Doc. (1931).

Archdeacons.

Ely, Rt. Rev. Bishop Price, D.D. (£600) 1919

Hunts, Ven. K. D. Knowles, D.D. (£200) 1921

Worcester, Ven. G. H. Ward, M.A. (£300) 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 308: Curates, &c., 100.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, K.C., LL.D.

Registrar, E. R. Evans, Ely.

Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

EXETER. £2,800.

65th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs W. Exon:] 1917

Bishop Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. William Frederick Surtees, M.A. (The Close, Exeter) 1930

Plymouth, Rt. Rev. John Howard Bertram

Masterman, M.A. 1923

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Walter Robert Matthews, D.D. 1931

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

D. McLaren, M.A. 1913 | Bp. of Crediton 1930

Archd. Thompson 1930 | (A vacancy) ... 1933

Organist, T. H. M. Armstrong, Mus.Doc.

† Subject to pension of £1,500 to predecessor.

Archdeacons.

Exeter, Ven. A. Huxley Thompson, M.A. 1930
Barnstaple, Ven. F. Emlyn Jones, M.A. (£340) 1930
Totnes (vacant) (£300) 1933
Plymouth, Ven. F. W. Daukes, M.A. (£300) 1928
Beneficed Clergy, 522; *Curates*, &c., abt. 300.
Chancellor, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, H. W. Michelmores, Exeter.

*GLOUCESTER. £4,300.

33rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D., C.H. (Palace, Gloucester.) [Signs A. C. Gloucester] 1923
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edwin James Palmer, D.D. (cons. 1908) 1929
Dean, Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. (about £1,400) 1917

Canons Residentiary (each about £700).

F. H. Dudden, D.D. 1918 H. M. Smith, D.D. 1921
 F. Pencock, M.A., M. E. Atlay, M.A. 1923
 (Canon Missioner) 1919

Organist, Herbert Sumson, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., £400.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Gloucester, Ven. A. J. Hodson, M.A. 1933
Cheltenham, Ven. F. W. Sears, M.A. 1932

Beneficed Clergy, 300; Curates, &c., 90.

Chancellor & Vicar-Genl., Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. 1923
Regist. & Sec., Percy C. Lloyd. 1932

GUILDFORD. £3,000.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Harold Greig, D.D., cons. 1921. (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs John Guildford] 1927
Asst. Bp., Rt. Rev. C. H. Golding-Bird, D.D., cons. 1919.

Archdeacon (£300)

Surrey, Ven. Lionel Blackburne, M.A. 1922
Dorking, Rt. Rev. C. H. Golding-Bird, D.D. 1930
Organist, A. Sowerbutts, M.C., F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 140; *Curates*, &c., 76.
Chancellor, K. Macmorran, M.A., K.C.
Registrar, A. W. D. Moore.

HEREFORD. £4,200.

99th Bishop, Right Rev. Charles Lisle Carr, D.D., cons. 1922 (The Palace, Hereford) [Signs Lisle Hereford] 1930

Dean.

Very Rev. Reginald Waterfield, D.D. (£1,000) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each about £470).

A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909 B. H. Streeter, D.D. 1915
 A. L. Lilley, M.A. 1911 H. A. Moore, M.A. 1929
Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C.O., Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Hereford, Rt. Rev. G. D. Iliff, D.D. 1929
Ludlow, Ven. H. T. Dixon, D.D. 1932

Beneficed Clergy, 266; Curates, &c., 23.

Chancellor, S. R. C. Bosanquet, K.C., M.A.
Registrar, Francis R. James.

LEICESTER.

10th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D.D. (Bishop's House, Leicester) [Signs Cyril Leicester] cons. 1923 1926

Canons.

Archdn, Macnutt 1927 R. T. Winckley, M.A. 1927
Archdn, Hurrell 1927 G. W. Briggs, M.A. 1927
 F. R. C. Payne, M.A. A. Linwood Wright, 1927
 M.A. 1927

Organist, George C. Gray, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Leicester, Ven. F. B. Macnutt, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. 1920
Loughborough, Ven. W. P. Hurrell, M.A. 1923
Beneficed Clergy, 242; *Curates*, &c., 55.
Chancellor, N. C. Armitage, M.A.

LICHFIELD. £4,200.

93rd Bishop, Right Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., cons. 1910. (Bishop's Hostel, Lichfield.) [Signs J. A. Lichfield] trans. 1913

Bishop Suffragan.

Stafford, Right Rev. Lionel Payne Crawford, D.D. (Edgmond Rectory, Newport, Salop) 1915

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. (1909)

Canons Residentiary (each £300).

A. Moncrief, M.A. 1917 J. J. G. Stockley, M.A.
 Alfred Penny, M.A. 1919 1928
 Arch. Bright, M.A. 1922

Organist, Ambrose P. Porter, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Salop, Ven. Hon. H. E. S. S. Lambart, M.A. 1917
Stafford, Ven. Hugh Bright, M.A. 1922
Stoke-on-Trent, Ven. D. H. Crick, M.A. 1931

Beneficed Clergy, 472; Curates, &c., 282.

Chancellor, F. O. Langley, LL.B. (1928)
Registrar and Sec., G. J. Murray Atkins, The Close, Lichfield.

LINCOLN. £4,500.

92nd Bishop, Right Rev. Frederick Cyril Nugent Hicks, D.D. (cons. 1927) (The Old Palace, Lincoln) [Signs F. C. Lincoln] 1933
Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Edward Hine, D.D. (cons. 1896) 1930

Bishop Suffragan.

Grantham, Right Rev. Ernest Morell Blackie, B.A. (The Subdeanery, Lincoln) 1930

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Robert Andrew Mitchell, M.A. 1930

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop of Grantham | J. H. Srawley, D.D. 1923
 1921 Archd. Larken 1933

Organist, Gordon Slater, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Lincoln, Ven. H. Larken, M.A. 1933
Stow, Bishop of Grantham (£200) 1921

Benefices, 522; Curates, &c., 73.

Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A. (1923)
Registrar, A. E. T. Jourdain.

NORWICH. £4,200.

65th Bishop (105th of East Anglia), Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D. (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs H. Norwich.] 1910
Asst. Bp., Rt. Rev. E. F. Robins, D.D., cons. 1910.

Dean (£1,800).

Very Rev. David H. S. Cranage, B.D., Litt. D. 1928

Canons Residentiary (each £900).

J. Allen Bell, M.A. 1928 Archd. Buckland, M.A.
 A. R. H. Grant, 1927
 C.V.O., D.D. 1926 F. W. Green, M.A. 1931

Organist, Heathcote Statham, Mus. Doc., £350.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Norwich, Ven. G. M. MacDermott, M.A. 1920
Norfolk, Ven. Augustus R. Buckland, M.A. 1920
Lynn, Ven. H. S. Radcliffe, M.A. 1926

Beneficed Clergy, 456; Curates, &c., 142.
Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., C. B. Bollingbroke.

OXFORD. £5,000.

35th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Banks Strong,
G.B.E., D.D., D.Mus., cons. 1920 (Cuddesdon
Palace, Oxon.) [Signs Thomas Oxon.] trans 1925

Bishop Suffragan.

Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Philip H. Elliot, D.D. 1921
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Donnett
Shaw, D.D. (cons. 1924).....

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).

Very Rev. Henry Julian White, D.D. 1920

Canon Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,500).

E.W. Watson, D.D. 1908 | H. L. Goudge, D.D. 1923
G. A. Cooke, D.D. 1914 | N. P. Williams, D.D. 1927
Bishop Shaw, D.D. 1920 | K. E. Kirk, D.D. 1933
Organist, T. H. W. Armstrong, M.A., D. Mus. £400

Archdeacons.

Oxford, Rt. Rev. E. D. Shaw, D.D. .. (£300) 1921
Bucks, Bishop of Buckingham, D.D. .. (£300) 1921
Berks, Ven. R. Wickham Legg, M.A. .. (£300) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 610; Curates, &c., 281
Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.O. M.A. (1912).
Sec. & Registrar, C. Alan (Chilton, 88 St. Aldate's,
Oxford.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, K.C.V.O.,
D.D., F.S.A., 1917.

Canon Residentiary (each £1,000).

Alex. Nairne, D.D. 1921 | (One suspended). . 1930
A. C. Deane, M.A. 1925 | H. W. Blackburne,
D.S.O., M.C. 1931

Organist, W. H. Harris, D.Mus

Chapter Clerk, Lewis Stalton.

PETERBOROUGH. £4,000.

31st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Claude Martin Blagden, D.D.
(The Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs Claude
Petrburg.]..... 1927

Asst. Bp., Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang, D.D., cons. 1913

Dean (£1,000). (Subject to a

pension of £400.)

Very Rev. James Gilliland Simpson, D.D. 1928

Canon Residentiary (each £500).

Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang 1919 | A. J. Tait, D.D. 1924
R. Blakeney, M.A. 1923 | Archd. Greaves 1926
Organist, H. T. Coleman, Mus. doc.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Oakham, Ven. Arthur Ivan Greaves, M.A. 1923
Northampton, Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang, D.D. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 301; Curates, &c., 35.

Chancellor, Guy H. Guillem Scott, M.A. (1930).
Registrar, W. B. Frearson.

PORTSMOUTH. £3,000.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. Neville Lovett, C.B.E., D.D.
(Bishopwood, Fareham, Hants.) [Signs Neville
Portsmouth.]..... 1927

Archdeacons.

Portsmouth, Ven. H. N. Rodgers, M.A. 1927
Isle of Wight, Ven. R. McKew, C.B.E., D.D. 1929
Chancellor, T. H. Parr, K.C., M.A. (1930).
Registrar, E. Bechervaise.

***ROCHESTER. £4,000.**

12nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Martin Linton Smith,
D.S.O., D.D., cons. 1918. (Bishop's Court,
Rocheater.) [Signs Martin Roffen.]..... 1930

Asst. Bp., Rt. Rev. G. L. King, D.D., cons. 1899.

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Francis Underhill, D.D. 1928

Canon Residentiary (each £1,000).

Rt. Rev. G. L. King 1923 | D. C. Simpson, D.D. 1925
W. H. Mackean, D.D. 1925 | Archd. Browne, M.A. 1932

Organist, H. A. Bennett.

Archdeacons.

Rochester, Ven. W. H. Browne, M.A. 1932

Tonbridge, Ven. Leonard Savill, M.A. (£300) 1925

Beneficed Clergy, 204; Curates, &c., 175.

Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.
Registrar, R. A. Arnold, B.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

ST. ALBANS. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael B. Furse, D.D., cons.
1909. (Abbeygate House, St Albans.) [Signs
Michael St. Albans]..... 1919

Dean.

Very Rev. Edward Lowry Henderson, M.A. (£288)
1925

Organist, C. E. Osmond, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons (each £300).

St. Albans, Ven. A. H. Parnell, M.A. 1933

Bedford, Rt. Rev. G. H. Landet, D.D. 1933

Beneficed Clergy, 302; Curates, 83.

Chancellor, K.M. Macmorran, K.C., LL.D. (1922).
Registrar, S. Day.

Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.2.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £3,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Walter G. Whittingham, D.D.
(The Bishop's House, Ipswich.) [Signs W. G. St
Edm. & Ipswich]..... 1923

Asst. Bp., Rt. Rev. M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton,
D.D., cons. 1916.

Archdeacons.

Ipswich, Ven. E. R. Buckley, M.A. 1932

Sudbury, Rt. Rev. M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton,
D.D. 1932

Suffolk, Ven. J. G. R. Darling, M.A. 1920

Organist, C. J. H. Shann.

Beneficed Clergy, 367; Curates, 25.

Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.
Registrar, S. J. M. Sampson, Buny St. Edmunds

***SALISBURY. £5,000.**

95th Bishop, Right Rev. St. Clair George Alfred
Donaldson, D.D., cons. 1905. Prelate of the
Order of SS. Michael & George. (The Palace,
Salisbury.) [Signs St. Clair Sarum]..... 1922

Bishop Suffragan.

Sherborne, Rt. Rev. Gerald Burton Allen, D.D.
1928

Dean (£1,000).

Rt. Rev. J. H. G. Kandolph, D.D. 1927

Canon Residentiary (each £500).

Archd. Carpenter 1915 | C. T. Duval, D.D. 1928
Hy. K. Farrer 1916 | Archd. Parish 1929

Organist, Sir Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Dorset, Ven. W. O. Parish, M.A. 1929

Wilts, Ven. J. W. Coulter, M.A. 1927

Sarum, Ven. H. W. Carpenter, O.R.E., M.A. 1914

Sherborne, Bishop Jocelyne, D.D. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 490; Curates, &c., 227.

Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M.A.
(1907).

Registrar, E. C. Parker.

Legal Secretary, W. E. Bigg.

SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

4th Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Richard Godfrey Parsons, D.D. (cons. 1927.) [Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. 11.] [Signs Richard Southwark]trans. 1932
 Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D., cons. 1918.

Bishops Suffragan.

Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. Frederick Ochterloney Taylor Hawkes, M.A. (Kingston House, Macaulay Rd., Clapham Common, S.W. 4.) 1927
 Woolwich, Rt. Rev. Arthur Llewellyn Preston, 1932

Canons Residentiary.

R. C. Joynt, M.A.1917 H. G. Monroe, M.A. 1926
 J. B. Haldane.1918 A. I. Preston 1930
 F. A. Cockin, M.A. 1920 (vacancy) 1932
Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames 1927
 Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich 1932
 Kingston, Ven. 1933

Beneficed Clergy, 322; Curates, &c., 353.

Chancellor, Sir E. W. Hansell, K.C., M.A.(1923)
Registrar, Arthur Day.

SOUTHWELL. £3,180.

4th Bishop, Right Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell.) [Signs Henry Southwell] 1928

Archdeacons (each £300).

Newark, Ven. E. Hacking, M.A. 1912
 Nottingham, Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A. 1916
Organist, Capt. G. T. Francis, F.R.C.V.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 255; Curates, &c., 86.

Chancellor, Maj. W. T. Monckton, M.C., K.C. M.A. 1930
Registrar, W. Noel Parr.

TRURO. £3,000.

7th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Walter Howard Frere, D.D. (Lis Rascop, Truro.) [Signs Walter Truron] 1923
 Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. W. R. Monmsgy, D.D., cons. 1909.

Canons Residentiary.

F. W. Sara, M.A. (£400) H. H. Mills, M.A.1925
 1932

H. W. Sedgwick, M.A. Archd. Hockley, M.A. (£300) 1926 (£400) 1930

Archdeacons (each £300).

Cornwall, Ven. G. W. Hockley, M.A.1925
 Bodmin, Ven. M. B. Williamson, M.A.1923
Organist, F. G. Ormond, B.A.

Beneficed Clergy, 223; Curates, &c., other Clergy, 48.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar and Sec., A. F. Harvey.

WORCESTER. £3,900.

10th Bishop, Right Rev. Arthur William Thomson Perowie, D.D. (cons. 1920) (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.) [Signs Arthur Worcester] 1932

Dean.

Very Rev. Wm. Moore Ede, D.D. (£1,600)1908

Canons (each £300).

Archdn. James, A. J. Carlyle, D.Litt. 1930
 M.A.1916 Rt. Rev. C. R.

Archdu. Pelle, N.A. 1926 Duppy, D.D.1932

Organist, Sir Ivor Atkins, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Worcester, Ven. J. H. F. Pelle, M.A.1921

Dudley, Ven. S. R. James, M.A.1927

Beneficed Clergy, 200.

Chancellor, W. H. Lewis, O.B.E., M.A. (1931).

Prabridge of York.***YORK. £9,000.**

90th Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. William Temple, D.D., Litt., cons. 1921. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs W. Ebor] 1928

Bishops Suffragan.

Hull, Rt. Rev. Bernard Oliver Francis Heywood, M.A., cons. 1926. (72 Lairgate, Beverley.) 1927
 Whithy, Rt. Rev. Harry St. John Stirling Woolcombe, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York) 1923

Dean (£3,000).

Very Rev. Herbert Newell Bate, M.A. 1932

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

C. C. Bell, M.A. 1914 Archd. England, M.A.

L. Dewar, B.D. 1930

Organist, Sir E. C. Balfour, Mus.Doc.*Archdeacons (each £300).*

York, Ven. Arthur Creyke England, M.A. 1933

East Riding, The Bishop of Hull 1931

Cleveland, Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A. 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.

Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.

Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

DURHAM. £7,000.

86th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., cons. 1918. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. James Geoffrey Gordon, M.A. 1932

Dean (£3,000).

Very Rev. Cyril Allington, D.D. 1933

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. B. G. Lullingston, G. C. Richards, D.D. 1927

M.A. 1914 Archd. Rawlinson 1928

D. Dawson Walker, Bishop of Jarrow, D.D. 1919

row. 1932

Organist, J. Dykes Bower.*Archdeacons.*

Durham, The Bishop of Jarrow, D.D. (£300) 1932

Auckland, Ven. A. E. J. Rawlinson, D.D. (£300) 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 269; Curates, 90.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bt., M.A. 1929

Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.

Secretary, H. C. Ferens, M.A., Durham.

BLACKBURN. £3,000.

121 Bishop, Rt. Rev. Percy Mark Herbert, D.D., cons. 1922. (Bishop's House, Blackburn.) 1927

Bishops Suffragan.

Burnley, Rt. Rev. Edgar Priestley Swain, M.A. (Reedles Lodge, Burnley.) 1931

Whalley, Rt. Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. (Croston Rectory, Preston) 1909

Archdeacons (each £300).

Blackburn, Bishop of Whalley 1922

Lancaster, Ven. P. G. Hornby, M.A. 1909

Organist,

Beneficed Clergy, 252; Curates, &c., 45.

Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, O.B.E., M.A. (1929).

Registrar, Reginald Clayton.

BRADFORD. £2,750.

and Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Walter Frank Blunt, D.D. (Horton Hall, Bradford) [Signs Alfred Bradford] 1931

Archdeacons (each £300).

Bradford, Ven. G. F. Ackerley, M.A. 1932
Craven, Ven. J. F. Howson, M.A. 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 150; *Curates*, 38.

Chancellor, Sir F. Newbolt, M.A., K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, 2 Tyrril Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £4,500.

61st Bp., Rt. Rev. H. Herbert Williams, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs Herbert Carlisle] 1920

Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. L. Danson, D.D., cons. 1917. (The Abbey, Carlisle.) 1931

Bishop Suffragan.

Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Herbert Sidney Pelham, M.A. 1926

Dean (about £1,500).

Very Rev. Cecil Henry Hamilton Cooper, M.A. 1933

Canons Residentiary (each about £800).

Rt. Rev. E. L. Danson, Adams, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., 1931 M.A. 1932

W. J. T. P. Phythian, G. B. Code, M.A. 1933
Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Carlisle, Ven. Grandage Edwards Powell, M.A. 1923

Furness, Ven. G. S. Smith, M.A. (£300) 1926
Westmorland, Ven. J. H. Hopkinson, M.A. (£300) 1931

Beneficed Clergy, 283; *Curates*, d.c., 64.

Chancellor, H. B. Vaisey, K.C., M.A. (1930).
Registrar and Sec., G. W. Bowman, M.C., Carlisle.

CHESTER. £4,200.

35th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, M.A. (The Bishop's House, Chester.) [Signs G. F. Cestr] 1932

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M.A., The Deanery, 59 Liverpool Rd., Chester ... 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £600)
Arch. Paige Cox, B.D., J. F. L. Southam, M.A. 1927

M. R. Newbolt, M.A., A. E. Simpson, M.A. 1931

Organist, Malcolm Boyle.*Archdeacons* (each £300).

Chester, Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D. 1914
Macclesfield, Ven. J. H. Armitstead, M.A. 1932

Beneficed Clergy, 244; *Curates*, d.c., 197
Chancellor, Sir Philip Barker Wilbraham, Bart.

Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

LIVERPOOL. £4,200.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Albert Augustus David, D.D., cons. 1921. (Bishop's Lodge, Liverpool.) [Signs Albert Liverpool] 1923

Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington, Rt. Rev. Herbert Gresford Jones, D.D., cons. 1920. (Winwick Rectory, Warrington.) 1927

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Frederick William Dwelly, D.D. 1931

Canons Residentiary.

T. A. E. Davey 1931 J. T. Mitchell 1933
J. C. How 1931 J. S. Bezzant 1933

Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus. B.*Archdeacons* (each £300).

Liverpool, Ven. George John Howson 1933
Warrington, Ven. Cyril Frederick Twitchett, M.A. 1933

Beneficed Clergy, 223; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates*, d.c., 150
Chancellor, His Hon. Judge Dowdall, K.C., B.C.L.

Registrars, R. Farmer & T. H. Arden, Church House, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £4,200.

6th Bishop, Right Rev. Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton.) [Signs Guy Manchester] (cons. 1919) 1928

Bishop Suffragan.

Hulme, Rt. Rev. Thomas Sherwood Jones, D.D. (Rectory, Middleton) 1930

Middleton, Rt. Rev. Cecil Wilfred Wilson, M.A. 1932

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Garfield Hodder Williams, O.B.E., M.B. 1931

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

P. Green, M.A. 1911 Archd. Aspinall 1922
D. S. Johnson, M.A. 1914 Bp. of Middleton 1931

Organist, A. W. Wilson, M.A., Mus. D.*Archdeacons* (each £300).

Manchester, Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A. 1916
Rochdale, Ven. T. R. Sale, M.A. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 370; *Curates*, d.c., about 190.
Chancellor, H. P. Lewis, O.B.E., M.A. (1930)

Registrar and Diocesan Secretary, L. H. Orford, M.A., LL.B.

NEWCASTLE. £3,900.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harold Ernest Billbrough, D.D. (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) [Signs Harold Newcastle] (cons. 1916) 1927

Canons Residentiary.

A. Boot, M.A. 1924 J. N. Bateman-
E. B. Hicks, M.A. 1927 Chaupman, M.A. 1928
Archd. Hunter ... 1931

Archdeacons

Lindisfarne, Ven. R. R. Maugham, M.A. 1924
Northumberland, Ven. L. S. Hunter, M.A. 1931

Organist, William Ellis, Mus. D., F.R.C.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 185; *Chaplains*, 11; *Curates*, 71.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.

Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.

RIPON. £3,900.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Arthur Burroughs, D.D. (The Palace, Ripon.) [Signs Arthur Ripon] 1926

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. B. Smith, D.D. (Methley Rectory, Leeds) 1905

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, D.D., V.D. 1915

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907 J. G. W. Tuckey, C.B.E.,
J. B. Harford, B.D. 1911 B.D., K.H.C. 1927

Archd. Watson, M.A. 1921
Organist, C. H. Moody, C.B.E., Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Leeds, Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D. 1905
Richmond, Ven. A. Herbert Watson, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 221; *Curates*, 60.

Chancellor, F. O. Langley, LL.B. (1932).
Registrar and Secretary, G. B. Lomas Waker, Harrogate.

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SHEFFIELD. £2,500.
1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., cons. 1909. (Bishopholme, Sheffield.)
[Signs Leonard H. Sheffield.]1914
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. J. Doull, D.D. (cons. 1915)1933
Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons (each £300).
Sheffield, Rt. Rev. A. J. Doull, D.D.1933
Doncaster, Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A.1913
Beneficed Clergy, 178; Curates, 60.
Chancellor, Humphrey King, M.A., LL.B.1930
Registrar and Legal Sec., V. H. Sandford, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £2,000.
73rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Stanton Jones, D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.) [Signs William Sodor and Man.]1928
Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (£1,000) 1912

Beneficed Clergy, 26; Curates, &c., 24.
Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, Ramsey G. Johnson.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.
3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Buchanan Seaton, D.D. (Bishopgarth, Wakefield.) [Signs James Wakefield.]1928

Bishop Suffragan.
Pontefract, Rt. Rev. Campbell Richard Hone, M.A. (Woodthorpe Lodge, Wakefield.)1930

Archdeacons (each £300).
Halifax, Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A.1927
Pontefract, The Bishop of Pontefract
Organist, N. S. Wallbank.

Beneficed Clergy, 22; Curates, &c., 90.
Chancellor, Harry Bevir Vaisey, K.C.M.A. (1928).
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CHURCH IN WALES.

Barking (Chelmsford); Barrow in Furness (Carlisle); Buckingham (Oxford); Burnley (Blackburn); Colchester (Chelmsford); Crediton (Exeter); Croydon (Canterbury); Dover (Canterbury); Fulham (London); Grantham (Lincoln); Hull (York); Hulse (Manchester); Jarrow (Durham); Kensington (London); Kingston (Southwark); Knarborough (Ripon); Lewes (Chichester); Macclesfield (St. Asaph); Malmesbury (Bristol); Middleton (Manchester); Plymouth (Exeter); Pontefract (Wakefield); St. Asaph (St. Asaph); Sherborne (Salisbury); Southampton (Winchester); Stafford (Lichfield); Steyney (London); Taunton (B. & Wells); Warrington (Liverpool); Whalley (Blackburn); Whitby (York); Willenton (London); Woolwich (Southwark).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Dioecse	Cons	Res	Name	Dioecse	Cons	Res
C. T. Abraham, b. 1857	Derby	1909	1927	E. A. Knox, b. 1847	Manchester	1903	1920
E. A. Anderson, b. 1859	Riverina	1895	1925	G. H. Lander, b. 1861	Hong Kong	1907	1920
F. S. Baines, b. 1858	Natal	1901	1928	G. E. Lloyd, b. 1861	Saskatchewan	1922	1931
Arthur H. Baynes, b. 1854	Natal	1893	1900	J. Loftthouse, b. 1855	Keewatin	1902	1921
F. H. Beaven, b. 1855	S. Rhodesia	1911	1925	J. K. Lucas, b. 1867	Mackenzie River	1913	1926
A. P. Berkeley, b. 1858	Windward Is.	1917	1930	S. P. Matheson, b. 1859	Rupert's Land	1913	1930
E. J. Bidwell, b. 1866	Ontario	1913	1926	F. M. Molony, b. 1865	Chek Kiang	1908	1928
C. H. Goulding Bird, b. 1874	Mauritius	1919	1930	F. M. Molynieux, M.B.E., b. 1885	Melanesia	1924	1931
C. H. Boulflower, b. 1863	Southampton	1905	1933	William K. Mounsey, b. 1868	Laduan	1909	1916
W. J. Carey, b. 1875	Buenos Aires	1921	1933	J. O. Nash	Capetown	1917	1929
W. M. Carter, K.C.M.G., b. 1850	Cape T.	1891	1930	J. A. Newnham, b. 1859	Saskatchewan	1893	1921
T. A. Chapman, b. 1867	Colchester	1922	1933	G. Nickson, b. 1864	Bristol	1906	1932
A. Chandler, b. 1860	Bloemfontein	1902	1921	M. S. O'Rourke, b. 1869	Accra	1913	1924
Eyre Chatterton, b. 1863	Nagpur	1903	1926	H. L. Paget, b. 1853	Chester	1906	1932
Chas. E. Cornish, b. 1844	Grantham	1899	1915	E. Parry, b. 1860	Ghana	1900	1921
E. D. L. Danson, b. 1880	Labuan	1917	1931	R. Parry, b. 1869	Bombay	1908	1929
C. J. Ferguson-Davie, b. 1872	Singapore	1907	1927	H. M. E. Price, b. 1863	Phil. Is.	1911	1929
C. F. de Salis, b. 1860	Taunton	1911	1930	J. H. G. Randolph, b. 1866	Guildford	1909	1918
A. J. Doull, b. 1870	Kootenay	1915	1933	E. F. Robins, b. 1870	Atabasca	1910	1927
C. R. Duppuy, b. 1881	Hong Kong	1920	1932	R. W. Sedgwick, b. 1859	Wazir	1910	1930
G. R. Eden, b. 1869	Wakefield	1910	1928	R. G. Shedden, b. 1859	Nasau	1914	1929
G. H. Frodsham, b. 1863	N. Queensland	1902	1922	W. F. W. Shields, b. 1867	Armidale	1916	1931
J. L. Fuller, b. 1881	Lebanon	1913	1928	John Taylor Smith, b. 1860	Sierra Leone	1897	1901
R. S. Kyffe, b. 1869	Rangoon	1912	1928	Wm. Eden Smyth, b. 1858	Lebanon	1897	1901
C. Hope Gill, b. 1861	Travancore	1905	1924	H. K. Southwell, b. 1860	Lewes	1912	1922
H. A. Gray, b. 1872	Edmonton	1914	1931	J. M. Steward, b. 1874	Melanesia	1920	1926
A. V. Green, b. 1857	Ballarat	1895	1921	W. S. Swayne, b. 1860	Lincoln	1919	1926
M. H. M. Gumbleton, b. 1874	Ballarat	1916	1927	J. F. Sweeney, b. 1857	Toronto	1902	1932
G. D. Halford, b. 1865	Rockhampton	1906	1920	Edward S. Talbot, b. 1854	Winchester	1909	1932
J. R. Harner, b. 1857	Rockhampton	1895	1930	N. S. Talbot, M.C., b. 1899	Pretoria	1905	1923
J. C. Hill, b. 1862	Hulse	1912	1930	H. Tugwell, b. 1854	Equatorial Africa	1894	1921
C. Hook, b. 1844	Kingston-on-Thames	1905	1914	T. C. Twitcheell, b. 1866	Polynesia	1902	1921
W. H. Hornby, b. 1851	Nassau	1892	1919	W. L. Vyvyan, b. 1861	Zulu	1902	1921
W. W. Hough, b. 1859	Woolwich	1918	1932	H. P. Walsh, b. 1850	Assam	1903	1929
G. D. Iliff, b. 1867	Shaunting	1903	1921	Jas. Edwd. C. Weldon, b. 1854	Calcutta	1898	1922
Albert E. Joscelyne, b. 1866	Jamaica	1905	1912	Henry Whitehead, b. 1853	Madras	1899	1922
C. Julius, b. 1847	Christchurch, N.Z.	1890	1925	H. L. Wild, b. 1864	Newcastle	1915	1927
A. B. L. Karney, b. 1875	Johannesburg	1922	1933	J. W. Williams, b. 1851	Kafraria	1901	1922
George L. King, b. 1860	Madagascar	1899	1919	Cecil J. Wood, b. 1873	Melanesia	1912	1919
Arthur M. Knight, b. 1864	Rangoon	1903	1909				

CANADA.

Province of Canada.

Archbishop and Metropolitan and Primate of Canada.

Secs.	Apptd. Clys.
<i>Novæ Scotia</i> , C. L. Worrell, b. 1853 (cons. 1904)	180
<i>Bp. Coadj.</i> , J. Mackenzie, b. 1877	195
<i>Bishops.</i>	
<i>Montreal</i> , John Cragg Farthing, b. 1862	140
<i>Fredericton</i> , J. A. Richardson, b. 1868	79
<i>Quebec</i> , Lennox Waldron Williams, b. 1859	84

Province of Ontario.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

<i>Ottawa</i> , J. C. Roper, b. 1859 (cons. 1912) 1933	68
<i>Bishops.</i>	
<i>Algoma</i> , R. B. Smith, b. 1872	57
<i>Huron</i> , C. A. Senger, b. 1872 (cons. 1926) 1931	152
<i>Niagara</i> , L. W. B. Broughall, b. 1876	1933
<i>Ontario</i> , John Lyons	1932
<i>Toronto</i> , D. T. Owen, b. 1876 (cons. 1925) 1933	92

Province of Rupert's Land.

Archbishop.

<i>Rupert's Land</i> , Isaac O. Stringer, b. 1866, cons. 1905; Archbishop and Primate. 1931	111
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Bishops.

<i>Actia</i> , A. L. Fleming	1933
<i>Athabasca</i> , A. H. Sovereign	1933
<i>Brandon</i> , W. W. H. Thomas, b. 1875	34
<i>Calgary</i> , L. R. Sheiman, b. 1886	85
<i>Edmonton</i> , A. E. Burgett	1932
<i>Keelewin</i> , A. D. Dewdney, b. 1863	17
<i>Moosonee</i> , J. G. Anderson, b. 1866	1909
<i>Prince Albert</i> , W. Burd	1932
<i>Qu'Appelle</i> , M. T. McA. Harding, b. 1865 1909	120
<i>Saskatchewan</i> , W. Burd	1933
<i>Saskatoon</i> , W. T. Hallam	1931
<i>Yukon</i> , W. A. Guddes, b. 1864	1929

Province of British Columbia.

Archbishop.

<i>New Westminster</i> , A. U. de Pencier, b. 1866 (cons. 1910; Archbishop and Metropolitan, 1925)	1925
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Bishops.

<i>Caledonia</i> , George Alexander Rix, b. 1868	16
<i>Cariboo</i> , W. R. Adams, b. 1877	12
<i>Columbia</i> , C. De Veler Schofield, b. 1872	41
<i>Kootenay</i> , (vacant)	1916
.....	1933

PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.

Metropolitan Bishop.

<i>Calcutta</i> , Foss Westcott, b. 1863 (cons. 1905)	1919
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Bishops.

<i>Assam</i> , George Clay Hubback, b. 1880	1924
<i>Bombay</i> , R. Dyke Acland, b. 1882	1929
<i>Chota Nagpur</i> , K. W. S. Kennedy, b. 1865	1926
<i>Colombo</i> , Mark Carpenter-Garnier, b. 1881	1924
<i>Dornakal</i> , V. S. Azariah, b. 1874	1913
<i>Lahore</i> , G. D. Barne, C.I.E., O.B.E., b. 1880	1932
<i>Ass. Bp.</i> , J. S. C. Bannerjee	1931
<i>Lucknow</i> , Chas. J. G. Saunders, b. 1888 1928	96
<i>Madras</i> , E. H. M. Waller, b. 1870 (c. 1915) 1922	162
<i>Nagpur</i> , A. Wood, O.B.E., b. 1863 (c. 1920) 1926	40
<i>Nasik</i> , P. H. Loyd, b. 1884 (c. 1925)	1928
<i>Rangoon</i> , N. H. Tubbs, b. 1879 (c. 1923) 1928	49
<i>Tinnevely, Ramnad and Madurai</i> , F. J. Western, b. 1880	1929
<i>Travancore and Cochin</i> , E. A. L. Moore, b. 1870	1925

AUSTRALIA.

Province of New South Wales.

Archbishop and Metropolitan of New South Wales.

Secs.	Apptd. Clys.
<i>Sydney</i> , H. W. K. Mowl, b. 1890 (cons. 1925; Archbp. 1933)	1933
<i>Bp. Coadj.</i> , S. J. Kirkby	318

Bishops.

<i>Armidale</i> , John Stoward Moyes, b. 1884 1929	41
<i>Bathurst</i> , Horace Crotty, b. 1886	1928
<i>Bp. Coadjutor</i> A. L. Wyde, b. 1880	1927
<i>Goulburn</i> , (vacant)	1933
<i>Grafton</i> , John Wm. Ashton, b. 1864	1921
<i>Newcastle</i> , F. de Witt Batty, b. 1879	1931
<i>Riverina</i> , Reginald C. Halse, b. 1881	1925

Province of Victoria.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

<i>Melbourne</i> , F. W. Head, M.C., b. 1874	1929
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Bishops.

<i>Ballarat</i> , P. C. T. Crick, b. 1882 (c. 1921) 1927	62
<i>Bendigo</i> , Donald Baker, b. 1882	1921
<i>Gippsland</i> , G. H. Cianswick, b. 1881	1917
<i>St. Arnaud</i> , Melville C. James, b. 1877 1927	37
<i>Wangaratta</i> , J. Stephen Hart, b. 1866 1927	34

Province of Queensland.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

<i>Brisbane</i> , (vacant)	1933
<i>Bp. Coadj.</i> , H. H. Dixon, b. 1869	1932

Bishops.

<i>Carpentaria</i> , Stephen H. Davies, b. 1884 1922	14
<i>New Guinea</i> , Henry Newton, b. 1867 (c. 1915)	1922
<i>A. Queensland</i> , John O. Peetham, b. 1876 1913	16
<i>Rockhampton</i> , Fortescue L. Ash, b. 1882 1928	20

Province of Western Australia.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

<i>Perth</i> , H. F. Le Fanu, b. 1870, c. 1915 1929	72
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Bishops.

<i>Bunbury</i> , Cecil Wilson, b. 1859 (1894) 1917	34
<i>Kalgoorlie</i> , William E. Elsey, b. 1879	1919
<i>N.W. Australia</i> , John Frewer, b. 1863 1929	4

Extra-Provincial Dioceses.

<i>Adelaide</i> , Arthur N. Thomas, b. 1869	1906
<i>Tasmania</i> , Robert S. Hay, b. 1864	1919
<i>Willochra</i> , Richard Thomas, b. 1881	1926

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

<i>Auckland</i> , A. W. Averill, b. 1865 (cons. 1910, Archbp. and Metropolitan 1925) 1914	120
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Bishops.

<i>Christchurch</i> , Campbell West Watson, b. 1877 (cons. 1909)	1925
<i>Dunedin</i> , Isaac Richards, b. 1859	1920
<i>Melanesia</i> , W. H. Baddeley, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1894	1922
<i>Bp. Coadj.</i> , J. H. Dickinson, b. 1901	1931
<i>Nelson</i> , William C. Sandler, b. 1868	1912
<i>Polynesia</i> , L. S. Kempthorne, b. 1886	1923
<i>Waipatu</i> , H. W. Williams, b. 1860	1920
<i>Bp. Suff. (Aotearoa)</i> , F. A. Bennett, b. 1872	1927
<i>Waikato</i> , C. A. Cherrington, b. 1873	1926
<i>Wellington</i> , T. H. Sprott, O.B.E., b. 1856 1911	73

394 Church of England Bishops Abroad—The Church in Wales.

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Boss.	Apptd. Olyg.
Archbishop and Metropolitan.	
Cape Town, F. R. Phelps, b. 1863	
(cons. 1915; Metropolitan 1931)	100
Bp. Coadj., S. W. Lavis	1931
Bishops.	
Bloemfontein, (vacant)	1933
Asst. Bp., S. J. Haynes, b. 1881	1933
Damaraland,	
George, H. B. Sidwell, b. 1863	1911
Grahamstown, A. H. Cullen, b. 1887	1931
Johannesburg, (vacant)	1933
Kimberley & Kuuman, Theodore Sumner	
Gibson, b. 1886	1928
Lebombo, Basil William Peacey, b. 1889	1929
S. Rhodesia, E. F. Paget, M.C., b. 1886	1925
Natal, Leonard L. Fisher, b. 1888	1928
Pretoria, W. Parker, b. 1883	1933
St. Helena, C. C. Watts, b.	1931
St. John's, Kaffraria, E. H. Etheridge, b. 1872	1923
Zululand, C. A. W. Aylen	1930

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.

Archbishop of West Indies.	
Antigua, Edward Hutson, C.M.G., b. 1873	
(cons. 1911; Archbishop, 1921)	1921
Bishops.	
Barbados, D. W. Bentley (c. 1919)	1927
Guyana, Oswald H. Parry, b. 1869	1921
Honduras, Edward A. Dunn, b. 1869	1927
Jamaica, W. G. Hardie, b. 1878	1928
Nassau, J. Daughlish	1932
Trinidad, A. H. Anstey, b. 1870	1918
Windward Islands, Vibert Jackson	1931

PROVINCE OF CHINA

Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui. (Chinese Holy Catholic Church.)

Cheh Kiang, John Curtis, b. 1880	1929
Fuh-Kien, John Hind, b. 1876	1918
Asst. Bishop, Ding Ing-ong, b. 1874	1927
Honan, W. C. White, b. 1873	1909
Bp. Coadj., Lindel Tsien	1929
Kwangsi and Hunan, J. Holden, b.	1923
North China, F. L. Norris, b. 1864	1914
Shantung, Thomas Arnold Scott, b. 1880	1921
Victoria, Hong Kong, R. O. Hall	1932
West China, (vacant)	1933
Bp. Assistant, Ku Ho-Liu	1929
Do., Song Tzu-Cheng	1929

THE CHURCH IN WALES. (Disestablished March 31, 1920.)

ST. ASAPH. £4,200.

1st Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Wales, Most Rev. Alfred George Edwards, D.D., D.C.L., D.Litt., cons. 1889. (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Camb.] elect Archbp. 1920	
Bishop Suffragan.	
Maenan, Rt. Rev. Thomas Lloyd, M.A.	1929
BANGOR. £1,600.	
74th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Alfred Howell Green, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Bangor) [Signs C. Bangor:]	1928

ST. DAVID'S. £2,400.

120th Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Lewis Prosser, D.D. (Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthenshire.) [Signs D. L. St. David's]	1927
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PROVINCE OF JAPAN.

Boss.	Apptd. Olyg.
Hokkaido, G. J. Walsh, b. 1879	1927
Kiushiu (S. Japan), A. Lea, b. 1868	1909
Kobe, J. B. Simpson, b. 1880	1925
Nagoya, Heber J. Hamilton, b. 1864	1925
Osaka, Y. Naide, b. 1863	1924
South Tokyo, Samuel Hoeslett, b. 1875	1927
Tokyo, P. Y. Matsui	1928

UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Accra, John O. Aglionby, M.C., b. 1884	1924
Argentina and E. S. America, E. F. Every, b. 1866 (cons. 1902)	1910
Bermuda, Arthur Heber Browne, b. 1864	1925
Egypt and the Sudan, Llyn. H. Gwynne, C.M.G., O.B.E., b. 1863	1908
Falklands, N. S. de Jersey, b. 1866	1919
Gibraltar, H. J. Huxton, b. 1880	1933
Jerusalem, G. F. Graham Brown, O.B.E., b. 1891	1932
Korea, A. C. Cooper, b. 1881	1931
Labuan and Sarawak, N. B. Hudson, D.S.O., M.C.	1931
Lagos, F. M. Jones, b. 1886	1919
Assist. Bishops: A. W. Smith, b. 1875	1925
A. W. Howells, b. 1868	1919
A. B. Akinyele	1933
Madagascar, R. S. M. O. Ferrall, b. 1890	1926
Masasi, W. V. Lucas, b. 1883	1926
Mauritius, H. Otter-Barry	1931
Mombasa, R. S. Heywood, b. 1867	1918
Newfoundland, Wm. Charles White, b. 1864	1917
Niger, B. Lasbrey, b. 1880	1921
Niger Delta (Suff.) [A. M. Geilthorpe, D.S.O.]	1933
[J. C. John]	1933
Northern Rhodesia, A. J. W. May, b. 1869	1914
Nyasaland, G. W. Douglas, b. 1875	1930
Persia, J. H. Linton, b. 1879	1919
Sierra Leone, G. W. Wright, b. 1873	1923
Singapore, Basil C. Roberts, b. 1887	1927
Tanganyika Central, G. A. Chambers, b.	1927
Uganda, John J. Willis, O.B.E., b. 1872	1922
Assist. Bishop, C. E. Stuart	1932
Upper Nile, A. L. Kitching, b. 1875	1926
Zanzibar, T. H. Birley, b. 1864	1925
The Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus.	
Archbishop (Primate of the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus), Monsignor Kyriillos Vassiliou (elected 1916).	
Metropolitans.	
Paphos, Mgr. Leontios Leontion	1930
Kition, Mgr. Nicodemus Mylonas	1918
Kyrenia, Mgr. Makarios Myriantheus	1917

MONMOUTH. £2,400.

and Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gilbert Cunningham Joyce, D.D. (Bishopstow, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.) [Signs Gilbert Monmouth]	1929
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SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,400.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Latham Bevan, D.D., cons. 1915. (Ely Tower, Brecon.) [Signs E. L. Swansea & Brecon]	1923
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THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED 1869).

Sees.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901)	Incum- bents	Curate. of See	Income
Armagh...	Most Rev. Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., b. 1859	1900 ...	55,359 ...	57 ...	16 ...	£1,500
(cons. 1903)						
Dublin ...	Most Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., b. 1875	1900 ...	70,532 ...	102 ...	55 ...	2,500
(cons. 1905)						

BISHOPS

Meath.....	Most Rev. John Orr, D.D., b. 1874, cons. 1923.	trans. 1927 ...	9,891 ...	41 ...	4 ...	1,500
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. John Frederick McNeice, D.D., b. 1866	1931 ...	8,271 ...	39 ...	5 ...	1,470
Clogher ...	Rt. Rev. James Macmanaway, D.D., b. 1860	1923 ...	32,000 ...	41 ...	19 ...	1,441
Cork	Rt. Rev. William Edward Flewett, D.D., b. 1862	1932 ...	31,935 ...	85 ...	8 ...	1,703
Derry.....	Rt. Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., b. 1872	1916 ...	47,746 ...	72 ...	13 ...	2,140
Down.....	Rt. Rev. Charles T. P. Grierson, D.D., b. 1856	1919 ...	226,810 ...	139 ...	63 ...	1,750
Killaloe ...	Rt. Rev. Henry Edmund Patton, D.D., b. 1867	1924 ...	9,222 ...	59 ...	17 ...	1,500
Kilmore ...	Rt. Rev. Arthur William Barton, B.D., b. 1881	1930 ...	31,210 ...	33 ...	7 ...	1,542
Limerick ..	(vacant)	..... 1933 ...	5,900 ...	30 ...	7 ...	1,408
Oxony	Rt. Rev. J. Godfrey FitzM. Day, D.D., b. 1875	1920 ...	19,231 ...	62 ...	21 ...	1,535
Tuam ...	Rt. Rev. William Hardy Holmes, D.D., b. 1873	1931 ...	7,000 ...	30 ...	4 ...	1,493

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Thomas Arnold Harvey, B.D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. C. K. Irwin, B.D. ; Very Rev. H. B. Kennedy, B.D. ;

Major E. H. C. Wellesey and W. E. Thrift, T.D.

Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), A. F. Maude,

52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; Asst. Sec. Rev. J. H. Yates, B.D.

Chief Accountant—George B. Butler.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, the Sovereign, as one of its members, being supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the annuitant Bishops and Clergy (the annuities provided were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 20 Diocesan Synods, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a Board of Nomination, consisting of 7 persons, viz. The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan

Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 20 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on Dec. 31, 1932, was only £6,467,122. 6d., charged with annuities to 2 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £10,923,980, made up of Commutation £6,468, Private Endowments £341,736, Parochial Sustentation £7,120,194, Episcopal Sustentation £572,087, General Synod Funds £724,085, and Miscellaneous purposes £1,088,668.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £11,028,833. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £372,154. The total amount of assessment for stipend paid by parishes, 1932, was £104,935, and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes was £339,455.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Cly.	Stipd.	Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Cly.	Stipd.
Aberdeen...	Fred. Li. Deane, D.D. 1917..45..	*£955			Glasgow	J. R. Darbyshire, M.A. 1931..	84.5	*1,297	
Argyll....	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D. 1907..14..	*674			Moray.....	A. J. Maclean, D.D. 1904..	22	*859	
Bracklin ..	Most Rev. W. J. F.				St. Andrews.	E. T. S. Reid, D.D.			
Robberds, D.D. (Primus 1908) 1904..30..	*1,310				(cons. 1921) ...		1931	42	*1,080
Edinburgh	H. S. Reid, D.D. ... 1929..71..	*1,307							

* With residence

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, Donald B. Sinclair, W.S., 43 Castle Street, Edinburgh.
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 417. Parsonages, 207. Clergy, 308. Communicants, 60,777.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom His Majesty the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, was, prior to the union of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church of Scotland which was effected at a joint meeting of the General Assemblies of both Churches held on October 2, 1929, in the presence of H.R.H. the Duke of York as Lord High Commissioner, divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there were about 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. The number of communicants on the roll (Dec. 31, 1928) was 759,797. The sum of £809,865 3s. 3d. was (apart from Seat Rents levied by Church Authority and amounting to £73,371 6s. 7d.), but including legacies, amounting to £45,230 6s. 9d., raised in 1928 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 80 years considerably over 500 chapels, at a cost for stipends and supplementary endowments of over £2,450,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches numbered 1,470. There were in addition 245 chapels and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted. The figures applicable to the Church of Scotland as now re-united after 86 years of separation are only partly available:—

Congregations, 2,920; total membership, 1,280,620; Sunday Schools, 3,758, with 369,115 scholars and 47,795 teachers. In 20 Foreign Mission fields there are 581 European Mission Agents (and in addition 195 missionaries' wives, many of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and 7,807 native agents, evangelists and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590.

The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1622, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. ii.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act, 1921*, to declare the lawfulness of certain Articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. These Articles were framed with a view to facilitating union among Presbyterian Churches in Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland (under the Presidency of the late Viscount Haldane), enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments Bill) was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 33) in 1925. The primary purpose of this legislative measure was to transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees, incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act 1921, the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church as it then existed for behoof the latter.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER (1933), John Buchan, C.H., M.P., Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh.
MODERATOR (1933-4), Rt. Rev. Lauchlan Maclean Watt, D.D.

Senior Clerks, Rev. J. T. Cox, D.D.; Very Rev. James Harvey, D.D.

Junior Clerk, Rev. J. G. Sutherland, D.D.

Procurotor, Sir William Chree, K.C., LL.D.

Agents of the Church, J. A. S. Millar, M.V.O., W.S., 20 Castle St., Edinburgh; Arthur H. McLean, W.S.; and E. J. McCandlish, W.S.

Chairman of General Trustees and Legal Adviser, J. A. S. Millar, M.V.O., W.S.
Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens, London.
Interim General Treasurer, James Wylie, 121 George Street, Edinburgh.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(1) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 33 presbyteries, 566 ministers, 547 congregations, with 121,760 communicants, 94,804 families, 7,997 Sabbath-school teachers, and 94,435 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1932, this branch contributed by congregational effort £344,355 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £465,750.—*Moderator* (1933-4), Rt. Rev. William Corkey, M.A., D.D. *General Sec.*, Rev. W. A. Watson, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 presbyteries, 354 congregations, 7 preaching stations, and 83,413 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 68 missionaries abroad, including 34 women. In 1932 the amount raised for all purposes was £338,284.—*Moderator*, Rev. C. C. Goodlet, M.A. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Thomas Mackay, M.A. *Church Offices*: 15 Russell Square, W.C. 2. *Publications Office*: 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revd. John Wesley (born June 17, 1703; died March 2, 1791) and his brother, Revd. Charles Wesley (born Dec. 18, 1707; died March 29, 1788).

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

On September 20, 1932, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church and the United Methodist Church, were united and became "The Methodist Church."

The Methodist Church is governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods (held in September and May), consisting of all the ministers and of selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both Synods and Quarterly Meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.

President of the Conference (1933-1934), Rev F. L. Wiseman.

Vice-President of the Conference (1933-34), Moses Bourne, J.P.

Secretary of the Conference, Rev. Robert Bond, 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Statistics.—In 1933, in association with the Conference in Great Britain and Ireland (at home and abroad), there were 5,337 Ministers, 45,666 Lay Preachers, 1,243,041 Members and Probationers, 21,353 Churches, 16,311 Sunday Schools, 212,067 Sunday School Officers and Teachers, and 1,436,837 Sunday Scholars.

The latest statistics of Methodism throughout the world (1932) are: Ministers, 59,434; local preachers, 68,327; members and probationers, 11,976,070; Sunday schools, 92,769; officers and teachers, 977,236; scholars, 10,097,702; churches and other preaching places, 101,078.

Wesleyan Methodists, the original body founded in 1739 by the two brothers. The first Conference, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744.

The Primitive Methodists, sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1820, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes.

The United Methodist Church was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were—*The Methodist New Connexion*, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers *The Bible Christians*, founded in 1815 by Wm. O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. *The United Methodist Free Churches*, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation.

The act of union of these three denominations into one took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

Independent Methodists.—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. In 1932 there were in Great Britain and Ireland, 400 Ministers, 10,786 Members, 163 Chapels and 22,574 Sunday Scholars.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties. In 1932 there were in Great Britain and Ireland 30 Ministers, 486 Lay Preachers, 13,516 Members, 231 Chapels and 25,705 Sunday Scholars.—*President (1933-34),* Councillor L. F. Milner, 31 Conduit Road, Sheffield 10; *General Secretary (1933-34),* Rev. G. A. Metcalfe, Wesleyan Reform Book Room, 25 Change Alley, Sheffield; *Hon. Sec.,* W. Brookes, J.P., Pitsmoor, Sheffield.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF WALES.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany. Churches and preaching stations in Assam, 1,465.

In 1932 the body numbered—churches, 1,489; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,702; ministers and preachers, 1,134; elders, 7,542; communicants, 184,257; on probation, 861; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 21,895; Sunday-school scholars, 139,923; adherents (including communicants), 284,505. Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1932, £196,589 17s. 7d. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £409,498. Receipts from various funds, £30,921 0s. 4d.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is

the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools.

The English branch of the Church has 379 chapels and preaching stations, with 34,844 communicants.

On 18 July, 1933, the Calvinistic Methodist or Presbyterian Church of Wales Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent. By this measure the autonomy of the Church in matters spiritual and the establishment of a Properties Board have been secured.

Moderators of Synods—South Wales, Evan Evans, Aberystwyth; *North Wales,* Rev. W. M. Jones, Llansantffraid, Oswestry.

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. P. Hughes Griffiths, 42 West Heath Drive, Golder's Hill, London, N.W. 11.

Chief Secretary, Rev. D. Cunoil Davies, M.A., Bryn Elwydd, Machynlleth, North Wales.

THE INDEPENDENTS, OR CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 4,744 churches and preaching stations; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 1,862. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1924-25*, Rev. T. T. James, M.A. *Secretary*, Rev. Sidney M. Berry, D.D. *Office and Publication Department*, 22 Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. 4.

The Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, with 38 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (b. 1829, d. 1912) in July, 1865, in the East of London.

After the work had spread to many English cities under the name of the Christian Mission, it took, in 1878, its present name, and adopted a military plan of organisation, with a uniform and other distinctive features. From the early eighties it spread to many parts of the world, and at the death of its Founder was established in 59 countries. It is now (1933) established in 84 countries and colonies. Since 1890, following the publication of "In Darkest England and the Way Out," written by the first General, the Salvation Army has added Social Work of a varied and comprehensive character to the evangelistic work with which it began, and which remains the foundation and principal features of its activities.

In 1931, an Act of Parliament provided that all future Generals should be elected by the High Council of the The Salvation Army, and

Minor Religious Denominations.

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches, has about 320 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Mortimer Rowe, B.A., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2. The Brethren number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Society of Friends (Quakers) consists of 29,119 members in Great Britain, and has 395 places of worship with 54 places of worship in Ireland and 2,108 members. *Central Office (Great Britain)*, Friends House, Euston Rd., N.W. 1, (Ireland), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Churches of Christ have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,817 scholars. The Church of Christ, Scientist, has in the British Isles 250 branches of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A. (*Offices*, Donington House, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C. 2). The Moravian Church (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) has in the U.K. 41 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,345 communicants. The Catholic Apostolic Church has above 80 churches, including a fine Gothic building in Gordon Square, W.C.; the New Church (Swedenborgian), 75 societies with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. The Free Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) is the Union of two denominations, the Free Church of England founded in 1844

AND THE BAPTISTS.

THE BAPTISTS are similar to the Congregationalists in all respects but one—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1932, 4,141 chapels and 2,033 pastors. The members numbered 405,457, Sunday-school teachers 59,909, and Sunday scholars 476,844. *President of the Baptist Union, 1932-33*, Rev. R. Rowntree Clifford. *Secretary*, Rev. M. E. Aubrey. *Office*, 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

The Baptist World Alliance (founded in 1905) is a Federation of National Conventions and Unions in 70 countries. Communicant membership nearly 12,000,000. *General Sec.*, Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, M.A., D.D. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1.

The Strict and Particular Baptists have about 600 places of worship in England and Wales, and 20,000 members, with Foreign mission fields.

that the properties and assets, hitherto held by the General as Sole Trustee, should be vested in a Custodian Trustee Company.

In Dec., 1932, the number of *Officers, Cadets and Employees* was 35,000, of *Corps and Outposts*, 15,931, *Local Officers* (unpaid) 108,856. The number of countries occupied was 84, and of languages used 76. Connected with the Salvation Army are 1,582 philanthropic institutions, including 309 Industrial Homes, 93 Maternity Homes, 172 Slum Posts, 16 Prison-Gate Homes, 397 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 136 Labour Bureaux, 12 Farms, &c., 1,030 Industrial Homes and Day Schools. The total raised in the British Isles during "Self-Denial Week" in 1933 amounted to £143,970. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Edward J. Higgins (1929), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

and the Reformed Episcopal Church founded (in New York) in 1873. In England there are 50 churches. *Bishop Primus*, Rt. Rev. F. Vaughan, D.D., Emmanuel Rectory, Morecambe. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. A. V. Bland, D.D., Rydal Mount, Morecambe. The Old Roman Catholic Church: *Archbishop in Gt. Britain*, Most Rev. Bernard Mary Williams, Madam's Wood, Painswick, Stroud, Glou. The Seventh Day Adventists (*Hdqrs.*, Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts) have 75 organized churches, 39 companies, and 4,825 members in the British Isles. The Greeks (*Exarch of Western and Northern Europe*, Metropolitan of Thyateira, Archbishop Germanos, 20 Newton Rd., Bayswater, W. 2) have St. Sophia's Cathedral (Moscow Road, W. 2) and churches in Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The Russian Orthodox Church (St. Philip) is at 188, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1. The Armenians have a church in London (St. Sarkis, Iverna Gardens) and in Manchester (St. Trinity, Upper Brook Street); the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, Hull, and Canterbury. The Shah Jehan Mosque, Woking, Surrey, was built in 1890 at the cost of the Begum of Bhopal; it is the headquarters of the Muslim Mission and Literary Trust, with a resident *Imam*; there is also a mosque for Moslems in Melrose Road, Southfields, S.W. 18, with a resident *Imam*. A Buddhist mission is at 41, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

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In *England and Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 40 Archiepiscopal and 245 Episcopal Sees, with 60 Vicariates and 31 Prefectures.

The *Catholic Directory* of 1933 estimates the Catholic population of *England and Wales* (1932) at 2,444,580, *Scotland* (1929) 607,753, *Ireland* (Census figures, 1926) 3,171,677. The figures for *India* (1928) are 2,856,237, *Ceylon* (1921) 385,507, *Canada* (1921) 3,383,663, *Australian Commonwealth* (1931) 1,251,797, *New Zealand* (1931) 182,714, and *Union of South Africa* 173,956, the total for the *British Empire* being 16,328,159; and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 334,664,791.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Archbishops.
Westminster, Francis Cardinal Bourne
(translated from St. Albans 1903) 1896 568
Bishop Auxiliary, Joseph Butt
(cons. 1911)

Cardiff, Francis Mostyn..... 1895 138
Birmingham, Thomas Williams..... 1929 386
Liverpool, Richard Downey..... 1928 485

Bishops.
Brentwood, Arthur Doubleday..... 1920 117
Clifton, William Lee..... 1932 156
Hexham and Newcastle, J. Thorman..... 1925 285
Lancaster, Thomas Wulstan Pearson..... 1925 161
Leeds, J. R. Cowgill..... 1905 233
Menevia, Wales, Francis Vaughan..... 1926 140
Middlesex, Thomas Shine (cons. 1921)..... 1929 149
Northampton, Lawrence Youens..... 1933 126
Nottingham, John McNulty..... 1932 169
Plymouth, John Barrett..... 1929 139
Portsmouth, Wm. Timothy Cotter..... 1910 240
Salford, Thomas Heushaw..... 1926 410
Shrewsbury, Hugh Singleton..... 1908 128
Bp. Coadj., Ambrose Moriarty..... 1931
Southwark, Peter E. Amigo..... 1904 563
Bp. Auxil., W. Brown..... 1924

SCOTLAND.—Archbishops.
St. Andrews & Edinburgh, Joseph McDonald..... 1929 138
Glasgow, Donald Macdonald..... 1922 365
Bishops.
Aberdeen, George Bennett..... 1918 77
Argyll & Isles, Donald Martin..... 1919 27
Dunkeld, John Toner..... 1914 52
Galloway, James McCarthy..... 1914 36

BRITISH DOMINIONS.
Ireland.—Archbishops.
Armagh, Joseph MacKory (cons. 1915)..... 1928 187
Dublin, Edward Byrne..... 1920 665
Bp. Aux. Francis Joseph Wall..... 1931
Cashel, John Hartley..... 1914 131
Tuam, T. P. Gilmartin..... 1910 173

Bishops.
Achonry, Patrick Morrisroe..... 1911 52
Ardagh, James McNamee..... 1927 133
Clogher, Patrick McKenna..... 1909 119
Clonfert, John Dignan..... 1924 83
Clonwy, Robert Browne..... 1929 141
Bp. Coadj., James Roche (fr. 1931)..... 1926
Cork, Daniel Cohalan..... 1914 224
Derry, Bernard O'Kane..... 1926 116
Down & Connor, Daniel Mageean..... 1929 220
Downpatrick, Edward Mulhern..... 1916 72
Fif, Edward Dooley..... 1923 105
Ferns, William Codd..... 1918 155
Galway and Kilmore, Thomas O'Doherty (trans. 1923)..... 1919 96
Kerry, Michael O'Brien..... 1927 138
Kildare & Leighlin, Matthew Cullen..... 1927 159
Kilballe, James Naughton..... 1912 49
Kilballe, Michael Fogarty..... 1904 175
Kilmore, Patrick Finigan..... 1910 131
Limerick, David Keane..... 1924 184
Meath, Thomas Mulvaney..... 1929 190
Osnery, Patrick Collier..... 1928 134
Raphoe, William MacNeely..... 1923 95
Ross, (vacant)..... 30
Waterford & Lismore, Jeremiah Kenane..... 1933 168

Europe.—Bishops.
Malta, Maurus Caruana, Bp. Archb. 1915
Gozo, Michael Gonzi 1924
Gibraltar, Richard Fitzgerald..... 1927

America.
Dele.-Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Andrew Cassulo.
Archbishops.
Edmonton, Henry O'Leary..... 1913
Halifax, Thomas O'Donnell..... 1931
Kingston, Michael J. Spratt..... 1911
Bp. Coadj., Michael J. O'Brien..... 1913
Montreal, Paul N. Bruchesi..... 1897
Bp. Coadj., George Gauthier..... 1912
Bp. Aux., Alphonsus Deschamps..... 1925
Ottawa, Joseph William Forbes..... 1928
Port of Spain, John Pius Dowling, O.P. 1909
Quebec, Rodrigue, Cardinal Villeneuve..... 1931
Bp. Aux., Homer Plante..... 1927
Regina, J. C. McGuigan..... 1930
St. Boniface, Arthur Béliveau..... 1913
St. John's, Newfoundland, Edward Roche..... 1915
Toronto, Neil MacNeil..... 1895
Vancouver, B.C., Timothy Casey..... 1900
Bp. Coadj., William Duke..... 1928
Winnipeg, Alfred Sinnott..... 1916

Bishops.
Alexandria, Felix Couturier..... 1919
Antigonish, James Morrison..... 1912
Bahamas, Bernard Koenenhoerster..... 1932
Belize, Joseph A. Murphy..... 1924
British Guiana, George Weld, Vic. Ap. 1932
Calgary, Peter J. Monahan..... 1932
Charlottetown, Joseph O'Sullivan..... 1931
Chatham, N. B., Patrick Chasson..... 1917
Chicoutimi, Charles Lamarche..... 1928
Gaspé, Francis Ross..... 1922
Gravelbourg, Arthur Melanson..... 1932
Grouard, Joseph Guy, Vic. Ap. 1930
Gulf of St. Lawrence, J. Leventoux, Vic. Ap. 1922
Haldenbury, Louis Rhéaume..... 1923
Hamilton, Thomas McNally (trans. 1924)..... 1913
Harbour-Grace, John March..... 1906
Hudson Bay, Arsène Turquetil V. A. 1932
Jamaica, Thomas Emmet, Vic. Ap. 1930
Joliette, Joseph Papineau..... 1928
Keewatin, Ovide Charlebois..... 1910
London, John T. Kidd..... 1931
Mackenzie, Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap. 1902
Bp. Coadj., Peter Fallaize..... 1931
Mont Laurier, Joseph Eugène Limoges..... 1922
Nicolet, Joseph S. Brunault..... 1899
North Ontario, J. Hallé, Vic. Ap. 1921
Pembroke, Patrick Ryan..... 1912
Peterboro', Denis O'Connor..... 1930
Prince Albert & Saskatoon, J. Prud'homme..... 1921
Rimouski, G. Courchesne..... 1928
Roseau, James Morris..... 1922
St. George's, N.F., Henry Renouf..... 1920
St. Hyacinth, Fabius Decelles..... 1924
Bp. Aux., Desmarais..... 1931
St. John, N. Brunswick, Edward Le Blanc..... 1912
Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard..... 1904
Sherbrooke, Alphonsus Gagnon..... 1923
Three Rivers, F. X. Cloutier..... 1899
Bp. Aux., Alfred Comtois..... 1926
Valleyfield, Alfred Langlois..... 1923
Victoria, B.C., Gerald Murray..... 1930
Yukon & Pt. Rupert, Emilius Bunoz, Vic. Ap. 1917

	CONS.		CONS.
<i>Bishop for Ruthenians in Canada, Basil</i>		<i>Coinbatore, Louis Tournier</i>	1932
<i>Ladika, res. Winnipeg</i>	1929	<i>Dacca, Timothy Crowley</i>	1927
Africa.			
<i>Del.-Apostolic to S. Africa, Abp. Jordan Gijssels</i>		<i>Dinagpur, G. B. Anselmo</i>	1929
<i>Delegate-Apost. to Egypt and Arabia, Abp.</i>		<i>Galle, The Bp. of Trincomalee, A. A.</i>	1927
<i>Valerio Valeri</i>	1927	<i>Hong Kong, Henry Valtorta</i>	1926
Bishops.			
<i>Bagamoyo, Bartholomew Wilson, V. A.</i>	1924	<i>Hyderabad, Denis Vismara</i>	1909
<i>Bahr-el-Ghazal, Antony Stoppini, V. A.</i>	1917	<i>Jaffna, Alfred Guyonard</i>	1924
<i>Bangweulu, Stephen Larue, V. A.</i>	1913	<i>Kandy, Bede Beekmeyer</i>	1912
<i>Basutoland, Joseph Bothomini, V. A.</i>	1933	<i>Kottar, L. Pereira</i>	1930
<i>Benin, Coast of, Francis O'Rourke, V. A.</i>	1930	<i>Kottayam, Alexander Chulaparambil</i>	1914
<i>Bukoba, Burckart Hwilel, V. A.</i>	1929	<i>Krishnagur, Emmanuel Baro, A. A.</i>	1928
<i>Capr. of Good Hope, E., H. MacSherry, V. A.</i>	1896	<i>Kumbakonam, Peter Rayappa</i>	1931
Do.			
<i>Dar-es-Salaam, Edgar Maranta, V. A.</i>	1930	<i>Lahore, Hector Catry</i>	1928
<i>Rhore, Thomas Spreiter, Vic. Ap.</i>	1906	<i>Malacca, E. Barillon</i>	1904
<i>Gold Coast, William T. Porter, V. A.</i>	1933	<i>Mangalore, Victor R. Fernandes</i>	1931
<i>Great Namaqualand, Joseph Kleinmann</i>	1931	<i>Melapur, (vacant)</i>	1933
<i>Khartum, Hector F. Blin, V. A.</i>	1931	<i>Mysore, Maurice Bernard Despatures</i>	1922
<i>Kilima Njaro, Joseph Hyrne, V. A.</i>	1932	<i>Nagpur, (vacant)</i>	1933
<i>Kimberley, Hermann Mcysing, Vic. Ap.</i>	1925	<i>Nellur, W. Bouter</i>	1928
<i>Kisumu, Adolphe Verwimp, S. J.</i>	1931	<i>Patna, B. Sullivan</i>	1929
<i>Lower Volta, Augustus Hermann, Vic. Ap.</i>	1923	<i>Poona, H. Doering</i>	1907
<i>Marianhill, Adalbert Fleischer, V. A.</i>	1922	<i>Ranchi, L. van Hoek</i>	1921
<i>Mwanza, Antony Oomen, V. A.</i>	1929	<i>Salen, Henri Prunier</i>	1930
<i>Natal, Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.</i>	1904	<i>Trichanopoly, A. Faisander</i>	1909
<i>Nyasa, Mathurin Guillemé, Vic. Ap.</i>	1911	<i>Trichur, Francis Vazhapilly</i>	1921
<i>Nyeri, Kenya, Charles Re, V. A.</i>	1932	<i>Trincomalee, Gaston Robichez</i>	1917
<i>Orange River, J. Simon, Vic. Ap.</i>	1898	<i>Tutcorin, Francis Roche</i>	1923
<i>Bp. Coadj., Odillo Pages</i>	1928	<i>Vijayapuram, John V. Arana</i>	1931
<i>Port Louis, James Leon</i>	1925	<i>Vizagapatam, Peter Rossillon</i>	1918
<i>Port Victoria, Seychelles, Louis Guny</i>	1921	Australia.	
<i>Bp. Coadj., Aloysius Joie</i>	1933	Archbishops.	
<i>Salsburg, A. Chichester</i>	1931	<i>Adelaide, Robt. W. Spence</i>	1914
<i>Shiré, Louis Anseau, Vic. Ap.</i>	1910	<i>Brisbane, James Duhig</i>	1905
<i>Sierra Leone, Bartholomew Wilson, Vic. Ap.</i>	1933	<i>Hobart, William Hayden</i>	1930
<i>Srm. Nigeria, Ignatius Shanahan, Vic. Ap.</i>	1920	<i>Melbourne, Daniel Mannix</i>	1912
<i>Bp. Coadj., Charles Heerey</i>	1927	<i>Perth, Patrick Joseph Clune</i>	1913
<i>Suez Canal, Ange-Marie Hiral, V. A.</i>	1929	<i>Archbp. Coadj. R. Prendiville</i>	1933
<i>Tabora, Joseph Trudel, V. A.</i>	1933	<i>Sydney, Michael Kelly</i>	1901
<i>Tanganyika, Joseph Birraux, Vic. Ap.</i>	1920	<i>Archbp. Coadj., Michael Sheehan</i>	1922
<i>Transvaal, David O'Leary, V. A.</i>	1925	Bishops.	
<i>Uganda, Henry Streicher, V. A.</i>	1927	<i>Armidale, John Coleman</i>	1929
<i>Upper Nile, John W. Campling, V. A.</i>	1925	<i>Ballarat, Daniel Foley</i>	1916
<i>Western Nigeria, (vacant)</i>	1933	<i>Bathurst, John Norton</i>	1926
<i>Windhoek, Joseph Gotthard, V. A.</i>	1926	<i>Central Oceania, Joseph Loerke, Vic. Ap.</i>	1931
<i>Zanzibar, John Hefferman, V. A.</i>	1932	<i>Cooktown, John Heavey</i>	1914
Asia.			
<i>Delegate-Apostolic to India, Abp. Leo Kierkels.</i>		<i>Eastern New Guinea, Francis Wolf, Vic. Ap.</i>	1914
Patriarch.			
<i>Jerusalem, Louis Barlassina</i>	1918	<i>Fiji, Charles Nicolas, Vic. Ap.</i>	1918
<i>Bp. Auxil., Francis Kellinger</i>	1929	<i>Geraldton, J. P. O'Collins</i>	1930
Archbishops.			
<i>Agra, Angelo Bernacchini</i>	1918	<i>Gilbert Islands, Joseph Bach, Vic. Ap.</i>	1927
<i>Coadj. E. L. Vanni</i>	1916	<i>Goulburn, John Barry</i>	1924
<i>Bombay, Joachim Lima</i>	1928	<i>Kimberley, Otto Raible, Adm. Ap.</i>	1929
<i>Calcutta, Ferdinand Pélrier</i>	1922	<i>Lismore, John Carroll</i>	1910
<i>Colombo, Pierre Marqu</i>	1930	<i>Bp. Coadj., Patrick Farrelly</i>	1931
<i>Cyprus, Paul Aonad</i>	1911	<i>Maitland, Edmund J. Gleeson</i>	1929
<i>Brucklarm, Augustine Kandathil</i>	1922	<i>North Solomon Islands, T. J. Wade, Vic. Ap.</i>	1930
<i>Madras, Eugene Médérlet</i>	1928	<i>Papua, A. G. de Boismont, Vic. Ap.</i>	1899
<i>Stida, Anselm John Kenealy</i>	1912	<i>Rabat, Gerard Vesters, Vic. Ap.</i>	1923
<i>Verapoly, Angelo Perez</i>	1915	<i>Port Augusta, Andrew Killian</i>	1924
Bishops.			
<i>Ajmer, Maturin Le Ruyet</i>	1931	<i>Rockhampton, Ronald Hayes</i>	1922
<i>Allahabad, Joseph Poil.</i>	1915	<i>Sale, Richard Ryan</i>	1923
<i>Arabia (Aden), A. da Treppo, Adm. Ap.</i>	1916	<i>Sandhurst, John MacCarthy</i>	1917
<i>Burma, North, Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A.</i>	1906	<i>South Solomon Islands, Aloysius Raucaz</i>	1920
<i>Burma, South, Frederick Provost</i>	1931	<i>Toowoomba, James Byrne</i>	1929
<i>Calicut, Paul Perini</i>	1920	<i>Townsville, Terence McGuire</i>	1930
<i>Changanacherry, James Kallacherry</i>	1927	<i>Wagga-Wagga, Joseph Dwyer</i>	1918
<i>Chittagong, A. M. Lepailleur</i>	1927	<i>Wilcannia Forbes, Thomas Martin Fox</i>	1931

New Zealand.—Archbishop.

Wellington, Francis Redwood

Archbishop Coadj., Thomas O'Shea

Bishops.

Auckland, James Lison

Christchurch, Matthew Joseph Brodie

Dunedin, James Whyte

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1924.

Cathedrals, Churches, &c.

ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

<i>See.</i>	<i>Period and total length (in feet)</i>	
Bath & Wells (Wells).—12th-14th Cent.	383	
Birmingham.—18th Cent. (Archer)		
Bradford.—15th Cent.		
Bristol.—14th Cent. (Nave 19th Cent.) ..	300	
Canterbury.—11th-16th Cent.	517	
Carlisle.—12th-14th Cent.	204	
Chelmsford.—15th Cent.		
Chester.—12th Cent.	345	
Chichester.—11th-12th Cent.	376	
Coventry.—14th Cent.		
Durham.—11th-12th Cent.	470	
Ely.—11th-12th Cent.	521	
Exeter.—12th-14th Cent.	383	
Gloucester.—11th Cent.	480	
Guildford (Holy Trinity)		
Hereford.—12th Cent.	342	
Leicester (St. Martin's)		
Lichfield.—12th-14th Cent. (Three spires). ..	371	
Lincoln.—11th-12th Cent. (Central tower 271 feet).	481	
Liverpool.—16th Cent. Largest in England (when completed)	611	
London.—St. Paul's Cathedral, 17th Cent.	479	
Manchester.—15th Cent.		
Newcastle.—15th Cent. (Spire 195 feet)		
Norwich.—11th-12th Cent.	390	
Oxford.—Christ Church, 12th Cent.	179	
Peterborough.—12th Cent.	426	
Portsmouth.—(St. Thomas of Canterbury) 12th Cent.		
Ripon Minster.—12th-13th Cent.	270	
Rochester.—11th-14th Cent.	306	
St. Albans.—12th-14th Cent.	581	
St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich (Bury St. Edmunds).—15th Cent.		
Salisbury.—13th Cent. (Spire 404 feet).	449	
Sheffield.—14th-15th Cent.		
Sodor & Man.—(Pro-Cathedral Chapel, St. Nicholas, Bishopscourt, I. of Man).		
Southwark.—13th Cent.		
Southwell Minster.—12th-13th Cent.		
Truro.—15th Cent.	275	
Wakefield.—15th Cent.		
Winchester.—11th-15th Cent.	526	
Worcester.—11th-13th Cent.	400	
York Minster.—11th-13th Cent.	486	

WELSH CATHEDRALS.

<i>See.</i>	<i>Period and total length (in feet)</i>
Bangor.—15th-16th Cent.	
Llandaff.—12th Cent.	
Monmouth.—Pro-Cathedral, St. Woollos, Newport, 13th Cent.	
St. Asaph.—12th Cent.	
St. David's.—12th-14th Cent.	
Swansea & Brecon.—(Brecon.) 12th-13th C.	

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C. 4. (1675-1710) cost £747,666. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 228 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower, weighs 27 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6d.; golden gallery, 2s.; crypt, 6d.; ball, 2s.; total, 3s. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *2.15, and 4. Weekdays at 8, *10, 1.15, 4. (*Services are choral). To the S. are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, S.W. 1 (built A.D. 1060-1760).—Open on week-days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6d., except on Mondays (open free); wax effigies, 6d. Norman undercroft, 3d. Transepts open on Sundays for service only, and Nave only on certain services. Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.30. Evening Prayer at 3. Sermon at 6.30. Daily: Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.30; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I., Edward III., Henry V., Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" and the Warrior's Chapel at the W. end of Nave (1900), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I. in 1297. The Chapel of the Pyx is open on Tuesday and Saturday.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E. 1.—Mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 7.30, 8, and 11 a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chancer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been restored; the tomb of Bishop Andrews (died 1655) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir), restored 1930, is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner); and is still used for this purpose.

ALL HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C. 3.—15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass effigies; Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons; crypt of earlier church.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W. 1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music.

BOW CHURCH (ST. MARY-LE-BOW), Cheapside, E.C. 2. Rebuilt by Wren with beautiful steeple (222 ft.). 11th century crypt and church open daily (except M.) 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Since 17th century, anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a "Cockney." The 11th century church was built on stone arches or "bows."

CHRIST CHURCH, GREYFRIARS, E.C. 1.—Rebuilt by Wren. The organ (repaired 1921) is by Renatus Harris, and the marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Until removal to Horsham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), the site of which is now occupied by the G.P.O., attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Greclaus." Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21). "Spital Sermon" is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

GEORGE'S CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park, S.W. 1).—Chapel redecorated in 1878. Open to visitors on week days, 10 to 1 and 2 to 4 (Mondays and Saturdays, 10 to 12). Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R. M. Chapel, Wellington Barracks);

Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Evening service at 6.30 p.m. (no tickets required for these services).

HOLY TRINITY, Minorities, Aldgate, E. 1.—(Dis-mantled and now a Sunday school). Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges.

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1 (now replaced by St. Marylebone Church).—In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

ST. ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. 1.—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music; organ by Willis. Vicar, Rev. R.S. Eves. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 10; solemn, with sermon at 11; matins, 10.30; baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3; evensong at 6.30; frequent mission services. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—An early 17th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST. ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. 1.—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C. 1, the oldest parish church in London (A.D. 1123).—Rector, Rev. Canon E. S. Savage, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893. Crypt, Lady Chapel and Cloisters opened 1905-1908. Open daily (Sundays 3 to 5, and for services 8.30 to 11.0; 6.30).

ST. BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1573-1652, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St. Benet is the Metropolitan Welsh Church.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Winkyn de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand W.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I., see p. 185) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons," and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

ST. DUNSTON IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, 1817-1821; contains many monuments.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re-opened 1919, after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2 (14th and 15th century) with two "Hudson" windows.—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors

took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W. 1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).

ST. GEORGE'S, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497-1569) and Edward Cocker (1632-1673), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetick." (The expression "according to Cocker" refers to this book.)

ST. GILES'S, Cripplegate, E.C. 2 (14th century).—Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1922.

ST. JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St. James's.

ST. JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt).

ST. KATHERINE CREEK, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a cathedra wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1630).

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488-1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564-1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551-1557).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas.

ST. MARGARET PATTERNS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARTIN IN THE FIELDS, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—Built by James Gibbs (1721-6) in place of earlier church on same site. In register of burials are the names of Nell Gwynne (1687), Faquhar the dramatist (1707), and Roubillac the sculptor (1709). A bust of James Gibbs by Ryshrak is in the church.

ST. MARY, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith, "drowned off Staten Island in 1782." John Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church.

ST. MARY WOOLNETH (above the City and South London Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith, contains a memorial to Sir Wm. Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, who died in London in 1698.

ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), the former church contained the tomb of "Dick Whittington" and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST. OLAVE, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Watts, "President of the Council of New York"; also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec. 16, 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (g.v.) attend service here.

ST. PAUL'S, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor); Ellen Terry memorial.

ST. PETER'S, Kenilworth, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C. 1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (see footnote, col. 2). The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governor of Virginia and Admiral of New England," who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocahontas. (Princess Pocahontas is buried in Gravesend).

ST. STEPHEN'S, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.—The Rev. John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year was vicar of this church from 1644 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C. 2 (re-built about 1809, on site of 13th century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Withers, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving.

ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S.) wall *London Stone* (mentioned in King Henry VI., Pt. II.), the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles were measured.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH, south side of Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—The largest of the five remaining round churches in England, the other four being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow. The Norman church, restored 1840-1845, is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m.

to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.: Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. Spencer Cecil Carpenter, B.D.

WREN'S CHURCHES.—Many of the "Churches in the City of London" were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2-6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren at a total cost of £263,766 10s. 4½d., the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,400 6s. 8½d. (£7,300 8s. 7½d. for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast-Poster (£1,853 15s. 6d.).

Church of Scotland.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. Moffett, B.A., 2, Tavistock Street, W.C. 2.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 11 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D., and Rev. Ian R. Gillan.

Congregational.

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH, 364 Brixton Road, S.W. 9.—Sundays, 11 and 6.45.—Rev. Edgar A. Willis, B.Sc.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 4.—Sundays, 11 and 7.—Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British Lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower was partially defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11 and 7.

FELLOWSHIP GUILD SERVICES, instituted by Miss Maude Boyden, C.H., D.D., and Dr. Percy Dearmer at Kensington Town Hall in March, 1920, and removed in June, 1921, to Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sundays, Music and address, 3.30, and service and sermon, 6.30.

HARCOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 1.—Founded about 1648 at Pancras, Soper Lane, from there to Redcross Street, and to Hare Court, Aldersgate, in 1691, and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died in the House of a Deacon of Harecourt. Sundays, 11 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 8.0 p.m.

THE KING'S WRIGH HOUSE, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Sundays, H.C., 9 and 10; 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs. 7.30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, New Kent Road, S.E. 2.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1826.—Sunday Services at 11 and 6.45; Tuesdays at 8. The Church, with the Memorial Chapel, may be seen at any time.

• The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are:—All Hallows, Backing-by-the-Tower; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Katherine Cree; and St. Olave, Hart Street. Of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows, Staining, only the tower; St. Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire, but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wed., 8 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. J. Westbury Jones, M.A., D.D. (*pro tempore*).

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—Sundays, 11 and 7. *Minister*, Rev. Hubert L. Simpson, M.A., D.D.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., in 1795. Institutional Church founded by Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P., in 1902. *Superintendent Minister*, Rev. A. D. Belden, B.D. *Hon. Sec.*, Wm. Oliver. (Sunday Services, 11 and 7. Men's Meeting, 3.15. Thursday Service, 7.45 p.m. Institute and Clubs for young people open daily.

Methodist.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C. 1. "The Cathedral of Wesleyan Methodism." Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum (*see p. 311*). *Minister*, Rev. George H. McNeal, M.A., 49 City Road, E.C. 1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1583), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1808), and Susannah Wesley (1748). To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. *Sunday Preacher*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7. *Preacher*, Rev. Ira G. Goldhawk.

Baptist.

BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHURCH, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—Sundays, 11 and 7; Thursdays, 8 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. F. Towseley Lord, D.D.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. 11 (C. H. Spurgeon's, 1861-1892).—Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursdays, 7.30. *Pastor*, Rev. H. Tydeman Chilvers.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capital High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*: Low Masses (First Fridays, 6), 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capital High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds (of the following day), 6; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capital High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and

Manning buried in crypt. Shrine of Blessed John Southworth in the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs. The Great Arch over the High Altar and the whole of the Tympanum beneath it have lately been covered with a rich mosaic showing Christ in Glory, with groups of the XII Apostles. This is probably the largest mosaic in the country. Campanile open to public by new electric lift, admission 12.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." *Sundays*: Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon); High Mass, 10.30; Italian Sermon and Benediction, 4.30; Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.10. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30-11 and 2.30-9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 10.45; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). *Holidays*: High Mass, 10.45; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30. Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, May 26, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

Dutch Reformed.

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch; contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—*First Church of Christ, Scientist* (Sloane Terrace, S.W. 1); *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8); *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. 1); *Fourth* (34 Woburn Place, Russell Sq., W.C. 1); *Fifth* (58, Crouch Hill, N. 4); *Sixth* (Gwendolen Avenue, Putney, S.W. 15); *Seventh* (Wright's Lane, Kensington, W. 8); *Eighth* (no. Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W. 2); *Ninth* (Marshall Street, Westminster, S.W. 1); *Tenth* (Bennett Park Hall, Blackheath, S.E. 3); *Eleventh* (Nutford Place, Bryanston Square, W. 1); *Twelfth* (Ullawater Road, West Norwood, S.E. 27); *Thirteenth* (49 Sussex Place, South Kensington, S.W. 7).

The Chief Rabbi.

The Jews.—Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 300 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. Chief Rabbi's Office, 4, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C. 3. Their number in the British Empire totals 550,000, and throughout the world is computed at 15,000,000.

Jewish Synagogues.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C. 3.—Founded during Commonwealth; present building erected in 1701. The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St. James's Place, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C. 3.—Founded in 1698 (present building 1790).

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street, W. 1.

Educational Statistics.

I.—ELEMENTARY.

Statutes require parents in *England and Wales* to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age; in *Scotland*, to provide efficient education up to 15 years; in *Ireland*, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In *England and Wales* (1931) there were 20,907 public elementary schools with accommodation for 7,171,774 pupils, and average attendance of 4,935,737. In addition, there were 131 special schools for blind and deaf children, with accommodation for 9,443, and 476 for defective and epileptic children, with accommodation for 43,343. There were (1931) 35,059 certificated college-trained men teachers and 67,459 women, 5,143 certificated not college-trained men teachers and 18,730 women, and 1,896 uncertificated men and 28,774 uncertificated women.

In *Scotland* (1931) there were 2,924 primary schools with accommodation for 867,506, and average attendance of 594,066. There were (1931) 4,085 certificated men teachers and 15,341 women teachers, and 28 provisionally certificated women.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, &c.—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, &c., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child-welfare generally.

II.—EDUCATION BEYOND ELEMENTARY.

Secondary.

The aims, methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, &c., employments.

In *England and Wales* (1931) the number of Secondary schools recognised for grant was 1,367, with 10,925 full-time men and 10,769 full-time women teachers. The Authorities aim at securing graduate teachers as far as possible. The full-time pupils numbered 56,279 boys and 54,264 girls under 12; 121,263 boys and 120,790 girls between 12 and 16; 23,522 boys and 20,840 girls over 16—a total of 221,064 boys and 195,900 girls. Of these about one-fourth come up from elementary schools with "free places," others with scholarships. Nine-tenths of these schools receive State grants, and nearly one-third are controlled by Local Authorities. Fees are charged to most of the pupils. Of these "efficient" schools about 40 per cent. receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas. Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The system in *Wales* is much the same as in *England*, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are called "intermediate" in many cases. In *Wales* there is a Central Welsh Board.

In *Scotland* there are Preparatory and Secondary Departments under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as the Elementary schools. In 1931 there were 207 Preparatory Departments with 75,796 children on the Register and average attendances of 67,020, and 251 Secondary Departments with 78,232 children on the Register and average attendances of 75,623. The Authorities aim at securing honours graduates as far as possible on the teaching staff, and all teachers are certificated.

Technical.

Technical Education in *England and Wales* is provided in Evening and similar schools and in Day Technical Classes and Technical Institution Courses (mostly controlled by Local Authorities). State grants are paid on the number of students, of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses, Tutorial Classes, and also Schools of Art, Branch Schools of Art, and Art Classes. In *Scotland* Technical Education is provided in like manner.

Training.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Progress is being made towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose; and in *Scotland* all candidates for employment as teachers must undertake a course of training of at least one year in teaching.

Universities.

Many of these institutions now receive annual State grants, mainly in the form of "block" grants paid by the Treasury on the advice of the University Grants Committee. Substantial grants are also received from local Education Authorities in *England and Wales*. State grants to Irish institutions were transferred from the Treasury to the Irish Governments as from April, 1922.

In 1930-31 the Professors and Undergraduates were approximately as under:—

Universities	Professors, &c.	Under- graduates.
England (11)	3,900	34,960
Wales (1)	375	3,070
Scotland (4)	939	11,650
Total (16)	5,214	49,680

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1933-34.

The combined total of expenditure of Local Education Authorities from the Exchequer and from the rates in 1933-34 is estimated at £81,840,000, as against £82,890,000 in 1932-33. The net expenditure falling on the Rates was estimated at £39,627,000, as against £40,216,000 in 1932-33. The grants payable by the Exchequer to Local Education Authorities are estimated at £37,964,000, as against £38,755,000 in 1932-33.

The assumed cost per child for Elementary Education in 1933-34 is estimated at £12s. 8d., as against £12s. 12d. in 1932-33. The average attendance estimated for 1933-34 is 4,930,000, as against an estimate of 4,960,000 for 1932-33. The grants to Universities and Colleges is £1,830,000, as against £1,680,000 in 1932-33.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1934.

FULL TERM.

Hilary, or Lent, Jan. 24 to March 20.

Trinity, April 25 to June 16.

Michaelmas, Oct. 24 to Dec. 8.

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE,
Trinity Term, 1933, 4,805.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

	Elect.
Chancellor, (vacant)	
High Steward, Lord Sankey of Moreton, G.B.E., B.C.L., M.A., Hon. D.C.L., <i>Jesus</i> ...	1930
Vice-Chancellor, Rev. F. J. Lys, M.A., Provost of Worcester	1932
Proctors, H. G. Hanbury, B.C.L., M.A., Lincoln; I. Deane Jones, M.A., Merton...	1933
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., <i>Hertford</i> ; Sir C. W. C. Oman, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1924
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, A. E. W. Hazel, K.C., B.C.L., M.A., Principal of <i>Jesus</i>	1925
Public Orator, C. Bailey, M.A., <i>Balliol</i>	1932
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Bt., D.M., Ch. Ch.	1929
Bodleian's Librarian, H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt., <i>All Souls</i>	1931
Sub-Librarians, S. Gibson, M.A., <i>St. Cath.</i> , 1932; E. Lobel, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1929
Keeper of Archives, S. Gibson, M.A., <i>St. Cath.</i>	1927
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, E. T. Leeds, M.A., B.N.C.	1928
Curator of the Lewis Evans' Collection, R. T. Gunther, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1924
Keeper of Art Galleries, K. McK. Clark, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1931
Registrar of the University, Douglas Veale, M.A., <i>Corpus</i>	1930
Assistant Registrar, S. Caldwell, M.A., <i>Wadham</i>	1925
Secretary of Faculties, H. M. Margoliouth, M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1925
Radclyffe Observer, H. Knox-Shaw, D.Sc., <i>Trin.</i>	1924
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, Sir A. C. McWaters, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1932
Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, J. F. Stenning, M.A., <i>Warden of Wadham</i>	1928
Acting Curator of Schools, L. H. Dudley Buxton, M.A., D.Sc., <i>Exeter</i>	1931
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, J. C. B. Gamlen, M.A., <i>Balliol</i>	1929
Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A., Ch. Ch., 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1908
University Counsel, W. A. Groene, K.C., M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1927
Solicitor, J. C. B. Gamlen, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> ...	1929
Summoner of Preachers, H. M. Lodge, Hon. M.A.	1919
Clerk of the Schools, G. H. White	1929
Secretary to Delegates of— Examination of Schools, C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., <i>Worcester</i>	
Extra-Mural Studies, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1919
Local Exams., W. C. Burnet, M.A., <i>Worcester</i>	
University Museum, S. G. P. Plant, D.Phil., <i>Magdalen</i>	
University Press, R. W. Chapman, M.A., Hon. D.Litt., <i>Magdalen</i>	

Secretary of—

Committee for Appointments, C. E. D.

Peters, M.A., *Corpus*, and E. A. Gres-
well, M.A., *Hertford*.

Adviser to Overseas Students, H. S.

Williamson, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*The Rhodes Trustees, C. K. Allen, D.C.L., *Univ.*

The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund,

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London, S.W. 1.

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UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

Elect.

<i>American History</i> (Harnsworth), R. McN. McElroy, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1925
<i>Anatomy</i> (Lee's), A. Thomson, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1893
<i>Anglo-Saxon</i> , J. R. R. Tolkien, M.A., <i>Pembroke</i>	1925
<i>Arabic</i> (Laudian), D. S. Margoliouth, D. Litt., <i>New Coll.</i>	1889
<i>Archæology</i> (Lincoln), J. D. Beazley, M.A., <i>Lin.</i>	1925
<i>Assyriology</i> , S. Langdon, M.A., <i>Jesus</i>	1912
<i>Astronomy</i> (Savilian), H. H. Plaskett, M.A., <i>New Coll.</i>	1932
<i>Biochemistry</i> , R. A. Peters, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1923
<i>Botany</i> (Sherard), A. G. Tansley, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1927
<i>Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit.</i> R. M. Dawkins, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1920
<i>Celtic</i> , John Fraser, M.A., <i>Jesus</i>	1921
<i>Chemistry</i> (Lee's), F. Soddy, M.A., <i>Exeter</i> ...	1919
<i>Chemistry</i> (Waynflete), R. Robinson, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1929
<i>Chinese</i> , W. E. Soothill, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1920
<i>Civil Law</i> (Regius), F. de Zulueta, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1919
<i>Colonial History</i> (Beit), R. Coupland, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1920
<i>Comparative Anatomy</i> (Linacre), E. S. Good- rich, D.Sc., <i>Merton</i>	1921
<i>Comparative Philology</i> , G. E. K. Braun- holtz, M.A., <i>Worcester</i>	1925
<i>Divinity</i> (Regius), Henry Leighton Goudge, D.D., Ch. Ch.	1923
<i>Divinity</i> (Margaret), N. P. Williams, D.D., Ch. Ch.	1927
<i>Ecclesiastical History</i> (Regius), E. W. Watson, D.D., Ch. Ch.	1908
<i>Economic History</i> (Chichele), G. N. Clark, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1931
<i>Engineering Science</i> , R. V. Southwell, M.A., B.N.C.	1929
<i>English Language and Literature</i> , H. C. K. Wyld, B.Litt., M.A., <i>Merton</i>	1920
<i>English Literature</i> , D. Nichol Smith, M.A., <i>Merton</i>	1929
<i>Exegesis</i> (Ireland), (vacant)	
<i>Experimental Philosophy</i> (Lee's), F. A. Lindemann, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1919
<i>Fine Art</i> (Slade), H. S. Goodhart-Rendel	1933
<i>Forestry</i> , R. S. Troup, D.Sc., <i>St John's</i>	1920

	Elect.	Oxford Colleges.	Elect.
<i>French (Foch), G. Rudler, M.A., All Souls</i>	1919	(With date of foundation.)	
<i>Geography, K. Mason, M.A., Hertford</i>	1928	<i>All Souls (1437), W. G. S. Adams, M.A., Warden.</i>	
<i>Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., Univ.</i>	1897	<i>Balliol (1262), A. D. Lindsay, M.A., Master.</i>	
<i>Geometry (Savilian), E. C. Titchmarsh, M.A., New Coll.</i>	1931	<i>B.N.C. (1509), C. H. Sampson, M.A., Principal.</i>	
<i>German Language and Literature, H. G. Fiedler, M.V.O., M.A., Queen's</i>	1907	<i>Ch. Ch. (1532), H. J. White, D.D., Dean.</i>	
<i>Greek (Regius), G. G. A. Murray, D.Litt., Ch. Ch.</i>	1908	<i>Corpus Christi (1546), Sir R. W. Livingstone, M.A., President.</i>	
<i>Hebrew (Regius), G. A. Cooke, D.D., Ch. Ch.</i>	1914	<i>Exeter (1314), R. R. Marett, D.Sc., Rector.</i>	
<i>History, Ancient (Camden), J. G. C. Anderson, M.A., B.N.C.</i>	1927	<i>Hertford (1874), C. R. M. F. Cruttwell, M.A., Prin.</i>	
<i>History, Ancient (Wykeham), J. L. Myres, M.A., New Coll.</i>		<i>Jesus (1571), A. E. W. Hazel, K.C., B.C.L., M.A., Principal.</i>	
<i>International Law (Chichele), J. L. Brierly, D.C.L., All Souls.</i>	1910	<i>Lincoln (1427), J. A. R. Munro, M.A., Rector.</i>	
<i>International Relations (Montague Burton), A. E. Zimmern, M.A., New Coll.</i>	1922	<i>Magdalen (1458), G. S. Gordon, M.A., President.</i>	
<i>Interpretation of Holy Scripture, D. C. Simpson, D.D., Oriel.</i>	1930	<i>Merton (1264), T. Bowman, M.A., Warden.</i>	
<i>Italian (Serena), C. Poligno, M.A., Magd.</i>	1925	<i>New Coll. (1379), Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., Warden.</i>	
<i>Jurisprudence, A. L. Goodhart, D.C.L., Univ.</i>	1919	<i>Oriel (1326), W. D. Ross, M.A., Provost.</i>	
<i>Latin (Corpus), A. C. Clark, M.A., Corpus Law (Vinetian), Sir W. S. Holdsworth, K.C., D.C.L., All Souls</i>	1931	<i>Peinbrooke (1624), F. H. Dudden, D.D., Master.</i>	
<i>Logic (Wykeham), H. H. Joachim, M.A., New Coll.</i>	1922	<i>Queen's (1340), B. H. Streeter, M.A., Provost.</i>	
<i>Mathematics (Rouse Ball), E. A. Milne, M.A., Wadham</i>	1919	<i>St John's (1555) (vacant), President.</i>	
<i>Medicine (Regius), Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Bt., K.C.V.O., D.M., Ch. Ch.</i>	1928	<i>Trinity (1554), H. E. D. Blackston, D.D., Pres.</i>	
<i>Metaphysical Philosophy (Waynflete), J. A. Smith, M.A., Magd.</i>	1927	<i>Unversity (1249), Sir M. E. Sadler, M.A., K.C.S.L., Master.</i>	
<i>Military History (Chichele), Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Swinton, K.B.E., O.B., D.S.O., M.A., All Souls</i>	1910	<i>Wadham (1612), J. F. Stenning, M.A., Warden.</i>	
<i>Mineralogy, H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., Magd.</i>	1925	<i>Worcester (1714), F. J. Lys, M.A., Provost.</i>	
<i>Modern History (Chichele), Sir C. W. C. Oman, K.B.E., M.A., Hon. D.C.L., All Souls</i>	1909	<i>St Edm. Hall (1269), A. R. Emden, M.A., Prin.</i>	
<i>Modern History (Regius), F. M. Powicke, M.A., Oriel</i>	1905	<i>Keble (1870), B. J. Kidd, D.D., Warden.</i>	
<i>Moral Philosophy (White), H. A. Prichard, M.A., Corpus</i>	1928	<i>St. Catherine's Society (1868), V. J. K. Brook, M.A., Canon.</i>	
<i>Music, Sir Hugh P. Allen, K.C.V.O., D.Mus., New Coll.</i>	1928	<i>Campion Hall, M. C. D'Arcy, M.A., Master.</i>	
<i>Natural Philosophy (Sedgwick), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., Queen's</i>	1899	<i>S. Benet's Hall, P. J. McCann, M.A., Master.</i>	
<i>Papyrology, A. S. Hunt, D.Litt., Queen's</i>	1913	<i>St. Peter's Hall (1229), C. M. Chavasse, M.A., Master.</i>	
<i>Pastoral Theology (Regius), K. E. Kirk, D.D., Trin.</i>	1933	Societies of Women Students.	
<i>Pathology, G. Dreyer, M.A., Lanc.</i>	1907	LADY MARGARET HALL (1878).	
<i>Pharmacology, J. A. Gunn, M.A., Balliol</i>	1912	<i>Principal, Miss Lynda Grier, M.A.</i>	
<i>Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Oriel), L. W. Grensted, D.D., Oriel</i>	1928	<i>Vice-Principal, Miss E. Jamison, M.A.</i>	
<i>Physica (Wykeham), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., New Coll.</i>	1918	<i>Librarian and Secretary, Miss Anson, M.A.</i>	
<i>Physiology (Waynflete), Sir C. S. Sherrington, O.M., G.B.E., Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S., Magd.</i>	1899	<i>Bursar, Miss Harbottle.</i>	
<i>Poetry (vacant)</i>	1899	SOMERVILLE COLLEGE (1879).	
<i>Political Economy, D. H. Macgregor, M.A., All Souls</i>	1913	<i>Principal, Miss H. Darbishire, M.A.</i>	
<i>Political Theory and Institutions, Sir James A. Salter, K.C.B.</i>	1933	<i>Vice-Principal, Miss M. K. Pope, M.A.</i>	
<i>Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), A. L. Dixon, M.A., Magd.</i>	1907	<i>Secretary and Treasurer, Miss A. Beauchamp, Bursar, Miss M. B. Stonedale. (O.B.E.)</i>	
<i>Roman-Dutch Law (Rhodes), R. W. Lee, D.C.L., All Souls</i>	1912	<i>Dean, Miss V. Farnell, M.A.</i>	
<i>Romance Languages, A. Ewert, M.A., Trin.</i>	1930	<i>Librarian, Miss E. Evans, B. Litt., M.A.</i>	
<i>Rural Economy (Sibthorpe), J. A. S. Watson, M.A., St. John's</i>	1900	ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE (1886).	
<i>Sanskrit (Boden), F. W. Thomas, C.I.E., M.A., Balliol</i>	1913	<i>Principal, Miss Barbara Elizabeth Gwyer, M.A.</i>	
<i>Spanish (King Alfonso XIII), W. J. Entwistle, M.A., Exeter</i>	1921	<i>Librarian, Miss R. M. Hamilton-Thompson, M.A.</i>	
<i>Zoology, G. D. H. Carpenter, D.M.</i>	1933	<i>Bursar, Miss G. Thornycroft, B.A.</i>	
		ST. HILDA'S COLLEGE (1893).	
		<i>Principal, Miss J. de L. Maun, M.A.</i>	
		<i>Vice-Principal, Miss A. M. Sandys, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.</i>	
		<i>Bursar, Miss V. L. Winslow.</i>	
		<i>Secretary, Miss J. C. Thornton, M.A.</i>	
		SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME-STUDENTS (1879).	
		(1 Jowett Walk, Oxford.)	
		<i>Principal, Miss Grace E. Hadow, M.A.</i>	
		<i>Vice-Principal, Miss R. F. Butler, M.A.</i>	
		<i>Treasurer, Mrs. M. H. Prichard, M.A.</i>	
		<i>Secretary, Miss E. M. Moore, M.A.</i>	

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1934.

FULL TERM.

Lent Jan. 15 to Mar. 25.

Easter Apr. 18 to June 9.

Michaelmas .. Oct. 9 to Dec. 7.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE,

(Oct. 1932, 5,704.)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.A., M.P., Hon. LL.D., Trin.	1930
Vice-Chancellor, J. F. Cameron, M.A., Master of Caius	1933
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Hon. LL.D., Trin.	1903
Deputy High Steward, The Lord Hanworth, M.A., Trin.	1926
Representatives in Parliament, Sir J. J. Withers, M.A., Hon. LL.D., Cath. & King's; G. H. A. Wilson, M.A., Cla.	1929
Commissary, Hon. Mr. Justice Macnaghten, K.B.E., M.A., Trin.	1926
Orator, T. R. Glover, M.A., St. John's	1920
Registrar, E. Harrison, M.A., Trin.	1926
Assistant Registrars, R. E. Pricestley, M.A., Cla., 1924; H. Claye, M.A., Cai.	1927
Librarian, A. F. Schofield, M.A., King's	1923
Sec. to the Library, H. C. Stanford, M.A., Joh.	1927
Treasurer, T. Knox-Shaw, M.A., Sid. Sus.	1920
Assistant Treasurer, C. R. Macdonald, M.A., Cai.	1933
Esquire Bedells, R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., Pet.; C. P. Sumner, M.A., Cai.	1922
Præctors, A. J. Berry, M.A., Dunc. ; Y. E. F. Scott, M.A., Magd.	1933
Organist, B. Ord, M.A., Mus. B. (King's)	1933
Director of the Observatory, Professor Sir A. S. Eddington, M.A., Trin.	1927
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Neutral Observer, Professor F. J. M. Stratton, M.A., Cai.	1927
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. Forster-Cooper, M.A., Trin. H.	1927
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A., Hon. Litt.D., Dunc.	1927
Strickland Curator, F. R. Parrington, M.A., Sid. Sus.	1927
Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, L. C. G. Clarke, M.A., Trin. H.	1927
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archaeology, Prof. A. B. Cook, Litt.D., Queens'	1927
Director of the Botanic Garden, H. Gilbert-Carter, M.A., Trin.	1927
Librarian of Squire Law Library, T. E. Lewis, Ph.D., Trin. H.	1927
Representative on General Medical Council, Prof. W. L. Brown, M.D., Corp.	1927
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, Prof. F. C. Bartlett, M.A., St. John's	1927

SECRETARY TO

Local Examinations Syndicate, W. N. Williams, M.A., Sec., Syndicate Buildings.	
Board of Extra-mural Studies, G. F. Hickson, M.A., Cla. Stuart House.	
Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, T. G. Bedford, M.A., Sid. Sus., 6a Sidney Street.	
Appointments Board, O. V. Guy, M.A., Jes., University Offices.	
University Press, S. C. Roberts, M.A., Pemb.	

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

(Secretary, The Registrar.)

Ex-officio Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.	
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Heads of Colleges, The Master of Gonville and Caius; The Master of Corpus Christi; The Master of Clare; The Master of Sidney Sussex. Professors, Dr. H. R. Dean; Professor F. L. Engledow; Professor F. E. Adcock; Dr. A. D. McNair.

Other Members of the Regent House, H. McL. Innes, M.A. (Trin.); S. W. Gwyse, M.A. (Chr.); F. R. Salter, M.A. (Magd.); H. Thirkill, M.A. (Cla.); Dr. T. S. Hele; D. A. Winstanley, M.A. (Trin.); G. G. Morris, M.A. (Corp.).

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

Aeronautical Engineering (Francis Mond), Elect. B. M. Jones, M.A., F.R.S.	1919
Agriculture (Drapers), F. L. Engledow, M.A., Joh.	1930
Anatomy, J. T. Wilson, M.A., Joh.	1920
Ancient History, F. E. Adcock, M.A. (King's)	1925
Ancient Philosophy (Laurence), F. M. Cornford, M.A., Trin.	1931
Anglo-Saxon (Erlington and Bosworth), H. M. Chadwick, M.A., Clare.	1912
Animal Pathology, J. B. Buxton, M.A.	1923
Arabic (Sir T. Adams's), C. A. Storey, M.A., Trin.	1933
Arabic (Lord Almoner's), A. A. Bevan, M.A., Trin.	1893
Archæology (Dianey), E. H. Minns, Litt.D., Pemb.	1927
Astronomy and Geonasty (Lowndean), H. F. Baker, Sc.D., Joh.	1914
Astronomy (Plumian), Sir A. S. Eddington, M.A., Trin.	1913
Astrophysics, F. J. M. Stratton, M.A., Cai.	1928
Biochemistry (Sir William Dunn), Sir F. G. Hopkins, M.A., Hon. Sc.D., Trin.	1921
Biology (Quick), D. Kellin, M.A., Magd. ...	1931
Botany, A. C. Seward, Sc.D., Dunc.	1905
Chemistry, Sir W. J. Pope, K.B.E., M.A., Sid. Sus.	1908
Chinese Language and History, A. C. Moule, Litt.D., Trin.	1933
Civil Law (Regius), W. W. Buckland, LL.D., Caius.	1914
Classical Archaeology (Laurence), A. B. Cook, Litt.D., Queens'	1931
Colloid Science (John Humphrey Plummer), E. K. Rideal, M.A., Trin. H.	1931
Divinity (Regius), C. E. Raven, D.D., Chr. (Lady Margaret's), J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D., Pemb.	1911
" (Norrisian), F. C. Burkitt, D.D., Trin.	1905
" (Hulsean), W. E. Barnes, D.D., Pet. (Ry.), J. M. Creed, D.D., Joh.	1901
Ecclesiastical History (Dianey), J. P. Whitney, D.D., Emun.	1929
Economic History, J. H. Clapham, Litt.D., King's	1928
English Law (Rouse Ball), P. H. Winfield, LL.D., Joh.	1928
English Literature (King Edward VII), Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., Jesu.	1912
Experimental Physics (Cavendish), Lord Rutherford, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., Trin.	1919
Experimental Psychology, F. C. Bartlett, M.A., Joh.	1931
Fine Art (Stade), R. E. Fry, M.A., King's ...	1933
French (Drapers), O. H. P. Prior, M.A., Joh.	1919
Genetics (Arthur Balfour), R. C. Punnett, M.A., Caius	1912
Geography, F. Debenham, M.A., Caius.	1931
Geology (Woodwardian), O. T. Jones, M.A., Cla.	1930

<i>German (Schroder), R. A. Williams, M.A., Cath.</i>	Elect.
<i>Greek (Regius), D. S. Robertson, M.A., Trin.</i>	1932
<i>Hebrew (Regius), S. A. Cook, Litt.D. Caius.</i>	1908
<i>Imperial and Naval History (Vere Harmsworth) (vacant)</i>	1932
<i>Industrial Relations (Montague Burton), J. Hilton, M.A.</i>	
<i>International Law (Whewell), A.P. Higgins, K.C., C.B.E., LL.D., Trin.</i>	1931
<i>Italian, E. Bullough, M.A., Caius</i>	1900
<i>Latin (Kennedy), A.E. Housman, M.A., Trin.</i>	1933
<i>Laws of England (Doering), H. D. Hazeltine, Litt.D., Downing</i>	1911
<i>Mathematical Physics (John Humphrey Plummer), R. H. Fowler, M.A., Trin.</i> ...	1919
<i>Mathematics (Lucasian), P. A. M. Dirac, Ph.D., Joh.</i>	1932
<i>Mathematics (Rouse Ball), J. E. Littlewood, M.A., Trin.</i>	1932
<i>Mechanics and Applied Mechanics, C. E. Inglis, O.B.E., M.A., King's</i>	1908
<i>Mental Philosophy and Logic, G.E. Moore, Litt.D., Trin.</i>	1919
<i>Metallurgy (Goldsmiths), R. S. Hutton, M.A., Cla.</i>	1905
<i>Mineralogy and Petrology, C. E. Tilley, Ph.D. Emun.</i>	1932
<i>Modern History (Regius), G. M. Trevelyan, O.M., M.A., Trin.</i>	1931
<i>Modern History, H. W. V. Temperley, Litt.D. Pet.</i>	1907
<i>Moral Philosophy (Knightbridge), C. D. Broad, Litt.D., Trin.</i>	1930
<i>Musie, E. J. Dent, M.A., Mus B., King's</i>	1933
<i>Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian), C. T. R. Wilson, M.A., Sid. Sus.</i>	1906
<i>Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.D., Trin. II.</i>	1925
<i>Physic (Regius), W. L. Brown, M.D., Corp.</i> ...	1902
<i>Physics, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., Trin.</i>	1932
<i>Physical Chemistry, T. M. Lowry, C.B.E., M.A., Trin. II.</i>	1919
<i>Physiology, J. Barcroft, M.A., King's</i>	1900
<i>Political Economy, A. C. Pigou, M.A., King's</i>	1905
<i>Political Science, E. Barker, Litt.D. Pet.</i> ...	1908
<i>Pure Mathematics (Sidleirian), G. H. Hardy, M.A., Trin.</i>	1907
<i>Sanskrit, E. J. Rapson, M.A., Joh.</i>	1931
<i>Social Anthropology (William Wyke), T. C. Hodgson, M.A., Cath.</i>	1906
<i>Spanish, J. B. Trend, M.A., Chr.</i>	1932
<i>Theoretical Chemistry (John Humphrey Plummer), J. E. Lennard-Jones, Ph.D., Corp.</i>	1933
<i>Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, J. S. Gardiner, M.A., Caius</i>	1932
	1909

Cambridge Colleges.

(With date of foundation.)

<i>Christ's (1505), Norman McLean, M.A., Master.</i>	
<i>Clare (1326), G. H. A. Wilson, M.A., Master.</i>	
<i>Corpus Christi (1352), W. Spens, M.A., Master.</i>	
<i>Downing (1800), Albert C. Seward, Sc.D., Master.</i>	
<i>Emmanuel (1584), Peter Giles, Litt.D., Master.</i>	
<i>Gonville & Caius (1348), J. F. Cameron, M.A., Master.</i>	
<i>Jesus (1496), Arthur Gray, M.A., Master.</i>	
<i>King's (1442), (vacant) Provost.</i>	
<i>Magdalene (1549), A. B. Ramsay, M.A., Master.</i>	
<i>Pembroke (1347), A. Hutchinson, M.A., Master.</i>	

<i>Peterhouse (1284), Field-Marshal Sir W. R. Birdwood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., M.A., LL.D. (Hon.), Master.</i>	
<i>Queens (1448), J. A. Venn, Litt.D., Pres.</i>	
<i>St. Catharine's (1473), H. J. Chaytor, Litt.D., Master.</i>	
<i>St. John's (1511), Sir R. F. Scott, M.A., Master.</i>	
<i>Sidney-Sussex (1506), G. A. Weekes, M.A., Master.</i>	
<i>Trinity (1546), Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., Master.</i>	
<i>Trinity Hall (1350), H. R. Dean, M.D., Master.</i>	

APPROVED FOUNDATION.

<i>Selwyn College (1882), G. E. Newson, M.A., Master.</i>	
<i>Non-Collegiate Students (1869), W. S. Thatcher, M.A., Censor.</i>	

Colleges for Women.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

<i>Mistress, Miss H. M. Wodehouse, M.A.</i>	
<i>Vice-Mistress, Miss H. M. R. Murray, M.A.</i>	
<i>Bursar, Miss F. M. Smith, M.A.</i>	
<i>Junior Bursar, Miss K. M. Robertson, M.A.</i>	
<i>Librarian, Miss H. I. McMorran, M.A.</i>	
<i>Assistant Tutor and Registrar, Miss M. G. Duff, M.A.</i>	
<i>Secretary, Miss K. M. Peace, M.A.</i>	

NEWMHAM COLLEGE.

<i>Principal, Miss J. P. Strachey.</i>	
<i>Tutors, Miss E. M. Chrystal; Miss A. B. Dale; Mrs. Palmer; Miss Steele Smith.</i>	
<i>Bursar, Mrs. Lucy.</i>	

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

South Kensington, S.W. 7. 1836, 1900 and 1929.

IN 1927 the University of London, with the assistance of a gift of £400,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation of America and a grant from H.M. Treasury, purchased a site in Bloomsbury immediately to the north of the British Museum, upon which to erect a group of buildings which would form the headquarters of the University. The site, which is rectangular in shape and has an area of about 10½ acres, is bounded on the west by Malet Street, on the east by Russell Square and Woburn Square, on the north by Blyth Place and on the south by Montagu Place (with the British Museum on the other side of the road).

Since its acquisition, the problem of the development of the site for University purposes has been worked out stage by stage. With the assistance of the London County Council, parliamentary powers were obtained in 1928 for the closing of certain roadways which crossed the site, so as to secure a self-contained estate for the central University area. With a view to avoiding inconvenience to the public and the congestion of thoroughfares, the stipulation was made that before these powers were exercised certain of the roads surrounding the site should be widened and the cost borne by the University. The condition having been fulfilled, permission was given in February, 1932, by the Minister of Transport, with the concurrence of the London County Council and the Holborn Borough Council, to the enclosing of the southern portion of the site. This was completed in the early part of 1932.

The buildings to be erected on the site will be mainly for various central institutions and activities for which inadequate or no accommodation exists at present. These include the University Library, the newly established Courtauld Institute of Art, the Institute of

Historical Research and the Institute of Education. Suitable quarters will be provided for the central administrative staff, and it is hoped that it will also be possible to erect a large ceremonial hall and an adequate building for the University Union. Certain other institutions, notably the Birkbeck College and the School of Oriental Studies, have been included provisionally in the building programme. With probably one or two exceptions, it is not proposed to transfer to the site any of the Colleges of the University, in which the greater part of the teaching work of the University is conducted. The aim is to establish a centre for the University system which extends over the whole of London.

In the preliminary consideration of the question of development the University had the assistance of Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., who acted as consultant architect from 1929 to 1931. In June, 1931, Mr. Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed Architect for all the buildings to be erected. Although the scheme will have to be carried out in stages, Mr. Holden's first task was the preparation of a general design for the whole site. It was requisite that any such design should have regard to the immediate and future needs of the University, that it should preserve on the site at least as much open space as now exists, and that its scheme of buildings should not be out of harmony with other buildings adjoining the site. This task Mr. Holden accomplished, and his design has been generally approved by the Court and Senate.

The first stage of actual building operations was begun early in 1932. A contract for the work of excavating and of constructing the retaining walls for the Senate House and administrative offices was entered into and, on June 26, 1933, His Majesty the King, accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen, laid the foundation stone of the new buildings in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, including representatives of most of the principal universities and learned societies of the world.

Towards the cost of building developments capital grants to an amount of £450,000 have been voted by the London County Council; the Corporation of the City of London have, subject to certain conditions, made a grant of £100,000 towards the cost of the Ceremonial Hall; and, for the same purpose, grants from the City Companies, amounting at present to about £72,000 in all, have been received or promised. The Goldsmiths' Company have offered, conditionally, £50,000 towards the cost of erecting and equipping the building of the University Library. Mr. Samuel Courtauld has generously provided for the cost of the building for the Courtauld Institute of Art, and the Czechoslovak Government have promised a substantial sum for a permanent home for the Institute of Slavonic Studies.

DATES OF SESSION, 1933-34

1st Term.—October 5 to December 14, 1933.

2nd Term.—January 9 to March 20, 1934.

3rd Term.—April 24 to June 26, 1934.

During the year 1932 the total admissions amounted to 23,351; the number of Internal Students reading for Degrees and Diplomas in July, 1933, was 12,327.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.

Chancellor, The Right Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D., D.C.L.

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Louis Napoleon George Filon, C.B.E., T.D., D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S.

Chairman of Convocation, Sidney Luxton Loney, M.A.

Principal, Edwin Deller, LL.D.

THE COURT.

The Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Chairman of Convocation.

Appointed by the Senate, H. L. Eason, Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.P., Dr. W. R. Halliday, Prof. F. Horton, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Liddgett, Sir Ernest Pooley, *By His Majesty in Council*, Sir Charles Addis, Sir George L. Barstow, Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan, Sir E. Cooper Perry, *By the L.C.C.*, Sir John W. Gilbert, Sir Oscar E. Warburg, *Co-opted Member*, Sir Maurice Jenks, Bt.

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Principal Heads of the following Schools—The Provost of University College, The Principals of King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck College, and East London College, The Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, The Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, The Principals of Royal Holloway College and Westfield College.

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Representative in Parliament, Sir Ernest Graham-Little (1924).
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G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, H. J. W. Hetherington, M.A.,
LL.D.
Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B.
Librarian, Associate Professor W. Garmon
Jones, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE

Men—*Warden*, J. C. Prescott, D.Eng.
Women—*Warden*, Miss E. A. Buller, B.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Leeds, 1904. (£71,000.)
Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Pro-Chancellor, C. H. Tetley, D.S.O., M.A.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir James B. Baillie, O.B.E., M.A.,
D.Phil., LL.D., J.P.
Accountant, E. J. Brown, B.Com.
Clerk to the Senate, F. T. Baines, B.A.
Registrar, A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
Librarian, R. Offor, Ph.D.
Tutor of Women Students, Miss Dora M. Hib-
game, M.A.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professor, Frank Smith, M.A., Ph.D.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE

Men—Devonshire Hall, *Warden*, Prof. Strong,
 C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.E.

Women—Oxley Hall, *Warden*, Miss M'Laren.
 " —Lyddon Hall, *Warden*, Miss A. B.
 Marchbank.
 " —College Hall, *Warden*, Miss J. Holgate,
 B.A.
 " —Westwood Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Redman
 King, B.Sc.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905.

Chancellor, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.
Pro-Chancellors, Lt.-Col. H. K. Stephenson, D.S.O.,
LL.D.; W. Newton Drew, J.P.
Vice-Chancellor, A. W. Pickard—Cambridge,
M.A., D.Litt.
Treasurer, J. H. Doncaster, M.A., J.P.
Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, O.B.E., M.A.
Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.
Curator of the Observatory, R. R. S. Cox, M.A.
Tutor for Women Students, Miss D. M. Bennett,
M.Sc.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE

Men—Stephenson Hall, *Warden*, Rev. G. J.
 Inglis, B.A.
Women—Univ. Hall for Women, *Warden*, Miss
 V. C. Murray, M.A.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professor, G. H. Turnbull, Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill,
G.H., LL.D., M.P.
Vice-Chancellor, Thomas Loveday, M.A., LL.D.
Treasurer, S. H. Hadock, LL.D., J.P.
Librarian, W. L. Cooper, M.A.
Secretary and Registrar, Winifred Shapland.
Bursar, Ivor Fox.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton.

Director, Professor B. T. P. Barker, M.A.
**Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Station, Chipping
 Campden**

Resident Director, F. Hirst, M.Sc.
Department of Education.
Professor of Education, (vacant).
Reader in Education, T. S. Foster, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE

Men—Mortimer House and Wills Hall.
Women—Clifton Hill House and Manor Hall.

UNIVERSITY OF READING. 1926.

Chancellor, J. Herbert Benyon, M.A.
Vice-Chancellor, T. Franklin Sibby, LL.D., D.Sc.
Treasurer, Sir George R. Mowbray, Bt., B.A.,
J.P.
Registrar, E. Smith, B.Litt.
Bursar, J. S. Simpson, B.Sc.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE

Men—Wantage Hall, *Warden*, J. B. Passmore,
 M.C., M.Sc.
 " —St. Patrick's Hall, *Warden*, R. L. Pearson
Women—St. Andrew's Hall, *Warden*, Miss
 D. Mack Smith, B.Sc.
 " —Wessex Hall, *Warden*, Miss E. M. Wise-
 man, M.A.
 " —St. George's Hall and Ashdown Hall,
Warden, Miss I. A. Turner,
 M.B.E., B.Sc.; *Sub-Warden*, Miss
 E. Woodhouse, B.A.

Training Department (Men and Women).
Lecturer in Charge, H. S. Cooke, M.A.

UNIVERSITY EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES.

The following Universities and University Colleges make provision for Extra-Mural Studies, "University Extension," and applications for information should be addressed as under:—

Birmingham, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Bristol, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Cambridge, G. F. Hickson, M.A., Stuart House.
Durham, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Exeter, Head of Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, Univ. Coll.
Hull, Dept. of Adult Education, Univ. Coll.
Leeds, Sec., University Extension Committee.
Leicester, Director of Extra-Mural Studies, Vaughan Coll.
Liverpool, Secretary, University Extension Board.
London, John Lea, M.A., University Extension Registrar, University of London.
Manchester, Director of Extra-Mural Studies.
Newcastle, Director of Extra-Mural Studies, Armstrong Coll.
Nottingham, Dept. of Adult Education, Univ. Coll.
Oxford, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A., Delegacy for Extra-mural Studies, Rewley House.
Reading, Registrar of the University.
Sheffield, Registrar of the University.
Southampton, Secretary, Extra-Mural Dept., Univ. Coll.

WALES.

Aberystwyth, Director of Extra-Mural Studies, Univ. Coll.

Bangor, do.
Cardiff, do.
Swansea, do.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.**BRISTOL—MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.**

Principal, Prof. Andrew Robertson, D.Sc.
Treasurer and Secretary, Gerald H. Beloe.
Registrar, Kate L. Ford.

CHELTENHAM—LADIES' COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss Beatrice M. Sparks, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss J. A. Macfarlane, M.A.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. F. Tarrant.

EXETER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH WEST OF ENGLAND.

President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Deputy President, Sir Hy. Y. B. Lopes, Bt., M.A., D.L.
Treasurer, Sir Alfred Goodson, Bt.
Principal, John Murray, LL.D.
Registrar, A. K. Woodbridge.

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT (Men and Women).

Head of Dept., Prof. S. H. Watkins, Ph.D.
Tutor to Women Students, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

HULL—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

(Opened, October 22, 1928.)
President, The Lord Middleton, M.C., D.L., J.P.
Principal, A. E. Morgan, M.A.
Registrar, C. Meggitt.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Needler Hall—Warden, P. G. Espinaase, M.A.
Women—Thwaite Hall—Warden, Miss J. C. Murray.

LEICESTER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1925).

Principal, F. L. Attenborough, M.A.
Registrar, L. M. Sear.

Women Students' Hostel.

Warden, Miss M. D. Knox.

LONDON—REDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(See University of London.)

LONDON—QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

43, 45 & 47 Harley Street, W. 1.
Principal, Miss G. E. Holloway, B.A.
Librarian, Prof. S. A. Handford, M.A.
Secretary, Miss E. Southgate, A.S.A.A.

MANCHESTER—MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Principal, R. Mouat Jones, D.S.O., M.A.
Vice-Principal, D. Cardwell, M.Sc., B.Com., F.I.C.
Registrar, T. W. Harwood.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (See University of Durham.)**NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Nottingham (1880).**

Principal, H. Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
Registrar, J. E. Shmield.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Mapperley Hall, Warden, Prof. H. A. S. Wortley, M.A.

Lenton Hall, Warden, J. E. Shmield

Women—F.B. Hall, Warden, Miss I. de Castro, M.A.
 Broadgate House, Matron, Miss A. A. Lawford.

SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Principal, Kenneth H. Vickers, M.A.
Registrar, George Grant, B.A.

The University of Wales, 1893.

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. (1925).

Pro-Chancellor, Right Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor, Principal D. Emrys Evans, M.A.
Warden, Guild of Graduates, Prof. Henry Lewis, M.A.

Registrar, D. B. Anthony, M.C., M.A. (Cathays Park, Cardiff).

Sec., University Council, Jenkin James O.B.E. M.A.
Treas., Guild of Graduates, T. K. Rees, M.Sc.
Clerk, Guild of Graduates, Rev. James Davies, B.A.

Representative in Parliament, Ernest Evans, LL.B.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872).

Principal, Sir Henry Stuart-Jones, M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A.

Secretary, E. B. Hicks, A.S.A.A.

Academic do., G. J. Walker.

Librarian, Arthur Ap Gwyn, M.A.

ALEXANDRA HALL.

Warden, Mrs. E. Guthkelch, B.A.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884).

Principal, D. Emrys Evans, M.A., B.Litt.
Secretary and Registrar, E. H. Jones, M.A.

UNIVERSITY HALL.

Warden, Miss M. O. Davis.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1882).

Principal, J. F. Rees, M.A., M.Com.

Registrar, D. J. A. Brown, M.A.

ABERDARE HALL.

Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt, M.A.
 COLLEGE HALL.

Warden, Miss E. B. Thomas.

IV. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA.

Principal, C. A. Edwards, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Registrar, Edwin Drew.

BECK HALL.

Warden, Miss M. K. Wilkinson, M.A.

V. WELSH NATIONAL SCHOOL OF

MEDICINE (1931).

The Parade, Cardiff.

Provost, Prof. A. W. Sheen, C.B.E., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Secretary, S. C. Edwards.

LAMPETER.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1857).

Principal, Rev. Maurice Jones, D.D.
 [Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland.**UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411.**

(£45,000.)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, LL.D., M.P.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir James C. Irvine.
Rector (1931-1934), Gen. Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, P.C., C.H., F.R.S., K.C.
Principal, Sir J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., LL.D.
Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett.
Librarian, George H. Bushnell.
Factor, J. Grieve.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND

ST. LEONARD.

Principal, Sir J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., LL.D. £3,000

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

Prin. (vacant) £1,000

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).

Principal (vacant) £250

Secretary, W. G. B. Oliver.

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE.**UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450.**

(£20,800.)

Chancellor, Sir Donald MacAlister, Bt., K.C.B., D.L., M.D., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
Rector (1931-3), Edward Montagu Compton Mackenzie, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D.
Principal, Sir Robert S. Rait, C.B.E., D.L., LL.D.
Dean of Faculties, F. O. Bower, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
Registrar, Robert Brough.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE (Women).

Mistress, Frances H. Melville, B.D., LL.D.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494.

(£49,000.)

Chancellor, Lord Meston, K.C.S.I., V.D., LL.D.
Rector (1933-6) (to be appointed Nov. 20, 1933).
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Litt.D., F.B.A.
Secretary, H. J. Butchart, D.S.O., B.L.
Librarian, W. Douglas Simpson, D.Litt.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 1582.

Chancellor, Sir James M. Barrie, Bt., O.M., M.A., LL.D.
Rector (until Nov. 1935), Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Sec. of University, W. A. Fleming, LL.B., Advocate.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**GLASGOW ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.**

George Street, Glasgow (1796).

Director, Sir Arthur J. C. Huddleston, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A.
Secretary, A. Mackay, F.C.I.S.

Northern Ireland.**THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST. 1909.**

Chancellor, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., P.C., M.V.O., LL.D.
President and Vice-Chancellor (vacant).
Secretary, Andrew Picken, LL.B.
Representative in Imperial Parliament, Col. Thomas Sinclair, C.B., M.D.

Irish Free State.**UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN (AND TRINITY COLLEGE). 1891.**

Elected

Chancellor, The Earl of Iveagh, C.B., C.M.G. 1927
Vice-Chancellor, Sir T. F. Molony, Bt., LL.D. 1931
Provost, Edward J. Gwynn, Litt.D. 1927
Vice-Provost, Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, D.D.
Senior Dean, H. S. Macran, M.A.
Senior Lecturer, M. W. J. Fry, M.A.
Registrar, W. A. Golligher, Litt.D.
Senior Proctor, W. Kennedy, M.A.
Bursar, R. Russell, M.A.
Auditor, W. E. Thrift, M.A.

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS. Elected.

Law, W. A. Golligher, Litt.D. 1917
Physic (Dean of the Faculty), A. F. Dixon, Sc.D. 1924
Physic (Registrar), George L. Allen, M.A. 1924
Engineering, H. Thrift, M.A. 1927
Indian & Home Civil Service, E. H. Alton, Litt.D. 1907
Music, W. F. Starkie, Litt.D. 1926
Agriculture, H. Thrift, M.A. 1932
Commerce, H. W. Parke, M.A. 1930
Education, E. J. Fynne, M.A. 1928
Lady Registrar, Miss C. F. Godfrey, M.A. 1931

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE.

Secretary, James Bell, Sc.D. 1931

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

1908.

Chancellor, Eamon de Valera, LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Alexander Anderson, LL.D.
Registrar, Frederick H. Wiber, LL.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, COBK. 1845.

President, P. J. Merriman, M.A.
Registrar, Alfred O'Rahilly, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Secretary and Bursar, Joseph Downey, M.Com.
Librarian, T. Conroy, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY. 1845.

President, Alexander Anderson, LL.D.
Registrar, Rev. J. Hynes, B.D., M.A.
Bursar, T. Walsh, M.D., D.P.E.
Librarian, J. F. Howley, D.Litt.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. 1909.

President, Denis J. Coffey, M.A., M.B., LL.D.
Registrar, Prof. Arthur W. Conway, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Secretary and Bursar, John W. Bacon, M.A.
Librarian, James J. O'Neill.

IRISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

MCCREA MAGEE COLLEGE, LONDON-
 DERRY. 1866.

(In connexion with the University of Dublin.)

President, Prof. Woodburn, M.A.
Secretary, Prof. Farley, M.A., B.D.

Universities Bureau

OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

33A Gower Street, London, W.C. 2.

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Chairman of the Executive Council, Dr. T. Franklin Sibly.

Hon. Director, Sir H. Frank Heath, G.B.E., K.C.B.

Secretary, W. B. Brander, C.I.E., C.B.E.

British Overseas Universities.

(With dates of Foundation.)

AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, S.A. (1874).
MELBOURNE, Vic. (1853).
QUEENSLAND, Brisbane, Q. (1909).
SYDNEY, N.S.W. (1850).
TASMANIA, Hobart, Tas. (1890).
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, Perth, W.A. (1911).

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE,
St. Augustine, Trinidad (1921).

CANADA.

ACADIA, Wolfville, Nova Scotia (1838).
ALBERTA, Edmonton, Alta (1906).
BISHOP'S COLLEGE, Lennoxville, Quebec (1843).
BRITISH COLUMBIA, Vancouver, B.C. (1908).
DALHOUSIE, Halifax, N.S. (1818).
KING'S COLLEGE, Halifax, N.S. (1802).
LAVAL, Quebec (1852).
MCGILL, Montreal (1827).
MCMASTER, Toronto, Ontario (1887).
MANITOBA, Winnipeg, Manitoba (1877).
MONTREAL, Montreal (1828).
MOUNT ALLISON, Sackville, N.B. (1858).
NEW BRUNSWICK, Fredericton, N.B. (1859).
OTTAWA, Ottawa (1866).
QUEEN'S, Kingston, Ontario (1827).
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, Antigonish, N.S. (1866).
SASKATCHEWAN, Saskatoon (1907).
TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario (1827).
TRINITY COLLEGE, Toronto, Ontario (1851).
VICTORIA, Toronto, Ontario (1841).
WESTERN ONTARIO, London, Ontario (1878).

CEYLON.

CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE, Colombo (1870).
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Colombo (1921).

HONG KONG.

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG, Hong Kong (1911).

INDIAN EMPIRE.

AGRA UNIVERSITY (1926).
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (1920).
ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY (1887).
ANDHERA UNIVERSITY, Bezwada, Madras (1926).
BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY (1916).
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (1857).
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY (1857).
DACCА UNIVERSITY, Dacca, Bengal (1921).
DELHI UNIVERSITY (1922).
LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY (1920).
MADRAS UNIVERSITY (1857).

MYSORE UNIVERSITY, Mysore and Bangalore (1926).

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY (1923).

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, Hyderabad, Decan (1917).

PATNA UNIVERSITY (1917).

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY, Lahore (1882).

RANGOON UNIVERSITY (1920).

JERUSALEM.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY, Jerusalem (1925).

MALAYA.

KING EDWARD VII. COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,
Singapore (1913).

MALTA.

UNIVERSITY OF MALTA, Valletta (1969).

MAURITIUS.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Port Louis (1925).

NEW ZEALAND.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND, Wellington (1870).
Canterbury College, Christchurch (1873).
University of Otago, Dunedin (1859).
University College, Auckland (1882).
Victoria University College, Wellington (1897).

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND MEMORIAL COLLEGE, St. John's (1924).

SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN UNIVERSITY, Groote Schuur (1928).
STELLENBOSCH UNIVERSITY, Stellenbosch (1926).
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA, Pretoria (1926).
Grey University College, Bloemfontein, O.F.S.

(1855).
Huguenot University College, Wellington, C.P. (1874).

Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg, Natal (1909).

Potchefstroom University College, Potchefstroom, Transvaal (1922).

Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, C.P. (1884).

Transvaal University College, Pretoria, Transvaal (1903).

WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY, Johannesburg (1921).

Professional Education.

APPOINTMENTS BOARDS.

The Appointments Boards of the several Universities invite enquiries from Professional and Business employers in need of men or women as Assistants, Secretaries or Clerks, &c. The Boards are the official agencies of the Universities and are in close touch with Professors and Tutors in the Colleges of the Universities. Employers with a vacancy should write to "The Secretary of the Appointments Board, ——— University."

ACCOUNTANCY.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.

LONDON ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, Manchester.

SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES IN GLASGOW.

CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS, GLASGOW.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND.

AGRICULTURE.

Diploma Courses in Agriculture are given at the following Universities:—Oxford, Cambridge, London, Reading, Durham, Leeds, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Dublin; and in *Horticulture*, Cambridge, London (Degree Course), Reading (Degree Course).

ABERDEEN, North of Scotland Coll. of Agric., 4½ Union Street.—*Sec.*, A. A. Prosser.

ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (q.v.).

ALBERT AGRIC. COLL., UNIV. COLL. DUBLIN, Glasnevin, Dublin, Ireland.—*Dir.*, Prof. J. P. Drew, M.Sc., A.R.C.Sc.I.

BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (q.v.).

BEAMINSTER (Agric. Training Centre for Boys).—

Headmaster, L. Skyrn, M.A.

BELFAST, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (q.v.).

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY (q.v.).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (q.v.).

CIRENCESTER (Royal Agricultural College).—*Principal*, Robert Boutflower, M.Sc.

DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (q.v.).

EAST ANGLIAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, Chelmsford.—*Principal*, James Campbell Leslie, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.).

EAST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, 13 George Square, Edinburgh.—*Principal*, Professor E. Shearer, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

HARPER ADAMS AGRIC. COLL. (Newport, Shropshire).—*Principal*, Charles Crowther, M.A., Ph.D.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies.—*Sec.*, Sir Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., C.B.E., 14 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY (q.v.).

LONG ASHTON, Univ. of Bristol Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station (National Fruit and Cider Institute).—*Director*, Prof. B. T. P. Barker, M.A.; *Sec.*, E. P. West.

LORD WANDSWORTH AGRIC. COLL., Long Sutton, Basinstoke, Hants.—*Principal*, Lt.-Col. W. B. Little, D.S.O., M.C.

MADRYN CASTLE FARM SCHOOL, Pwllheli, Cardarvon.—*Princ.*, Isaac Jones, N.D.A.

MIDLAND AGRIC. COLL. (Sutton Bonington, near Loughborough).—*Principal*, T. Milburn, Ph.D.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Armstrong Coll. (q.v.).

NEWTON RIDGE, Penrith (Farm School).—*Principal*, J. H. Faulder, B.Sc., N.D.D.

NOTTINGHAM, Univ. Coll. (q.v.).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, Institute of Agricultural Engineering.

PRESTON, Lancs. (Harris Institute).—*Principal* and *Sec.*, T. M. Naylor, M.Sc.

READING UNIVERSITY (q.v.).

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION, Harpenden, Herts. (Lawes Agric. Trust) For Agricultural Research. Post-Graduate Workers only.—*Director*, Sir E. J. Russell, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

SEALE-HAYNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.—*Principal*, W. Henderson Hogg.

S.E. AGRIC. COLL. (see University of London).

STUDLEY HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Studley, Warwickshire.—*Principal*, Miss Ekins, B.Sc., N.D.H.

SWANLEY, Kent (Horticultural College for Women).—*Principal*, Miss Kate Barratt, C.B.E., D.Sc., A.R.C.Sc.

TRURO (Central Tech. Sch.).—*Princ.*, C. G. M. Delahunt, M.A.

USK (Monmouthshire Agric. Inst.).—*Principal*, George Henry Purvis, F.C.S.

WEST OF SCOTLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, 6 Blythwood Square, Glasgow (with Farm and Experiment Station at Auchlucruir, Ayr).—*Principal*, William G. R. Paterson, B.Sc., N.D.A.

WISLEY R.H.S. SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE (Epsley, Surrey).—*Director*, R. L. Harrow, V.M.H.

AIR.

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGE, Andover.

Commandant, Air-Vice-Marshal W. R. Freeman, D.S.O., M.C.

ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE, Cranwell.

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AIR SERVICE TRAINING SCHOOL, Hamble, Southampton.

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ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

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- *School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art.
- *Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool.
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- *School of Architecture, University of Manchester.
- R.W.A. School of Architecture, Bristol.
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- Department of Architecture, The Northern Polytechnic, London.
- School of Architecture, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London.
- Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- School of Architecture, Nottingham.
- School of Architecture, University of Sheffield.
- School of Architecture, Municipal School of Arts and Crafts, Southend-on-Sea.
- School of Architecture, University College, Dublin, Irish Free State.
- *School of Architecture, University of Melbourne, Australia.
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- *School of Architecture, Sydney Technical College, Sydney, Australia.
- School of Architecture, University of Manitoba, Canada.
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- *School of Architecture, Auckland University College, New Zealand.
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INSTITUTE OF BREWING, Brewers' Hall, Adde Street, E.C. 2; *Sec.*, W. H. Bird, F.C.I.S.

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(See also Technical Education.)

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meetings are, as a rule, held in December, alternately (a) at some school represented on the Conference, (b) at London or some other University town.

NOTES:—(a) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects; the fees quoted are the total amount for boarding and tuition, except where marked D. The accepted practice is for a term's notice to be given before a boy is withdrawn, and a term's fee is usually payable if a withdrawal takes place without notice.

(b) "Headmaster." In certain Schools other titles prevail, e.g., Beaumont, "Rector"; Belfast Academical, "Principal"; Dulwich, "Master"; Edinburgh Academy, "Rector"; Glenalmond, "Warden"; Haileybury, "Master"; King William's, I. of Man, "Principal"; Liverpool College, "Principal"; Magdalen Coll. Sch., "Master"; Manchester Gr., "High Master"; Marlborough, "Master"; Radley, "Warden"; St. Columba, Dublin, "Warden"; St. Edward's, Oxford, "Warden"; St. Paul's, "High Master"; Stonyhurst, "Rector"; Victoria College, Jersey, "Principal"; Wellington, "Master".

Name of School.	F'ded.	No of Boys	Annual Fees. See note (a). D = Day Boys.	Headmaster. See note (b).
England and Wales.				
Abingdon, Berks	1372	145	£98 D £30	W. M. Grundy.
Aldenham, Elstree, Herts.	1597	245	£123 D £54	G. A. Riding.
Alley's Dulwich, S.E. 22.	1619	780	..... D £22	R. B. Henderson.
Ampleforth (R.C.), York.	1802	300	£158 D £20	Rev. V. P. Nevill, O.S.B.
Ardingly Coll., Sussex	1858	190	£100 D £30	Rev. E. C. Crosse, D.S.O., M.O.
Bancroft's, Woodford Green, Essex	1727	370	£70 D £26	T. G. Wells.
Battersea Gr. Sch., S.W. 11.	1861	250	£157 D £20	H. R. Ellis.
Beaumont (R.C.), Old Windsor ..	1552	895	£130 D £30	Rev. W. J. Well, S.J.
Bedford School	1566	600	£90 D £12-20	H. Grose-Hodgk.
Bedford Modern School	1544	530	£120 D £30	H. W. Liddle.
Berkhamsted, Herts.	1860	400	£95 D £39	C. Machell Cox.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	1868	350	£126 D £22	W. F. Hushell.
Bishops' Stortford Coll., Herts ..	1567	560	..... D £10-16	H. L. Price.
Blackburn Gr. School	1860	140	£110 D £16	A. Holden.
Blind College, Worcester	1604	305	£139 D £16	G. C. Brown.
Bloxham, Banbury, Oxon.	1524	340	£140 D £24	V. L. Armitage.
Bolton	1823	142	£159-165 D £43	A. R. Wallace.
Borham, York	1850	330	£158 D £21-17	F. R. Poskitt.
Bradfield, Berks.	1662	720	£82 D £20	D. Gray.
Bradford Gr., Yorks.	1557	280	£150 D £60	E. A. Whitworth, M.C.
Brentwood	1532	860	£20 D £18-21	W. Edwards, Litt.D.
Bridlington School	1597	300	£140 D £40	J. F. Hough.
Brighton College, Sussex	1597	312	£97 D £23	W. Parkinson, M.C.
Bristol Gr.	1613	450	..... D £12-17	Rev. A. H. Belcher.
Bromsgrove, Worcester	1900	335	£158 D £24	J. E. Barton.
Bury Gr., Lancs.	1923	330	£110 D £32	D. J. Walters, M.C.
Cambridge and County High Sch.	1811	620	£175 D £54	L. H. Strangeways.
Canford, Wimborne, Dorset	1841	240	£99 D £29	A. B. Mayne.
Caterham, Surrey	1552	833	£103 D £27	Rev. C. B. Canning.
Charterhouse, Godalming	1841	640	£162 D £54	A. P. Mottram.
Cheltenham	1609	240	£99 D £29	Frank Fletcher.
Chilwell, Essex	1541	120	£103 D £27	R. V. H. Roseveare, M.C.
Christ Coll., Brecon	1552	833	..... D £28	E. H. Stewart Walde.
Christ's Hospital, Horsham	1842	770	£173 D £54	Rev. Arthur D. James.
City of London, E.C. 4.	1862	718	£173 D £54	H. L. O. Flecker.
Clifton College, Bristol	1700	320	£173 D £54	F. E. Dale, D.S.O., M.C.
Coatham, Redcar, Yorks.	1520	180	£150 D £20	N. Whitley.
Cranbrook, Kent	1863	300	£150 D £20	Rev. H. D. Littler.
Cranleigh, Surrey	1539	300	..... D £15-28	C. Russell Scott.
Crypt, Gloucester	1903	374	..... D £15-28	Rev. D. G. Loveday.
Dartmouth (R.N. Coll.)				D. G. Williams.
				E. W. E. Kempson, M.C.

Name of School.	F'ded.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. See note (a). D=Day Boys.	Headmaster. See note (b).
Dauntsey's, Devizes	1543	180	£100.....	G. W. Olive.
Dean Close, Cheltenham	1886	240	£126.....	P. Bolton.
Denstone, Staffs.	1873	280	£120.....	Rev. T. Allen Moxon.
Douai (R.C.), Woolhampton, Berks.	1615	130	£120.....	Rev. W. I. Rice, O.S.B.
Dover, Kent	1871	230	£114-135 D £33-45	W. S. Lee, J.P.
Downside (R.C.), Bath	1605	240	£174.....	Rev. R. S. Trafford.
Dulwich College, S.E. 27	1610	790	£150.....	W. R. Booth.
Durham	1414	150	£120.....	Rev. H. K. Luce.
Eastbourne, Sussex	1867	300	£148.....	G. V. Carey.
Ellesmere Coll., Shropshire	1884	220	£105.....	Rev. A. B. Billen, D.D.
Emanuel Sch., S.W. 11	1594	550	£.....	C. G. M. Broom.
Epsom, Surrey	1853	430	£135-155 ..	Rev. A. C. Powell, O.B.E.
Eton College, Windsor	1440	1155	£230.....	C. A. Elliott, O.B.E.
Exeter, Devon	1633	245	£100.....	J. L. Andrews.
Felsted, Essex	1864	300	£115-135 ..	Rev. K. F. J. Bickersteth, M.C.
Framlingham Coll., Suffolk	1865	170	£105.....	W. H. E. Whitworth, M.C.
Giggleswick, York	1512	180	£126.....	E. H. Partridge.
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk	1555	264	£105.....	J. R. Peckles.
Haberdashers' Aske's, N.W. 2.	1690	600	£.....	Rev. F. J. Kemp.
Haileybury, Herts.	1862	530	£150.....	J. Talbot, T.D.
Harrow	1571	650	£216.....	C. Norwood, D.Litt.
Hereford Sch.	1381	170	£98.....	J. H. E. Crees, D.Litt.
Highgate, Middlesex	1565	680	£135-150 D £50-60	J. A. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham	1611	300	£.....	H. B. Shaw.
Hurstpierpoint, Sussex	1848	140	£135.....	Rev. H. Bernard Tower.
Hymers Coll., Hull	1887	520	£77.....	W. V. Cavill, M.C.
Imperial Service Coll., Windsor	1912	363	£105-125 ..	E. G. A. Beckwith, J.P.
Ipswich, Suffolk	1380	330	£88.....	T. Tanqueray.
Kelly Coll., Tavistock	1877	120	£123.....	Rev. N. Miller.
King Edward's, Birmingham	1552	550	£.....	E. T. England.
King Edward VI, Southampton	1553	424	£72.....	G. Clifford Harper.
King Edward VI, Stafford	1478	300	£.....	F. T. Nott.
King's College Sch., Wimbledon	1829	580	£130.....	H. Lionel Rogers.
King's Sch., Bruton	1519	110	£88-100 ..	C. H. Tremlett.
King's Sch., Canterbury	1541	267	£137.....	N. P. Birley, D.S.O., M.C.
King's Sch., Chester	1541	266	£84-88.....	C. W. Baty.
King's Sch., Ely	1543	170	£78.....	Rev. Canon T. J. Kirkland.
King's Sch., Rochester	1542	170	£83-103 ..	Rev. W. Parker, B.D.
King's Sch., Worcester	1541	200	£90.....	Rev. C. Creighton.
Kingswood, Bath	1748	295	£116.....	A. B. Sackett, M.C.
Lancaster (Royal Gr. Sch.)	1471	500	£65.....	Rev. J. H. S. Bailey, D.D.
Lancing Coll., Sussex	1848	320	£162.....	C. H. Blakiston.
Leatherhead, Surrey	1851	235	£110.....	J. S. Carter.
Leeds Gr. Sch.	1552	665	£80-85 ..	T. Thomas, Ph.D.
Leighton Park, Reading	1890	145	£157-189 ..	E. B. Castle.
Leys Sch., Cambridge	1875	250	£158.....	Rev. H. Bisseker.
Liverpool Coll.	1840	410	£118.....	Rev. R. W. Howard.
Liverpool Coll. Collegiate Sch.				A. M. Gibson.
Llandovery Coll.	1848	140	£81.....	Rev. T. Walker Thomas.
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford	1480	170	£90.....	R. Kennard Davis.
Malvern, Worcestershire	1865	500	£162.....	F. S. Preston.
Manchester Gr. Sch.	1515	1160	£.....	Douglas G. Miller.
Manchester, Hulme Gr. Sch.				T. Dennis.
Marlborough, Wilts.	1843	740	£135-185 ..	G. C. Turner, M.C.
Merchant Taylors', Sandy Lodge	1561	500	£135.....	Spencer Leeson.
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs.	1620	560	£95.....	Rev. C. F. Russell.
Mill Hill, N.W. 7.	1807	441	£160.....	M. L. Jacks.
Monkton Combe, Bath	1868	250	£120-130 ..	Rev. E. Hayward
Monmouth Sch.	1615	235	£90.....	C. Fairfax Scott.
Newcastle upon Tyne (Royal Gr.)	1545	750	£.....	E. L. Thomas.
Newcastle-under-Lyme (High)	1874	410	£77.....	T. Stinton.
Newport, Mon. (High)	1896	406	£.....	David J. Lloyd.
Northampton Sch.	1541	590	£76.....	W. C. C. Cooke.
Norwich Sch.	1547	240	£70-80.....	T. W. G. Acland.
Nottingham High Sch.	1513	500	£.....	C. L. Reynolds.
Oakham	1584	240	£102-109 ..	F. C. Doherty, M.B.E.
Oundle, Northants.	1556	583	£160.....	K. Fisher, Ph.D.
Palmer's Sch., Grays, Essex	1706	500	£80.....	Rev. H. A. Abbott.
Perse, Cambridge	1615	330	£135.....	H. A. Wootton.
Peter Symonds', Winchester	1657	450	£65.....	P. T. Freeman, M.B.E., Ph.D.

Name of School.	F'ded.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. See note (a). D=Day Boys.	Headmaster. See note (b).
Plymouth College .. .	1854	440	£93 ... D £27	H. W. Ralph.
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.	1732	540	£90 ... D £23-25	Rev. Canon W. J. Barton.
Queen Mary's, Walsall.	1854	525	..... D £16	H. M. Butler.
Radley Coll., Abingdon ..	1847	375	£185 ... D £25	Rev. W. H. Ferguson.
Reading Sch., Berks ..	1120	520	£86 ... D £15-26	G. H. Keeton.
Repton Sch., Derby ..	1557	410	£168 ...	J. T. Christie.
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.	1844	300	£145 ...	H. G. M. Clarke.
Rugby ..	1567	640	£201 ... D £75	P. H. B. Lyon, M.C.
Rydal, Colwyn Bay ..	1885	200	£126 ...	Rev. A. J. Costain.
St. Albans, Herts.	948	450	£75-83 ... D £18	W. T. Marsh.
St. Bees', Cumberland ..	1583	152	£120 ... D £43	E. A. Bell.
St. Edmund's, Canterbury ..	1749	140	£108-115 ..	Rev. H. Babinforth.
St. Edward's, Oxford.	1863	370	£130 ... D £60	Rev. H. E. Kendall, O.B.E.
St. George's, Harpenden, Herts.	1906	140	£116 ... D £31-42	Rev. C. Grant.
St. Lawrence, Ramsgate ..	1879	310	£120 ... D £38	Rev. B. V. F. Brackenbury.
St. Olave's, Tower Bridge, S.E. 1.	1571	471	£111 ... D £11-25	H. G. Abel.
St. Paul's, W. Kensington, W. 14.	1509	680	£145 ... D £45	John Bell.
St. Peter's, York ..	—	250	£116 ... D £34	S. M. Toynce.
Sedburgh, Yorks.	1525	380	£150 ...	G. B. Smith.
Sherborne, Dorset ..	1550	430	£165 ... D £72	C. L. F. Boughey.
Shrewsbury ..	1552	510	£180 ... D £44	H. H. Hardy, M.B.E.
Stamford, Lancs.	1530	240	£90 ... D £14-19	Rev. J. D. Day.
Stockport Gr. Sch.	—	—	—	C. H. Gilkes.
Stonyhurst (R.C.), Blackburn, Lancs.	1592	400	£150 ...	Rev. E. D. O'Connor, S.J.
Stowe, Bucks.	1023	500	£189 ...	J. F. Roxburgh.
Sutton Valence, Maidstone ..	1576	200	£105 ... D £15-30	T. M. James.
Taunton, Somerset ..	1847	700	£177 111. D £19-29	H. Nicholson.
Tonbridge, Kent ..	1553	470	£142 ... D £32-42	H. N. P. Sloman, M.C.
Trent College, Derbyshire.	1866	200	£126 ...	G. F. Bell, M.C.
University Coll. Sch., N.W. 3.	1830	525	..... D £39	Guy Kendall.
Uppingham, Rutland ..	1584	500	£186 ...	Rev. H. R. Owen.
Wakefield Gr. Sch., Yorks.	1591	450	£75 ... D £23	A. J. Spillbury.
Wallasey Gr. Sch.	—	—	—	F. Wilkinson.
Warwick ..	1100	350	£84-92 ... D £15-28	E. Percival Smith.
Watford Gr. Sch., Herts.	1704	700	..... D £18	E. Reynolds.
Wellborough, Northants.	1595	267	£102 ... D £24	L. de O. Tollemache.
Wellington, Berks ..	1853	650	£125-175 ..	F. B. Malin.
Wellington Sch., Somerset ..	—	—	—	G. Corner.
Westminster, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.	1330	365	£170 ... D £75	Rev. H. Costley-White, D.D.
Weymouth, Dorset ..	1863	190	£110 ... D £54	A. G. Pite, M.C.
Whitgift, Croydon ..	1596	720	..... D £30	R. Gurner, M.C.
Winchester ..	1394	470	£200 ...	Rev. A. T. P. Williams, D.D.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	1512	520	£90 ... D £20	Warren Derry.
Worcester (Royal Gr.) ..	1290	430	£83 ... D £15	H. R. Pullinger.
Workshop, Notts ..	1895	360	£120-130 ..	Rev. F. J. Shirley, Ph.D.
Wrekin, Wellington, Shropshire.	1880	310	£158 ...	W. M. Gordon.
Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse ..	1882	250	£96-114 ... D £30-36	W. A. Sibly, J.P.
Wyggeston Sch., Leicester ..	1564	940	..... D £19	T. Kingdom.
Scotland.				
The Edinburgh Academy ..	1824	570	£135-144 D £42-45	A. L. F. Smith, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Fettes, Edinburgh ..	1870	260	£160 ...	A. H. Ashcroft, D.S.O.
George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh	1871	1350	..... D £12-23	G. Robertson.
Loretto, near Edinburgh ..	1827	170	£160 ...	J. R. C. Greenlees, D.S.O.
Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh ..	1833	200	£165 ...	Cecil Stagg.
Trinity College, Glenalmond ..	1841	200	£159 ...	Rev. Canon F. W. Matheson, M.B.E.
Northern Ireland.				
Campbell Coll., Belfast.	1894	285	£100 ... D £35	W. D. Gibbon, D.S.O., M.C.
Portora Royal Sch., Enniskillen.	1618	187	£108 ... D £14-19	Rev. E. G. Seale.
Royal Academical Instn., Belfast	1870	630	..... D £19	G. Garrod.
Irish Free State.				
St. Columba's, Dublin ..	1843	100	£100 ...	Rev. C. W. Sowby.
Channel Islands.				
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey ..	1563	200	£85-95 ... D £20	Rev. F. Hardy, LL.D.
Victoria Coll., Jersey ..	1852	230	£85-97 ... D £18-30	J. H. Gummatt.
Isle of Man.				
King William's Coll.	1668	196	£108-126 ... D £30	Rev. G. H. Harris.

Public Schools in the British Dominions.

NOTE.—Those marked with an asterisk (*) are "Headmasters' Conference Schools."

Name of School.	F'ded.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees. See note (a). D=Day Boys	Headmaster. See note (b).
Canada.				
*St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont.	1899	150	\$750 D\$350	Rev. D. B. Macdonald, LL.D.
*Trinity Coll., Port Hope, Ont. ..	1865	255	£165.....	Rev. F. G. Orchard, D.D.
*Upper Canada Coll., Toronto ...	1829	620	\$750 D\$350	W. L. Grant, LL.D.
Australia.				
<i>N.S.W. :—</i>				
*Armidale Sch., Armidale....	...	...	...	Rev. H. Sanger.
*C. of E. Gr. Sch., North Sydney	1889	650	£118 D£36	L. C. Robson, M.C.
*King's Sch., Parramatta	1832	400	£120 D£39	Rev. C. T. Parkinon.
*Newington Coll., Stanmore.....	1863	319	£101 D£29	F. R. Le Conteur.
St. Ignatius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney	1880	250	£105 D£27	Rev. L. G. Loughnan, S.J.
St. Joseph's Coll. (R.C.), Sydney	1881	270	£70	Rev. M. Placid.
The Scots College, Sydney	1892	425	£120 D£32	J. Bee.
Sydney Gr. Sch., Sydney	1854	500	£114 D£31	H. S. Dettmann.
<i>Victoria. —</i>				
*C. of E. Gr. Sch., Melbourne ...	1858	580	£138 D£45	R. P. Franklin.
*Geelong Coll., Geelong	1861	300	£125 D£35	Rev. W. F. Rolland, M.C.
*Geelong Gr. Sch., Corio.....	1857	400	£141 D£48	J. R. Darling.
*Scotch Coll., Melbourne.....	1851	1201	£128 D£38	W. S. Littlejohn, LL.D.
*Wesley Coll., Melbourne	1865	510	£128 D£36	H. J. Stewart.
*Xavier Coll. (R.C.), Melbourne	1878	430	£92..... D£25	Rev. E. Frost, S.J.
<i>South Australia :—</i>				
*Collegiate Sch. of St. Peter, Adelaide	1847	560	£116 D£35	J. H. Hill (<i>acting</i>).
*Prince Alfred Coll., Kent Town	1869	425	£81-105... D£18-27	J. F. Ward.
*Scotch Coll., Mitcham .....	...	...	...	N. M. A. Grattan.
*King's Coll., Kensington	1924	125	£90... .. D£24	K. W. H. Smith.
Christian Brothers' Coll., Rostrevor	1923	130	£75.. .. D£15	Rev. J. L. Mackey.
Sacred Heart Coll. Glenelg. ..	...	...	...
<i>Western Australia. —</i>				
*Guildford Gr. Sch.	1895	200	£100 D£27	Rev. R. E. Freeth.
Haile Coll., Perth	1858	250	£34 D£10	Dr. M. Arnold Buntine.
Scotch Coll., Claremont ...	1857	150	£81 D£24	P. C. Anderson.
Wesley Coll., Perth	1922	200	£100 D£25	Dr. J. I. Rossiter.
Christian Brothers Coll., Perth	1896	300	£66... .. D£20	W. I. Power.
<i>Tasmania —</i>				
Hutchins Sch., Hobart .....	...	...	.....
New Zealand.				
*Auckland, Gr. Sch.	1869	900	..... D£11	H. J. D. Mahon.
*Auckland, King's Coll.	1914	200	£120 D£30	Rev. H. K. Archdall.
*Christchurch, Christ's Coll. ...	1850	304	£120 D£50	R. J. Richards.
Nelson College, Nelson	1856	450	£63 D£11	C. H. Broad.
Otago High Sch., Dunedin ..	1863	760	£68..... D£12	W. J. Morrell.
*Timaru High Sch. ....	...	...	.....	W. Thomas.
*Waitaki High Sch., Oamaru. .	1878	450	£65..... D£11	F. Milner, C.M.G.
*Wanganui Collegiate	1852	200	£120 D£19	J. Allen.
Union of South Africa.				
*St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown	1854	300	£120 D£40	Rev. C. B. Armstrong.
*Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch.....	1849	460	£108 D£30	Rev. R. H. C. Birt.
*St. John's Coll., Johannesburg...	1898	480	£120 D£32	Rev. C. H. S. Runge, D.S.O., M.C.
*Michaelhouse, Balgovan, Natal	1896	228	£120	R. F. Currey, M.C.
West Indies.				
*Harrison Coll., Barbados	1733	250	..... D£15	H. N. Haskell.

Girls' Public Schools.

NOTES:—(a) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, exclusive of fees for optional subjects.

(b) "Headmistress." In certain Schools other titles prevail, e.g., St. Paul's, "High Mistress"; St. Michael's, Bognor, "Lady Warden."

School	Fded	No. of Girls	Annual Fees, See note (a) D = Day Girls.	Headmistress. See Note (b).
Abbey Sch., Reading	1887	280	£95 114... D £16 3s	H. E. Musson, J.P.
Alice Ottley Sch., Worcester	1883	210	£110	M. Spurling.
Badminton Sch., Westbury on Trym, Bristol	1899	170	£120-158	B. M. Baker.
Bath, Royal Sch.	1864	230	£20-150	E. Steel, O.B.E.
Bedford High Sch.	1882	595	£99	K. M. Westaway, D Litt.
Bedford Girls' Modern Sch.	1882	300	£70	B. A. Tonkin.
Benenden, Cranbrook, Kent	1923	212	£190	C. M. Sheldon.
Berkhamsted, Herts	1888	260	£84	C. F. Mackenzie.
Beverley, East Yorks	1908	160	£60	E. H. Sandford.
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs.	1918	220	£12	A. B. Dawson.
Birkenhead, Convent Sch. (R.C.)	1848	285	£	B. M. Robinson.
Blackburn, Notre Dame Sch. (R.C.)	1907	300	£	M. Swift.
Bolton, Lancs.	1904	400	£	M. H. Meade.
Bournemouth Collegiate	1899	100	£126-135 D £26 3s	M. Davie.
Bournemouth High	1886	430	£101	C. F. Stocks.
Bradford Girls' Gr.	1875	539	£	M. A. Hooke.
Brentwood, Ursuline High Sch. (R.C.)	1900	450	£75	Mme. Ursula Schoonen.
Burton-on-Trent High	1875	370	£	E. H. Linnell.
Canterbury, Simon Langton's	1881	324	£	N. Campling.
Casterton, Kirkby Lonsdale	1823	170	£63-106	D. de B. Dolson.
Cavendish High, Buxton	1906	230	£	Ada F. Evans.
Cheltenham Ladies' College	1853	850	£137-161 D £36 0s	B. M. Sparks.
Christ's Hospital, Hertford	1552	280	Nil to £40	N. C. Craig.
Church Education Corporation (34, Denison House, Westminster, S.W. 1):				
Bedgery Park, Goudhurst	1920	90	£185-200	E. Bickersteth.
Sandcotes, Parkstone	1900	80	£150-165 .. D £36	M. C. Harding.
Uplands, St. Leonards-on-Sea	1903	100	£110 125	M. V. Hill.
Church Schools Company (Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1):				
Dulwich	1914	200	£	M. Williams.
Gunldford	1888	195	£90	H. G. Ralph.
Hull	1890	190	£	F. M. L. Elliott.
Southampton (Atherley Sch.)	1926	163	£75	G. M. Pierce-Jones.
Sunderland	1884	250	£75	E. M. Ironside.
Surliton	1884	250	£	A. M. Procter.
York College	1908	110	£	E. E. Ellett.
Clergy Daughters', Bristol	1831	130	£70-120 .. D £30-45	E. M. Almond.
Clifton High	1877	490	£	D. N. Glenday.
Colston's, Bristol	1891	650	£	G. M. Morgan.
Credition High Sch.	1910	160	£70	E. J. Prebble.
Crews', Ursuline Convent Sch. (R.C.)	1921	167	£40-45	H. G. O'Brien.
Croydon, Ladies of Mary Convent (R.C.)	1860	420	£53	Dame Winifride.
Dee House Convent Sch., Chester (R.C.)	1850	260	£	Mme. Imelda, O.S.M.
Derby High Sch.	1892	150	£	I. C. Joslin.
Drake and Tonson's, Keighley	1872	493	£	(Mrs) M. A. M. Kirk.
Durham High Sch.	1884	113	£84	J. M. Brown.
Edgbaston High, Birmingham	1876	285	£115	W. M. Casswell.
Edgbaston, C. of E. Coll.	1884	400	£84-91	Freda Godfrey.
Edgehill, North Devon	1884	190	£63-68	E. Cuthbertson Hill.
Enfield (N. Middlesex High)	1892	210	£150	Wilmot Gascoigne.
Exeter, Episcopal Modern Sch.	1700	295	£	F. M. Ragg.
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch.	1868	320	£105	C. W. Dixon.
Farnborough, Hillside Convent (R.C.)	1889	285	£130	(Rev. Mother).
Farringtons, Chislehurst	1911	84	£185	A. H. Davies.
Faversham, Wm. Gibbs School	1883	240	£	M. E. Holmes.
Girls' Public Day School Trust (Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W. 1):				
Bath High	1875	260	£86-135 .. D £13-30	E. M. Cull.
Birkenhead High	1901	330	£	H. N. Stephen.
Blackheath High	1880	450	£	A. K. Lewis.
Brighton and Hove High	1876	300	£91-133 .. D £14-30	I. M. Okden.
Bromley High	1883	480	£	K. D. B. Littlewood.
Clapham High	1875	470	£84-120 .. D £13-30	M. Jarrett.

School.	Fided	No of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a). D=Day Girls.	Headmistress. See note (b).
<i>Girls' Public Day School Trust—cont.</i>				
Croydon and Furlay High	1874	740	..... D £16-30	E. Ransford.
Ipawich High	1878	370	£87-117. D £12-27	C. N. Williams.
Kensington High	1873	275	..... D £14-30	L. E. Charlesworth
Liverpool (Belvedere)	1880	245	£99-120. D £18-30	A. F. Cossey.
Newcastle (Central) High	1895	345	..... D £13-30	D. F. P. Hiley.
Norwich High	1875	350	£63-93. D £13-30	E. F. Jameson.
Nottingham High	1875	440	..... D £13-30	W. D. Phillips.
Notting Hill and Ealing High	1873	440	..... D £14-30	J. M. H. McCaig.
Oxford High	1875	220	£95-109. D £16-30	M. Gale.
Portsmouth High	1882	350	£78-117. D £14-30	G. E. Watt.
Putney High	1893	400	..... D £14-30	K. E. Chester.
Sheffield High	1878	450	..... D £16-30	D. L. Walker.
Shrewsbury High	1885	275	£77-103. D £14-30	D. Galt.
South Hampstead High	1876	490	..... D £16-30	M. L. Potter.
Streatham Hill and Brixton High	1887	400	..... D £15-30	E. R. Gwatkin.
Sutton High	1884	600	..... D £16-30	E. M. L. Lees.
Sydenham High	1887	270	..... D £16-30	M. S. Smith, Ph.D.
Tunbridge Wells High	1883	115	£73-102. D £13-30	E. K. East.
Wimbledon High	1880	500	..... D £15-30	M. E. Lewis.
Godolphin, Salisbury	1726	270	£150	C. R. Ash.
Great Crosby, Lancs. Sacred Heart Sch. (R.C.)	1904	217	..... D £22	Mme. Forristal.
Great Yarmouth High	1893	300	..... D £12	M. S. Copeman.
Greenhead High, Huddersfield	1909	537	..... D £10	A. Hill.
Haberghashers' Aske's, Acton	1900	600	..... D £19	D. W. Sprules.
Harrogate College	1893	60	£144-174	M. E. Jones.
Hawnes, Amphil, Herts	1909	150	£120-180	J. G. Towushend.
Headington Sch., Oxford	1915	350	£135-156 D £17-60	K. L. Porcher.
Hitcham Girls' Gr.	1939	390	£84	A. M. Chambers.
Hewells, Denbigh	1859	370	£105	C. E. Robinson.
Howells', Llandaff	1859	398	£64	E. Trotter.
Hulme Gr., Oldham	1887	250	..... D £19	P. D. Cowell.
Ilford, Ursuline High Sch. (R.C.)	1920	384	..... D £16	M. H. Boyle.
Kendal, Girls' High Sch.	1888	270	£63	S. N. E. Trood, D.Lit.
King's High Sch. Warwick	1879	415	£90	E. Dooley.
Leamington High	1884	310	£75-95	D. A. Sweet.
Leeds, Girls' High	1876	606	£88	Mrs. Leslie Kirk.
Leeds, Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.)	1905	230	..... D £22	M. T. Talbot.
Lincoln, Girls' High	1893	463	£78	L. C. Savill.
Liverpool College, Huyton	1894	340	£135	S. G. Anthony.
Liverpool College, Liverpool	1856	330	..... D £15-15	F. M. Fordham.
Liverpool (Everton), Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.)	1902	520	..... D £10	Sister Imelda.
Liverpool (Mt. Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch. (R.C.)	1851	475	..... D £10	M. Gilbey
<i>London*.</i>				
Henrietta Barnett, Hampstead, N.W. 11	1911	507	..... D £19	Ethel Hutchings.
C. E. Brooke Sch., Camberwell, S.E. 5	1904	275	..... D £14	M. K. Cotton.
Burlington, Old Burlington St., W. 1	1899	200	..... D £14	M. A. Burgess.
<i>Frances Mary Buss Schools:</i>				
N. London Coll., Sandall Rd., N.W. 5	1850	451	..... D £22	I. M. Drummond
Camden, Prince of Wales's Rd., N.W. 5	1871	500	..... D £16	Olive Wright.
City of London, E.C. 4	1894	263	..... D £15-22	J. E. Turner.
Godolphin and Latimer, Hammer-smith, W. 6	1905	529	..... D £17-27	K. T. Zachary.
Haberghashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E. 14	1876	376	..... D £17	A. I. Nolting.
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W. 7	1898	200	..... D £13-63	W. E. Crapper.
Francis Holland, Graham St., S.W. 1	1881	150	£185	A. R. Morison.
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W. 6	1917	240	..... D £14	E. Moberley Bell.
La Retraite, Clapham Park (R.C.)	1919	229	..... D £16	D. S. Hansen.
Lewisham, Frendergast, Catford, S.E. 6	1887	280	..... D £16	J. Franklin. Litt. D.
Mary Datchelor, Camberwell Gr., S.E. 5	1877	621	..... D £15	M. D. Brock, O.B.E.
Dame Alice Owen's, Islington, E.C. 1	1913	335	..... D £10	A. M. Bozman.
Queen's Coll., Harley St., W. 1	1848	200	£145-158 D £22-63	E. G. Holloway.
Sacred Heart Convt, Ham'smith (R.C.)	1904	200	..... D £10	Mme. E. Hutchinson.
St. Mary's Sch., Lancaster Gate, W. 1	1873	160	..... D £10-25	D. Apperson.
St. Paul's, Brook Green, W. 6	1904	450	£114	Ethel Strudwick.

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School.	Fded.	No. of Girls.	Annual Fees. See note (a) D = Day Girls	Headmistress. See Note (b)
<i>London*—continued.</i>				
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Gr., New Kent Rd., S.E. 1.	1956	465	..... D £8-15	F. B. Collins.
St. Ursula's, Greenwich (R.C.)	1920	287	..... D £8-15	E. Z. Cooren.
Loughborough High Sch.	1849	280	£74	E. A. Bristol.
Maldstone Grammar Sch.	1867	460	..... D £12	R. Bartels.
Malvern Girls' College, Worcestershire ..	1897	450	£137-155	I. M. Brooks.
Manchester High Sch.	1893	450	..... D £21	M. G. Clarke.
Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosby, Lancs ..	1874	500	..... D £24	E. Fordham.
Milham Ford, Oxford ..	1888	420	..... D £26-23	E. J. Bailey.
Milton Mount Coll., Crawley, Sussex ..	1905	335	..... D £14	Mrs. D. M. Henman.
Monmouth Sch. for Girls ..	1871	140	£138	M. G. Oding.
Moravian Sch., Fulneck, Leeds ..	1897	793	..... D £25	K. P. Curry.
Newcastle upon Tyne, Church High Sch.	1753	700	£80	I. M. Gurney.
Newport High Sch., Monmouthshire ..	1885	430	£126	G. K. Horser.
Normanton High Sch., Yorks.	1896	275	..... D £35	Katherine Iteva
Northampton High Sch.	1902	219	..... D £10	E. M. Wallace.
Norwich, Blyth Secondary School ..	1878	210	..... D £13-19	Mrs. F. E. Whitaker.
Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle-under-Lyme ..	1902	535	..... D £13	Jessie Sprunt.
Overstone, Northants.	1877	472	..... D £23	Mrs. D. L. Esslemont,
	1929	715	£180	O.B.E.
Palmer's Endowed, Grays, Essex	1706	270	£60-64	E. M. Wren
Paston House Sch., Cambridge (R.C.) ..	1905	187	..... D £12-18	Mother M. Paul.
Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham	1905	408	..... D £20	A. N. Miles.
Penrhos, Colwyn Bay	1880	300	£88-127	R. Wainwright.
Penzance, W. Cornwall Coll.	1884	130	..... D £15-18	E. H. Killip.
Perse Sch., Cambridge	1881	340	£100-105	M. H. Cattle.
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (R.C.) ..	1905	255	..... D £21-26	M. Crockett.
Plymouth, St. Dunstan's Abbey	1926	220	..... D £9-15	Sister M. Teresa.
Preston, Lark Hill House (R.C.)	1871	260	..... D £10	...
Preston, Winkley Sq. Convent (R.C.) ..	1870	360	..... D £10	...
Princess Helena, Ealing, W.5.	1820	90	£105-120	G. Milvain.
Queen Anne's, Caversham	1698	250	..... D £12	K. E. Moore.
Queen Elizabeth's, Mansfield	1885	390	..... D £13	D. C. Johnson
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate	1912	136	£150-180	Evelyn L. Young.
Queen Margaret's, Scarborough	1901	140	£150-180	I. O. Parsons
Queen Mary, Lytham	1930	312	..... D £13	D. Bailey.
Queen's Sch., Chester	1878	260	£85	M. T. Nedham.
Queenswood, Hatfield	1894	250	£140	Ethel M. Trev.
Redland High Sch., Bristol	1882	360	£90	C. M. Taylor
Rochester Gr. School	1888	341	..... D £12	Dora L. Sandford.
Rosedale, Brighton	1885	216	£165-195	E. M. Tanner.
St. Alban's High Sch.	1907	300	£104-113	Edith Archibald.
St. Clare's, Polwitten, Penzance	1889	112	£94-105	V. M. Macpherson.
St. Dominic's, Stoke-on-Trent (R.C.) ..	1910	334	..... D £12	Sister M. Winifred.
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Derby	1844	93	£105	M. E. Hudson.
St. Felix, Southwold	1897	265	£150-165	E. M. Edgill.
St. Helen's, Abingdon	1903	190	£90	Sister T. Hilary.
St. Hilda's, Whitby, Yorks.	1926	120	£70-80	G. E. Clapham.
St. John's High Sch., Newport, Mon ..	1909	150	£75	R. Symonds.
St. Joseph's, Bradford, Yorks. (R.C.) ..	1905	380	..... D £16	M. B. Duffey, O.B.E.
St. Katharine's, Wantage	1906	127	£75	J. O. Cudlipp.
St. Katherine's, Heatherton Pk., Som ..	1907	70	£120	C. M. Hartnell.
St. Margaret's, Bushey	1749	210	£140-160	Julian M. Boys.
St. Mary & St. Anne's, Abbots Bromley ..	1874	288	£120-135	O. F. Martin.
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts	1873	120	£126	E. M. Matthews.
St. Mary's School, Wantage	1873	120	£150	Sister Catherine.
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton	1836	280	£70-150	F. L. Ghey.
St. Michael's, Bognor Regis	1844	115	£158	Kate Dawson.
St. Michael's, East Grinstead	1890	121	£105	S. C. Archer.
St. Stephen's High Sch., Windsor	1882	700	£85-100	M. J. Porcher.
St. Swithun's, Winchester	1884	300	£124	Ethel Finlay.
St. Winifred's, Llanfairfechan	1887	144	£105	N. M. Doman.
Salford, Adelphi House (R.C.)	1904	281	..... D £13	A. Shuley.
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (R.C.) ..	1855	540	..... D £27	C. Foley.
Sherborne Sch. for Girls, Dorset	1899	267	£165	H. V. Stuart.
Southend-on-Sea High Sch.	1913	450	..... D £23	F. A. Swann.

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School.	F'ded	No. of Girls	Annual Fees. (See note (a). D = Day Girls.	Headmistress. See note (b).
Southend-on-Sea, St. Bernard's Convent (R.C.)	1910	380	£58.....D £17	M. H. Boyle.
Stafford, Girl's High Sch.....	1907	324	.....D £13	G. J. McCrea, J.P.
Stamford High Sch.....	1876	266	£77-82...D £12-17	J. Nicol.
Sunderland, St. Anthony's (R.C.)....	1906	300	.....D £13	H. Farrelly.
Sunny Hill, Bruton.....	1900	150	£62-65...D £12-16	J. T. Wells.
Thomlinson Girls' Sch., Wigton.....	1714	170	.....D £10	M. L. Marsden.
Tiverton Girl's Sch., Devonshire.....	1877	145	.....D £11	L. M. Heyworth.
Truro High Sch.....	1880	142	£60-90...D £26	Dora Coate.
Twickenham, Naval and Marine Sch....	1840	180	£120-130 D £26-32	H. M. Oakley-Hill.
Wakefield Girls' High.....	1878	580	£75.....D £21	K. E. Maris.
Wallasey, Maris Stella High (R.C.)....	1924	220	.....D £13	Sister Mary Frances.
Wallsall (Qn. Mary's High Sch.), Staffs	1853	385	.....D £16	M. V. Stafford.
Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks.....	1838	210	£105-110 D £21	E. L. Ramsay.
Ware Gr. Sch.....	1906	300	.....D £16	H. Woodhead.
Watford Gr. Sch.....	1704	529	.....D £17-18	G. Forgie.
Westonbirt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire...	1928	220	£160 210.....	M. E. Popham.
Wheelwright Gr. Sch., Dewsbury.....	1889	310	.....D £10	I. Thwaites.
Wigan, Notre Dame High Sch. (R.C.)...	1904	445	.....	T. Hind.
Willesden, Convent Secondary Sch. (R.C.)	1920	303	.....	K. M. Macaulay.
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks.....	1896	330	£200.....	W. M. Crosthwaite.
Wycombe High Sch.....	1901	320	.....D £13	Eva E. E. Desslin.
Scotland.				
St. Bride's, Edinburgh.....	1835	150	£95-125...D £12-40	M. E. Macdonald Clark.
St. George's, Edinburgh.....	1888	260	£93-105...D £18-42	Margaret C. Aitken.
St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Fife.....	1877	370	£195.....D £63	K. H. McCutcheon.
<i>Girls' School Company, Ltd. (141 West George St., Glasgow):—</i>				
Glasgow, Park Sch.....	1880	300	.....D £16-40	Janie M. Robertson.
Helensburgh, St. Bride's.....	1895	220	£126-142 D £22-42	M. C. Bell.
Kilmalcolm, St. Columba's.....	1897	190	£130.....D £39	B. S. R. McMurtie.
Isle of Man.				
Buchan Sch., Castletown.....	1875	70	£72 82...D £15-24	M. W. Matthew.
Channel Islands.				
Ladies' College, Guernsey.....	1882	160	£90-110 D £14-30	V. A. Prawn.
Jersey College for Girls.....	1888	300	£105-120 D £20-30	Ethel G. Barton.

Secondary Schools.

A Secondary School, as defined by the Board of Education, is a school for pupils who intend to remain for at least four years, and up to at least the age of 16. It must provide a progressive course of general education of a kind and amount suited to an age-range at least from 12 to 17. The Board of Education issues annually a list of Secondary Schools recognized by the Board of Education as efficient, with the full official name of the school, the place where it is situated, the date of recognition, the fees payable and (in many cases) the examinations taken. A similar list is published for Wales and (with less detail) for Scotland. The list, in the case of England and Wales alone, occupies over 130 pages.

SCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATIONS.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1. *President*, Frank Fletcher, M.A.; *Joint Hon. Secs.*, W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.; F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.; *Hon. Treasurer*, F. B. Malim, M.A.; *Asst. Sec.*, H. Marshall.—The qualification for membership is the holding of the head mastership of a Public Secondary school for boys in England or Wales administered under a definite form of public or corporate control by a governing body which has powers both to control the school finances and to appoint and dismiss the head master.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, IRELAND (*Secy.*, Rev. C. B. Armstrong, M.A., St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham) is similar to the I.A.H.M.

ASSOC. OF ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C.1. *Sec.*, G. D. Dunkerley, B.Sc.

ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES.—Head mistresses of Public Secondary Schools are eligible for membership. A Conference is held annually in June. *President* (1931-33), Miss E. Strudwick, St. Paul's Girls' School, Hammer-smith. *Secretary*, Miss R. Young, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

442 Principal British and Irish Societies and Institutions.

* For List of Abbreviations, see pages following Index.

ROYAL ACADEMY, THE, Burlington House, W. 1.—*President*, Sir William Llewellyn, G.C.V.O. (1908). *Keeper*, W. W. Russell, G.C.V.O., R.A. *Treas.*, Sydney Lee, R.A. *Sec.*, W. R. M. Lamb, G.C.V.O., M.A. *Reg.*, C. W. Tanner. *Librarian*, E. E. V. Wright, M.A.

Royal Academicians.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1922 Baker, Sir H.,
K.C.I.R. | 1921 Lavery, Sir John.
1930 Lee, Sydney. |
| 1922 Bell, R. Anning. | 1920 Llewellyn, Sir Wm.,
G.C.V.O. |
| 1914* Blomfield, Sir Reginald T., D.Litt. | 1920 Lutyens, Sir Edwin
L., K.C.I.R. |
| 1919 Brangwyn, Frank. | 1933 Macbeth-Raeburn,
H. |
| 1925 Brown, Amesby | 1933 McMillan, W. |
| 1925* Burnet, Sir John J. | 1925 Munnings, Alfd. J. |
| 1920 Cameron, Sir D. V. | 1905* Murray, Sir David. |
| 1925* Clansie, Sir George | 1920 Olsson, Julius. |
| 1925 Connard, Philip | 1926 Osborne, Malcolm. |
| 1910* Cope, Sir Arthur,
K.C.V.O. | 1881* Oules, Walter W. |
| 1922 de Glehn, W. G. | 1922 Peggiam, Henry A. |
| 1926 Dick, W. Reid. | 1923 Philpot, Glyn W. |
| 1913* Drury, Alfred. | 1923 Priestman, Ber-
tram. |
| 1915* Farquharson, J. | 1926 Russell, Walter W.,
G.C.V.O. |
| 1924 Fisher, Melton. | 1922 Scott, Sir Giles G. |
| 1933 Flint, W. Russell | 1920 Shannon, Chas. H. |
| 1910* Forbes, Stanhope A. | 1911* Short, Sir Frank. |
| 1925* Gilbert, Sir A.
M.V.O. | 1920 Stanton, Sir Herbert
Hughes. |
| 1933 Green, W. Curtis. | 1919* Stokes, Adrian. |
| 1931 Griggs, F. L. M. | 1929 Talmage, Algernon
M. |
| 1927 Hall, Oliver | 1931 Taylor, L. Camp-
bell. |
| 1926 Harcourt, George. | 1931 Turner, Alfred. |
| 1924 Hartwell, Chas. L. | 1922 Watson, G. Spencer |
| 1920 Heury, George. | 1933 Williams, Terrick. |
| 1920 Jack, Richard. | |
| 1928 John, Augustus E. | |
| 1909 John, Sir Wm.
Goscombe. | |
| 1930 Kelly, Gerald F. | |

Associates.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1931 Belcher, George | 1926 Jagger, Charles S. |
| 1926 Birch, S. J. la-
morna. | 1928 Knight, Harold. |
| 1932 B. shop, Henry. | 1927 Knight, Dame
Laura, D.B.E. |
| 1928 Brockhurst, G. L. | 1930 Lawrence, A. K. |
| 1931 Brundrit, R. G. | 1932 Ledward, Gilbert. |
| 1930 Cooper, Sir E. | 1931 Monington, W. T. |
| 1907 Cowper, Frank C. | 1932 Procter, Ernest. |
| 1933 Davis, Arthur. | 1927 Rushbury, Henry. |
| 1927 Dawber, E. Guy. | 1924 Sickert, Richard. |
| 1927 Dodd, Francis. | 1933 Spencer, Stanley. |
| 1931 Elwell, F. W. | 1926 Tapper, Walter J. |
| 1933 Eves, R. G. | 1925 Walker, Arthur G. |
| 1929 Garbe, Richard. | |

Former Presidents.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1 Sir J. Reynolds, 1768. | 10 Sir J. E. Millais, Bt.,
1806. |
| 2 Benjamin West, 1792. | 11 Sir E. J. Poynter, Bt.,
1896. |
| 3 James Wyatt, 1805. | 12 Sir Aston Webb,
G.C.V.O., G.R., 1919. |
| 4 Benjamin West, 1806. | 13 Sir Frank Dicksee,
K.C.V.O., 1904. |
| 5 Sir T. Lawrence, 1820. | |
| 6 Sir M. A. Shee, 1830. | |
| 7 Sir Ch. Eastlake, 1830. | |
| 8 Sir Francis Grant, 1856. | |
| 9 Lord Leighton, 1878. | |

ACADEMY OF ART, ROYAL CAMBRIAN, Plas Mawr, Conway.—*Pres.*, Sir Cuthbert C. Grundy; *Hon. Sec.*, Thomas Ellison; *Sec. and Curator*, Clarence G. Dyall.

* Senior Academician.

† Senior Associate.

ACADEMY, THE ROYAL SCOTTISH, Princess Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Sir G. Washington Browne; *Sec.*, David Foggie; *Treas.*, W. M. Fraser; *Librarian*, John Duncan; *Assl. Sec.*, Henry Hastings.

Royal Scottish Academicians.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1922 Allison, David. | 1923 Lintott, Henry. |
| 1928 Brown, W. Mar-
shall. | 1933 Lumsden, E. S. |
| 1902 Browne, Sir G. W. | 1901 Macgillivray, P. |
| 1928 Cameron, Sir D. Y. | 1930 Miller, James. |
| 1929 Carrick, Alexander | 1931 Morris, James A. |
| 1932 Douglas, Andrew. | 1902 Nisbet, R. B. |
| 1923 Duncan, John. | 1927 Peploe, S. J. |
| 1930 Foggie, David. | 1923 Pirie, George |
| 1924 Frazer, W. M. | 1932 Proudfoot, Alex-
ander. |
| 1924 Gauld, David | 1933 Shanks, W. Somer-
ville. |
| 1929 Grieve, Walter G. | 1921 Smith, George. |
| 1925 Hope, Robert. | 1914 Walls, William. |
| 1925 Houston, George. | 1922 Wilson, D. For-
rester. |
| 1921 Hutchison, R. G. | |
| 1930 Kay, Archibald. | |
| 1909 Kerr, Hy. W. | |

Non-Resident Academicians.

- (1896) Sir John Lavery; (1902) George Henry;
(1924) Sir J. J. Burnet; (1928) Sir D. V. Cameron;
(1923) P. Portsmouth; (1924) Fiddes Watt.

Associates.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Aiken, John M. | Mackie, Peter. |
| Allan, A. R. W. | Malnds, Allan D. |
| Anderson, James B. | Milne, Macaulan. |
| Bothwick, A. E. | Oppenheimer, Charles. |
| Bowie, John. | Paterson, Alex. N. |
| Cadell, F. C. B. | Rhind, J. Massey. |
| Curstler, Stanley. | Shotz, Benno. |
| Fairlie, Reginald. | Smith, J. G. Spence. |
| Henderson, J. Morris. | Sturrock, A. R. |
| Kay, James. | Sutherland, D. M. |
| Kelly, William. | Tarbolton, Harold O. |
| Keppie, John. | Todd, W. J. Walker. |
| Lamb, William. | Watson, John. |

Non-Resident Associates.

- R. Payton Reid; G. H. Paulin; Malcolm Gavin.

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ACADEMY OF CHRISTIAN ART OF IRELAND, 17 South Frederick Street, Dublin.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. S. Gogan, National Museum, Dublin.

ACCOUNTANT-LECTURERS' ASSOC., 69, Downs Road, E. 5.—*Hon. Sec.*, M. Moustardier.

ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES IN GLASGOW, INSTITUTE OF (1855), 228 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, D. Norman Sloan, B.L., C.A., 20 West George Street, Glasgow, C.A.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF, 83 Bridge Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Arnold Taylor.

- ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF (1885),** Incorporated Accountants' Hall, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—*Pres.*, Edward Cassleton Elliott; *Sec.*, Alexander A. Garrett, M.A., B.Sc.
- ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTION OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC,** 5 Salter's Hall Court, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, R. K. Hardy.
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- ACCOUNTANTS IN ABERDEEN, SOCIETY OF (1867).**
- ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH, SOCIETY OF (1854),** 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec. & Treas.*, L. B. Bell.
- ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1858),** 41 Dawson Street, Dublin.—*Pres.*, Thomas Geohegan; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Brock.
- ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED, IN ENGLAND AND WALES (1880),** Moorgate Place, E.C. 2.—*Pres.*, H. L. H. Hill, M.A. *Sec.*, Hon. G. Colville, M.B.E.; *Asst. Sec.*, R. W. Bankes, C.B.F.
- ACCOUNTANTS, LONDON ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED,** 50 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Latham.
- ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND,** 8 Adam Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. G. Gray.
- ACTORS (BRITISH) EQUITY ASSOCIATION,** 24 Thavies Inn, Holborn, E.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. M. Wall.
- ACTORS' CHURCH UNION,** 2A Bateman Buildings, Solio Square, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. D. Hole.
- ACTORS' ORPHANAGE,** Langley Hall, Bucks.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. J. Austlin.
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- ACTUARIES, INSTITUTE OF, Staple Inn Hall, W.C. 1**—*Pres.*, W. Palin Elderton, C.B.E. *Hon. Secs.*, A. W. Evans, Geo. Green, M.A. *Asst. Sec.*, S. H. Jarvis.
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- ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY; HOME MISSIONS OF CH. OF ENG.,** 51 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. R. M. G. Mackenzie.
- ADOPTION SOCIETY, NATIONAL,** 4 Baker St., W. 1.—*Miss H. M. Blackburne.*
- ADULT EDUCATION, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF,** 39 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Brown.
- ADULT EDUCATION, WORLD ASSOC. FOR,** 26 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*President*, Albert Mansbridge, M.A., LL.D.
- ADVERTISING BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, NATIONAL,** 13 Sergeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
- AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL** (with which is incorporated the Institution of Aeronautical Engineers), 7 Albemarle Street, W. 1.—*Pres.*, C. R. Fairley, M.B.E., F.R.A.S. *Sec.*, Capt. J. I. Pritchard.
- AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND CULTURES, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF,** 22 Craven Street, W.C. 2.—*Chairman of Executive Council*, The Lord Lugard, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Sec.*, Miss D. G. Brackett.
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ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1. Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases. In-patients, daily at 12.45 p.m. Out-patients, general medical and surgical, daily at 11.30; throat, nose and ear, M. and F. at 1.30; eye, W. at 1.30 p.m., and Sat. at 9.30 a.m.; skin, Tu. at 1.30; dental, M., Th. and Fri. at 11.30; T.B. clinic, M., 3.30 p.m.; Orthopedic, W., 1.45; genito-urinary, Th., women, 12 noon, men at 1.30; venereal diseases, in medical, surgical, obstetrical, skin, and genito-urinary departments, and on M. to F. at 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 6-9 p.m., Sat., 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1.30; maternity cases, M., 12.30 p.m. and Th. 9 a.m.; children, Th., 3 p.m.; Infant Welfare, Th. 3 p.m.; vaccination, Th. at 1.30. Maternity Ward and Special Departments for X-ray, electro-therapeutic and massage treatment. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 2.30 to 3.45, and Th. 6-7 p.m. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, Recovery Branch, is attached. *Secretary*, James M. Churchfield. *Matron*, Miss H. Hawks, R.R.C.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W. 2. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily (except Sat. and Sun.) at 1.15 p.m. (male), 2.15 p.m. (female); Sat., 9 a.m. (male), 10 a.m. (female); ante-natal, W. and Th. 9 a.m.; Children's medical, Tu. and F. 9 a.m.; ear, nose and throat, M. and Th., old cases 9 a.m., new cases 10 a.m.; eye, T. and F., 9 a.m. (male), 10 a.m. (female); mental diseases Tu., old cases 9 a.m., new cases 10 a.m.; nervous diseases, Tu., new cases 9 a.m., old cases 9.30 a.m.; skin M. and Th., 9 a.m. (male), 10 a.m. (female); teeth W. and Sat., 9 a.m. (male); 10 a.m. (female); diseases of women M., W. and Th., 1.15 p.m., orthopedic F., new cases 9 a.m.; old cases 10 a.m.; varicose veins W. and S., 9 a.m. (male), 10 a.m. (female); inoculation, M., Tu., W., Th. and F. 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun. and Pub. Hol., 3 to 4; W. and Sat., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C., B.COM.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS. Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation. *Establishments: Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the London School of Clinical Medicine (q.v.); Albert Dock Hospital, E. The Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.1; Tilbury Hosp., Tilbury. The Angus Convalescent Home, at Cudham. King George's Sanatorium for Sailors, Bramshott, Hants. Sec., R. E. V. Baz, M.A.*

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey. (Paying wards attached.) 263 beds. Radium annexe for treatment and research. Visiting-days: Sun., between 2 and 3; W., 4 to 5. *Matron, Miss Edith Smith.*

[All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.]

ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL: BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W.11. Out-patients, medical, M., F., 4; Tu., 2 and 4 p.m. and Th. 9.30 a.m., surgical, M., W., F., 1.30, Sat., 9.30; ear, throat, nose, Tu. and W., 1.30; eye, M. and Th., 1.30; dental, Tu., 4, F., 2; skin, W., 2.30; gynaecologist, W., 1.30; cancer, Th., 10.30; elect., ther. and X-ray, daily, 9; massage, daily, 9; dressings, daily, 8.45. Accidents free at all hours. Eight public wards, five private wards. Visiting-days: W. and Sun. Board of Management (18). *Sec., H. W. Woolven, F.R.S.A. Matron, Miss B. A. Horsman, D.N.*

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL, Wandsworth Common, S.W.11. 122 beds; accommodation for 1, paying patients. In-patients, 2, 263; out-patients, attendances, 55,892. *Sec. Superintendent, W. S. Randolph Esq.*

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (70 beds, open to all French-speaking patients), 172 Shaftesbury Av., W.C.2. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 62 beds. *Pres. of Committee, C. Pierret Hon. Treas., A. Spitzer. Sec., J. Knecht.*

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston, E. In-patients daily, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu.; females, M. and F., at 2 p.m. Oculist, M. and F., 2. Ear, nose and throat, Tu., 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: W. and Sun., 3 to 4 p.m. *Sec., M. Loeffler.*

HAMSTEAD GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3. 138 beds free to the poor of N.W. London. Out-patients Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town. Pay wing for local cases with 22 beds from 3½ to 7 9s weekly. *Sec., Harold Wigg.*

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C.1. *Sec., Ernest R. Hanchet.*

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL, Ilford (opened by H.M. the King, July 28, 1931). Free to necessitous poor.

LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (founded 1849), 200 beds, Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C.1. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. Visitors Th. and Sun., 2 to 4. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m. Accommodation for 28 paying patients. *Sec., Edward A. Attwood, F.R.S.*

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green, E.1. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Out-patients, medical, daily, 1 p.m. (except Sat. and Sun.); surgical, M. and F., 9 a.m. Children, Tu., 1 p.m. Women, Tu., 9 a.m. Eye, F., 1 p.m.;

ear, nose and throat, M. and W., 8.30 a.m.; skin, Th., 1 p.m.—*Sec., G. E. Pitt. Matron, Miss P. Samuels.*

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St., Portland Place, W.1. *Sec., Thomas A. Garner.* **MARIE CURIE HOSPITAL,** 3 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.3. Centre for radium treatment of cancer and allied diseases. Women patients only. 30 beds. Necessitous cases free: some private patients' rooms. Hospital staffed by medical women. *Sec., Miss A. D. Banthead, M.A.* **METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd., E.8.** Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 150 beds. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., Th., F., 9 and 1.30; Sat., 9. Dental, Tu., Th., 9; women, M., 1.30; throat and ear, Th., 2; eye, M., 9 a.m.; electrical, M., W., F., 1.30. Visiting-days, Th., 3 to 4; Sun., 1 to 4.30. *Sec., Geo. W. Cooling. Matron, Miss G. Farquhar.*

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Rd., S.E.10. *Sec., E. E. Marks.* **MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL (Incorp.),** Hospital at Northwood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 10, at 14 Ridinghouse Street, W.1. Visiting-day: Sun., 3 to 4. *Sec., W. J. Mortou.*

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W.1. (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., and Th. at 1; surgical, daily (Sat. 9) at 1; eye, M. and Th. at 1; ear, throat and nose, F., 1; skin, W., 1; dental, Tu. at 9; In-Patients, daily. *Inval. Memorial Wing for Private Patients, 4½ to 11 9s. weekly. Sec., Alfred C. Adams.*

POPULAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E.14. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu. and Fri. 3 to 4, Sun. 1 to 4. *House Gov. and Sec., D. H. Lindsay.*

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, N.15. 238 beds, and 20 at Convalescent Home, all free. New Out-patient Dept. containing 25 beds for tonsil and adenoid cases and Pay Bed Block of 25 beds for reception of private patients. Visiting days, Sun. and W., 2 to 3.30. *Director, J. C. Burdett, D.S.O., M.C.*

PRINCESS MATRICK HOSPITAL, Richmond Road, Earl's Court, S.W.5. Gen. hosp. free to necessitous poor; private rooms for pay patients. *House Governor, E. Radford, J.P.*

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford, E.15. 219 beds. In-patients, 1928, 3,671; out-patients, 157,148. Visiting-days, Sun. 3 to 4.30; W. 3 to 4. Open day and night for urgent cases. *Sec., Maj. Raphael Jackson.*

ROYAL MARCONI HOSPITAL, Ravenscourt Park, W.6.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7. In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, medical, M., 9; Tu., W., Th., and F., 1; children's clinic, M., 1, Th., 9; surgical, M., Tu., Th., and F., 1, W., 9; genito-urinary, Tu., 9; dental, M., Tu., F., Sat., 9; Wed., 1; ear, nose and throat, Tu. and F., 1; skin, W. and Th., 1; eye, M. and Th., 1; orthopedic, Sat., 9; neurological, F., 1; diseases of women, Tu., Th., 9; Visiting-days: Gen. Wards, Sun., 2 to 3.30. Tu., 5 to 6. Contributory Wards, Sun., 2 to 3.30; Tu., F., 5 to 6. Private Wards, 3 to 6. Royal Chest Hospital, City Road; Hospital of Recovery, Southgate; Reckitt Convales. Home, Clacton. *Secretary, Gilbert G. Panter. Matron, Miss E. Willis.*

ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH, HOSPITAL OF, 60 Grove End Road, N.W. 8. For medical and surgical cases. 149 beds. Private rooms for paying patients. *Sec.*, F. Dudley Hobbs, B.A.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, Lewisham, S.E. 13. 102 beds. *Sec.*, J. C. Gilbert.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammermith Road, W. 6. 234 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8.30 and 12.30; dental cases, Tu. and F. at 9.30; throat, nose, and ear, Tu. and F. at 12.30; eyes, M., W., and Th. at 12.30. Women's cases, M. 12.30 and Th. 9.30. Skin diseases, M. 9.30 and F. 9.30; Children under 14, daily at 9.30. Electric cases, daily 9.30. Neurological cases, Th. 9.30. Visiting-days, Wed. 6 to 7 p.m.; Sun. 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. *Sec.*, H. A. Madge.

WILLESDEN GENERAL HOSPITAL, Harlesden Road, N.W. 10.—*Sec.*, R. J. Iearne.

CANCER.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m. Also W. at 10 and Sat. at 11. Visiting-days, W. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, C. Colbold, M.A.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, CANCER WING, Nassau Street, W. 1. For cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. *Sec. Supt.*, S. R. C. Plimsoil.

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE (in connexion with St. Bartholomew's Hospital). *Offices*, 107 Southampton Row, W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.

AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex. 100 beds. (Dr. Barnardo's Homes.)

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE (Incorporated), 1 Clapham Rd., S.W. 9. Medical, M., Tu., W., Th., Fri., 9; Surgical, M., Tu., Th., F., 9; skin, W., at 2 p.m.; dental, W., 9 a.m.; eye, Tu., 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss M. Cursiter. *Sec.*, Thomas Clapham.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Woolwich, S.E. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3. For cases requiring lengthy treatment. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7s.; a few free and half-payment cots. Small private ward. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec.*, R. W. A. Ellison.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. Rose.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, THE HAMPSHIRE, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. 3. Visiting day, Sunday 2 to 3.30 p.m. (63 beds). *Matron*, Miss B. Gledstone. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. H. Johnston, D.S.O.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, South-walk Bridge Road, S.E. 80 cots, and large out-patients dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. Convalescent and Recovery Home at Crazies Hill, Berks. *Sec.*, W. H. Sidnell.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1 (255 beds). *Country Branch*, Tadworth Court, Surrey (75 beds). *Matron*, Miss M. Caroline Tisdale, R.R.C. *Sec.*, H. F. Rutherford.

INFANTS HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED), Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W. 1. Infants up to 5 years. 50 cots. Out-patients, 1.30 daily except Sat. Parents are expected to contribute according to means. *Matron*, Miss E. W. Littlejohn. *Sec.*, A. J. Small.

JOHN CAPEL HANBURY HOSPITAL, Boys' Garden City, Woodford Bridge, Essex (Dr. Barnardo's Homes).

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For Sick Children—Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey. The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey.

For Convalescent Children—S. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent.

For Ophthalmia—White Oak Hospital, Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Congenital Syphilis—St. Margaret's Hospital, Leighton Road, N.W. 5.

For Ringworm, and Other Diseases of the Skin and Scalp—Goldie Leigh Hospital, Abbey Wood, S.E. 2.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants (Communications to London Office, 25 Ely Place, E.C. 1.).—*Hon. Treas.*, T. J. Harrowing. *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (Incorp.), London, W. 2. 52 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, James A. Hamlin. Convalescent Home at Lightwater, Surrey.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF YORK HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E. 1. Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, W. G. Drew. *Sec.*, J. F. Russell.

PRINCESS LOUISE KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, St. Quintin Avenue, North Kensington, W. 10.—*Sec.*, H. J. Eley.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd., E. 2, and at Berhill-on-Sea (204 beds). In- and out-patients daily, except Sat., at 12.30. Surgical cases, M., Fri. 9 a.m.; Th. 1 p.m.; medical, M. 9 and 1; Tu., Th., 1 p.m.; W. F., Sat., 9 a.m.; eye, W. 12.30; skin, Tu. 12.30; ear, nose, and throat, Tu., Th. and Sat., 9.30; whooping cough, F. 2.30 p.m.; dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, C. H. Russell. *Lady Supt.*, Miss G. A. Allen.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S.E. 1. *Hon. Treas.*, W. S. Talbot, C.I.E.—*Sec.*, J. H. Teasdale, F.C.I.S.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 208 beds (98 for children and 110 for adults). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10s. 6d. to 21s., without letter 47s. 10p. per week. *Sec.*, A. Nash, 15 York Buildings, W.C. 2.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S.E. 26.—*Matron*, Miss M. Frost. *Hon. Sec.*, E. E. Dent. *Hon. Treas.*, F. W. Kilby.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W. 3. Private Wards, 20 Tite Street, S.W. 3; Victoria Convalescent Home, Broadstairs. Out-patients, Med., Surg., 9; Eye, Th., 1.30; Skin, M. at 1.30; Dental, Tu., 1.30; Whooping Cough, F., 2 p.m. *Sec.*, D. St. J. Bamford.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W. 1, and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. *Sec.*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, G. S. Todd, M.M., OH M., M.R.C.P.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART AND LUNGS, Victoria Park, E.2. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts. **LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.** The following sanatoria and hospitals are under the control of the L.C.C.:

The King George V. Sanatorium near Godalming, Surrey. (*Men*.)

Pinewood Sanatorium, Wokingham, Berks. (*Women*.)

Colindale Hospital, Colindale Avenue, Hendon, N.W. 9. (*Men*.)

St. George's Home, Milman's Street, Chelsea, S.W. 10. (*Women*.)

St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft, Suffolk. (*Men and Women*.)

Princess Mary's Hospital for Children, Cliftonville, Margate.

High Wood Hospital for Children, Brentwood, Essex.

Mulfield, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex. (*Children*.)

Northern Hospital (part), Winchmore Hill, N. 21. (*Women*.)

Grove Park Hospital, Lee, S.E. 12. (*Men and Women*.)

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients, 25 Margaret St., W.; and Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT, for sufferers from tuberculosis, nr. Cambridge. *Org. Sec.*, Reynell Wreford, 10 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 2.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N. 7). Open daily for admission of patients. Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, G. G. Panter.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2. *Sec.*, H. R. Rowe.

CONVALESCENCE.

CATHERINE GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT HOME (Mitcham, Surrey). Annex for reception of women and children from the wards of the London Hospital. Maintained by the "Marie Celeste" Samaritan Society.

SEAFORD CONVALESCENT HOSP., Seaford. *Office*, 2 Mitre Court, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, G. D. Richards.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL (Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp.), Gt. Portland St., daily, 9 to 11 a.m.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 10.30 a.m., and 1 to 2.30 p.m.; Sats., 9 to 10.30.

FEVER.**LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.**

Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9.
N.-Eastern, St. Ann's Road, S. Tottenham, N. 15.
N.-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.

Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.
S.-Western, Lander Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.
Grove, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.

S.-Eastern, Avonley Road, New Cross, S.E. 14.
Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. 13.
Brook, Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18.

The River Hospitals:—

Joyce Green (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.

Orchard (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.
Long Reach (*Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.

For Convalescent Fever Cases:—

Northern, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.

Southern, Dartford, Kent.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. 1. *Sec.*, W. Elliot Dixon.

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1. (1884). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M., Tu, W, Th and F., at 2, and Tu 6 p.m. *Sec.*, Capt. H. F. Rew.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1. Out-patients, M., 1 p.m., Tu., Th and F., 4.30 p.m., Sat. at 1 p.m. Operations, M., Tu., W, Th. at 2.30 p.m., Sat. at 11 a.m. *Matron*, Miss E. Hall. *Sec.*, Raymond Bull.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westminster St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 46 beds. Out-patients, M., Tu. and F., 9.30 and 1.30; W., 1.30 and 6.30; Th., 1.30. *Sec.*, Capt. R. G. Whitney.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. 16. *Office*, 73 Chesapeake, E.C. 2.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Fulney. *Office*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Charles Cutting.

ROYAL MIDLAND COUNTIES HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington.—*Sec.*, Maj. E. S. Phillips, D.S.O.

ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 28 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. 3. *Sec.*, Vincent J. Cooper.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, Hereford Road, Baywater, W. 2.
THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common.

LOOK HOSPITALS.

LOOK HOSPITAL. Hospital for In-patients and Home, Harrow Road, W. 9. Admission daily. Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho. W. 1. Out-patients, Males, M., W., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; Tu., 5 to 7; Th., 12.30 to 1.30; Fr., 5 to 7; Sat., 2 to 4; Females, T., 1 to 2; Fr., 1 to 2. There are facilities for daily irrigations at both Hospitals. Female Out-patient department, Harrow Road, open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; private wards for both sexes.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &c.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Jeffreys Road, S.W. 4. (1889). Under Medical women.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-patients and out-patients, Tu., W., Th. and F., at 9. *Secretary*, Ralph B. Cannings.

EAST END MATERNITY HOSPITAL, (late East End Mothers' Lying-in Home), 354 to 356 Commercial Rd., E. 1. *Sec.*, H. A. Page.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth. Patients requiring letters can see Lady Almoner on any day at 9.30 a.m. except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 13. Branches at Victoria Docks, Stratford, N. Woolwich, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained *Lady Supt.*, Miss Davies.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. Isolation Hosp., and Research Laboratories, Ravenscourt Square, W. 6. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Maternity nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, H. B. Stokes.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes. *Secretary*, Edith Elliott, 46 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Monks Orchard, Eden Park, Beckenham, Kent.—The new buildings form the most modern and efficiently equipped hospital in the country for treatment of ailments of the nervous system. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, and 4th M. *Physician Supt.*, J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D., F.R.C.P.

ROYAL EARLWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Office*, 14-16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, H. Stephens.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, Welder's House, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks. (*Temporarily closed pending acquisition of funds for maintenance and development*). *Office*, Woodside Hospital, Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford, Kent—*Med. Sup.*, W. Robinson, M.D., D.P.M. (*Private patients under Certificates and Private Temporary and Voluntary Boarders received from 2 gr. weekly*)

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Public Hospitals for persons of unsound mind.

For London rate-aided patients—but London patients who can afford full cost may have private classification, and at two hospitals special arrangements for private patients are made (*see below*).

Banstead, Sutton—*Med. Sup.*, A. A. W. Petrie, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Bexley—*Med. Sup.*, Geoffrey Clarke, M.D.

Cane Hill, Colindale—*Med. Sup.*, G. A. Lilly, M.C., M.A., M.D., B.Ch., D.P.M.

Claybury, Woodford Bridge—*Med. Sup.*, G. F. Barham, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (*Male private patients also are received, not confined to London cases*)

Colney Hatch, New Southgate—*Med. Sup.*, J. Brander, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Essex, Epsom—*Med. Sup.*, L. H. Wootton, M.C., B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

Hanwell, Southall—*Med. Sup.*, A. W. Daniel, B.A., M.D., B.Ch.

Horton, Epsom. (*Female private patients also are received, London cases only.*)—*Med. Sup.*, W. D. Nicol, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Long Grove, Epsom—*Med. Sup.*, D. Ogilvy, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.

West Park, Epsom—*Med. Sup.*, Norcliffe Roberts, O.B.E., M.D., B.S., D.P.M.

Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5—*Med. Sup.*, E. Mapother, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

(Most of these hospitals are available to receive, under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, voluntary patients resident in the County.)

Institutions for cases of mental defect:—

For London rate-aided cases only, ordered to be detained under the Mental Defect Acts:

Brunswick House, Mistley; Farmfield, Horley; The Manor, Epsom; South Side Home, Streatham.

Mental institutions transferred from the Metropolitan Asylums Board in 1930:—

Leavesden mental hospital, near Watford, Herts.

—Unimprovable adult cases *Med. Supt.*, R. M. Stewart, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Caterham mental hospital, Caterham, Surrey.

—Healthy unimprovable adult cases, and children over 9 years of similar type. *Med. Supt.*, T. Lindsay, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., D.P.M.

Fountain mental hospital, Tooting Grove, S.W. 17.

—Mental defectives—untrainable boys under 9 years, and untrainable girls under 16 years. *Med. Supt.*, James Nicoll, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

Darenth training colony, Dartford, Kent.

—Trainable juvenile and adult cases of mental defect (both sexes). *Med. Supt.*, J. K. C. Laling, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

Tooting Bec hospital, Tooting Bec Road, S.W. 17.

—Cases of senile dementia. *Med. Supt.*, P. M. Turnbull, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp.)—*Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

SURREY.

Brookwood—*Med. Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D. *Netherne, Colindale*—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Coombes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

KENT.

Barming Heath—*Med. Sup.*, A. C. Hancock, M.B. *Chartham*—*Med. Sup.*, M. A. Collins, O.B.E., M.D.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRENTWOOD EPILEPTIC COLONY, Brentwood, Essex (L.C.C.). Same female epileptics.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, "Forbes Winalow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. 1.

CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS, Swaylands, Peasmarsh, Kent.

EDMONTON EPILEPTIC COLONY, Silver Street, Edmonton, N. 18 (L.C.C.). Same male epileptics.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Malda Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 85 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY (The Tavistock Clinic), 6 Torrington Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. G. Poole.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Sq., W.C.1. For the relief and cure of diseases of the nervous system, including paralysis and epilepsy. 186 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 36 beds. Branch at Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 30 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at £4.42. per week. Out-patients, M., Tu, W., Th. and F., at 1. Visiting-days: W. and Sun., 2 to 4. Sec., G. H. Hamilton.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In-patient Dept. with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1. Out-patient Dept., 73 Welbeck St., W.1, M., W., Th., and F., 1.30; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 4 to 5.

WOODSIDE HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS (St. Luke's Foundation), Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10. For reception and treatment of patients of the educated classes. Sec., A. B. Nutter, O.B.E.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd Street, W.C.1. (51 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m., and on Mon. and Fri. 5.15 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours.

ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL OR ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.1. Out-patients daily at 1 p.m. Sat. 8.45 a.m.—Sec., F. E. D'Alton.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C.1. Open daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a.m. until the Hunt is reached. Visiting-days: Su., W. and F., 3 to 4. Sec., A. J. M. Tarrant.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Broad Street, Holborn, W.C.2. Attendance daily, 12 to 1.30 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N.W.1. (1856). Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F., 1.30; W. and S. 9 a.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., and Bolsover St., W.1. Surgeons attend daily except Sat., at 1.30. Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middx.

HEATHERWOOD ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL FOR EX-SERVICE MEN'S CHILDREN, 136 beds, Ascot, Berks. London Office, 39 Crinwell Road, S.W.7.

LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL, 33 Fitzroy Square, W.1.—Sec., A. Phillips.

PAY HOSPITALS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, 19 Lisson Grove, N.W.1.—For educated women with small incomes. Medical and surgical cases received. Matron, Miss F. K. Houghton.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL DOLLIS HILL, N.W.2. (Chiefly for the Professional and Middle Classes irrespective of nationality or creed.) Apply Matron.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W.1. From 2 to 5 guineas weekly.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. For particulars apply to the Steward.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 62 Weymouth St., W.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, 36 Aubert Park and 1 to 3 Highbury Terrace, N.5. For invalid ladies of limited income.

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars Road, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily exc. Sat. at 1.30, and on Tu. and F., 6 p.m. Radium, Ultra Violet Light and X-Ray treatment daily.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W.1. Out-patients treated daily at 1 to 2.30 and 5 to 6.30 p.m.; Sat. 1 to 2.30 p.m. only.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), 49 Leicester Sq., W.C.2. (1863). In-patient Dept., 26a, Uxbridge Road, W.12 (40 beds). Out-patients daily at Leicester Sq., 2 to 3.30, and (except Sat.), 5.30 to 6.45 p.m. Free and paying in-patients received. Sec., L. G. B. Turpin.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES (INCLUDING CANCER) OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS AND SKIN, Endell St., W.C.2. (33 beds). Necessitous cases both In- and Out-patients (free). Sec., R. T. Lawlor.

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N.W.1. M., Tu, W., Th., F., 1.30 p.m.; Tu. and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5 p.m.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES (Incorp.), Austral Street, West Square, St. George's Road, S.E.11.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.2.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSP., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1.

GOLDEN SQUARE THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Golden Sq., W.1. Open daily (Sat. excepted), 1.30 to 3 p.m.; Tu. and Th. evenings, 6 to 7.30; Sat., 9 to 10.30 a.m.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W. ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Huntley Street, W.C.1. (Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. of U.C.H.), W. and Th., 1 p.m.; Tu. and F., 9 a.m.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, 25 Gordon Street, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.1., an establishment of the Seamen's Hosp. Society.

ROSS INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Putney Heath, S.W.15.—Sec., Maj. Lockwood Stevens.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W.3. 104 beds (18 in special wards at 5 gs. a week). (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, not limited to Hospital patients). Out-patients daily at 2 p.m. (except Sat.).

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N.W. Out-patients Mon. to Fri. at 1; Sat. at 9.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Sq., S.W. Out-p. daily, 1 to 2 p.m., exc. Sat. HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W.1. 81 beds.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, N.W. Out-dept. daily (except Sat.), 12 to 2.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E.13.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4. 135 beds.

ADDELPHI, Strand, W.C. a.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers, James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate these founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1645 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, *q.v.*), the commemorative streets being Charles Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, Of Lane, Buckingham Street (Of Lane is now "York Place").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C. a.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911-4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. The Agents-General for VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House. NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C. a. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and, although a joint stock bank, has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building (now being enlarged) was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734), and Sir John Soane (1788). A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL.—The site in Lambeth, formerly occupied by this institution, will be laid out as a public park under the supervision of the L.C.C., through the generosity of Lord Rothenmere.

BELGRAVIA.—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (built by the Corporation of London and opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1829, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1901); *St. Paul's Bridge* (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 20 ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Kennie), width, 42 ft.; *ans.* (opened in 1827) commanding a fine view of western London (to be reconstructed or rebuilt by L.C.C.); *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; rebuilt and reopened in 1862; width, 84 ft.) with Thomey-croft's *Banister* at the north-western end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (rebuilt by L.C.C. and opened in 1922) leading from Lambeth Palace to Millbank; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1905) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1829); *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park, and *Albert Bridge* (1873); *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891); *Wand-*

worth Bridge (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammer-smith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Chiswick Bridge* (opened in 1933); *King Edward VII. Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; *Twickenham Lock Bridge*; *Twickenham Bridge* (opened in 1933); *Richmond Bridge* (opened in 1777); *Kingston Bridge* and *Hampton Court Bridge* (opened in 1933).

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Re-fronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions, see "Picture Galleries"); British Academy; Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical and Geological Societies.

CANADA HOUSE, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—A conspicuous building on the Western side of the Square, in which are the Offices of the High Commissioner of the Dominion and Officials dealing with Trade, Emigration, &c. Designed by Sir Robert Smirke in 1820, it was renovated and embellished when vacated by the Union Club. Certain interior features of the original building are preserved, and the spacious, richly furnished room now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired. Surrounded by Offices of Canadian Agents-General, Banks, Steamship, Railway and other Dominion Companies, the Canadian Building is one of London's new landmarks. It was opened by H.M. King George V. in June, 1905.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N. 1.—A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew). Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak-panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields*, see p. 404. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W. 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In *Highgate Cemetery, N. 6*, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N. 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alversstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessener, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barbury, Sir A. Mauga, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*).

CREMATORIA.—*Alford* (City of London); *Norwood*; and *Golder's Green* (22 acres), adjoining Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of Rest" and memorials to famous men and women. Since cremation was first instituted in 1883 there have been 70,000 cremations in Great Britain. Of these, 27,000 have been carried out at Golder's Green, 9,000 at Woking,

8,000 at Manchester, and the remainder at as different centres in Great Britain.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S. W. 1.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by the King-Emperor on Armistice Day, 1920.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E. C. 4.—Built by Corporation of London, 1908-1907. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E. C. 1 (Master, Rev. W. T. B. Hayter, M.A.).—A Carthusian monastery until 1535, purchased from the Earl of Suffolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (66). "Brothers of Charterhouse," for particulars see *Times*, p. 11, Feb. 5, 1921. The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission 1s., at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 8 and 11 a.m., and on weekdays at 9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital.

CHELSEA, S. W. 3.—A western metropolitan borough (see p. 667), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (see p. 498). "Chelsea Old Church" (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of "Junius"), and many others. Steele, Smollett, Turner, Rossetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (see p. 399) lived there. The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain.

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN, Royal Hospital Road, S. W. 3.—A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1772 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 1899 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Tickets of admission for approved students obtainable from the Clerk to the Trustees, 3, Temple Gardens, E. C. 4.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II. in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694). Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S. W. 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers, Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons. *Governor*, General Sir Walter P. Braithwaite, G.C.B. *Lieut.-Governor and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. O. H. Doiano Osborne, C.B., C.M.G.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (see also p. 282). Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4.—The Royal "Offices of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III., and acquired "Derby House" on the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State cere-

monial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge S.E. 1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (see pp. 673-676) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 750 ft. Cost about £4,000,000. The building contains a council chamber, reception hall, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E. C. 3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is 190 ft. long.

DEAN WACH HOUSE, 7 Wine Office Court, E. C. 4.
DOWNING STREET, Whitehall, S. W. 1.—Named after a politician of Charles II.'s reign. No. 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whip.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E. C. 1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely. The 14th century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk; a charge of 3d. is made for admission to the crypt.

EMPIRE MEMORIAL HOSTEL (British Sailors Society), 747 Commercial Road, Limehouse, E. 14.—A memorial erected by the women of the Empire to men of both sea services. The hostel contains 300 beds, a restaurant and recreation-rooms; billiard-room; concert hall, private chapel, &c. Open daily, including Sunday, free; night porter in attendance.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S. W. 6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E. C. 4 (dating from early 15th century).—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (see p. 666). Admission free. The library contains Plan of London in 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, &c., and (with Newspaper Room adjoining) is open free on week days, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. *Keeper of the Guildhall*, G. W. Bodman (1922).

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E. C. 1, was constructed in 1867-1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Viaduct is 1,400 ft. long, and is mainly of brick with iron bridges over Farringdon Street and Shoe Lane. The cost (£1,575,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues; these dues were abolished in 1899 and 1902, and the loan is being otherwise discharged.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD QUARTERS, City Road, E. C. 1.—The H.A.C. (See Maj. G. Walker, D.S.O., M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1641. Four of its members—Duncan Keayne, Sedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston,

U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armory, on request.

HORSE GUARDS. Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Archway and offices built about 1750. The mounting of the guard (Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (so a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into *Horse Guards Parade*, (300,000 sq. ft.), where the Colour is "trooped" on the King's Birthday. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.)

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. Westminster, S.W. 1.—The "Palace of Westminster" was re-built in 1840-1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of £3,108,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays and August Bank Holiday if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 300 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (13½ tons, named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (q.v.) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. I) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Winchester and of a Black Friars' monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century. The Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres): the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594); the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact. *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church); *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street, and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1922.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1697), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Open on

Saturdays and Sundays (March-Sept. 2 to 6; Oct. 2 to 5, Nov.-Feb. 2 to 4). *Kensington Gardens* (q.v.) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E. 1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAW COURTS. Strand, W.C. 2.—The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874-1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (q.v.). The Central Hall is 136 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (q.v.).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The Principal Companies (see p. 672) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671-1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 202 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth, with fine carvings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3d., 9 to 6 (Oct.-April to 4).

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—Administrative buildings, hall, union, &c., will be erected on 20 acre site in Bloomsbury. Foundation stone will probably be laid early in 1933. Office accommodation is at present afforded in the Imperial Institute Buildings, South Kensington.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND. St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket, the scene of some of the principal matches of the season and Middlesex County headquarters. Admission to ordinary matches 12s., to special matches 2s. or 3s. (including tax). The public can obtain reserved seats on payment. Tennis Court in building behind members' pavilion, where interesting games are played.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C. 4.—(Reconstructed 1930-31). The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 300,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields*, E. 1 (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.), enlarged 1928,

and opened by H.M. the Queen; *London Fruit Exchange*, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1788-9) faces Spitalfields Market; *Metropolitan Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th. General or Pedlars' Market, Tu. and Fri.) and *Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road, N.1. Other markets are—*Covent Garden*, W.C.1 (established under a charter of Charles II. in 1662) and *Borough Market*, S.E.1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, &c. **MARLBOROUGH HOUSE**, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Not open to the public).—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1720, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863.

MAYFAIR.—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N.) to Piccadilly (S.), and from Bond Street (E.) to Park Lane (W.), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New Bond Street and Oxford Street. *Regent Street* almost adjoins Mayfair.

MONUMENTS.—**VICTORIA MEMORIAL** in front of Buckingham Palace; **ALBERT MEMORIAL**, South Kensington; **AIR**, Victoria Embankment; **BEAUCONSFIELD**, Parliament Square; **BELGIAN**, Victoria Embankment; **BOADICEA** (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; **BURNS**, Embankment Gardens; **BURGHERS OF CALAIS** (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; **CAVALRY**, Hyde Park; **CAVELL**, St. Martin's Place; **CENOTAPH**, Whitehall; **CHARLES I.** (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; **CHARLES II.** (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; **CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE** (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, V. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid); **CAPTAIN COOK** (Brock), the Mall; **CRIMEAN**, Broad Sanctuary; **OLIVER CROMWELL** (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; **DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE**, Whitehall; **DUKE OF YORK** (124 ft.), St. James's Park; **EDWARD VII.**, Waterloo Place (Mackennal); **EROS** (Gilbert) Embankment Gardens; **MARÉCHAL FOCH**, Grosvenor Gardens; **GEORGE III.**, Cockspur Street; **GEORGE IV.** (Chantry) riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; **GLADSTONE**, facing Australia House, Strand; **GUARDS**, (Crimea) Waterloo Place, (Great War) Horse Guards Parade; **IRVING** (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; **JAMES II.** (Grinling Gibbons), The Mall; **KITCHENER**, Horse Guards Parade; **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** (St. Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey; **LONDON TROOPS**, Royal Exchange; **MILTON**, St. Giles's, Cripplegate; **MONUMENT**, THE (see above); **NELSON** (142 ft.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); **FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE**, Waterloo Place; **"PETER PAN"** (Frampton) Kensington Gardens; **RICHARD OGDEN DE LION** (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; **ROBERTS**, Horse Guards Parade; **ROYAL ARTILLERY**, (South Africa) The Mall, (Great War) Hyde Park Corner; **ROYAL MARINES**, The Mall; **SCOTT** (Antarctic), Waterloo Place; **SHAKESPEARE** (Fontana), Leicester Square; **GEORGE WASHINGTON** (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; **WELLINGTON**, Hyde Park Corner; **WELLINGTON** (Chantry) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; **JOHN WESLEY**, City Road; **WOLSELEY**, Horse Guards Parade.

PATENT OFFICE (including **PUBLIC LIBRARY**),

25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.1.—In 1932, the Patent Office sealed 21,150 patents and registered 19,887 designs and 6,000 trade marks. The library (252,600 volumes) is open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End Road, E.1.—The Queen's Hall was destroyed by fire on February 25, 1932, and no decision has yet been arrived at as to rebuilding. **Small Hall**—Dances and concerts. Social clubs, hard tennis courts, Badminton courts and indoor cricket pitches. Hall can be hired.

PORT OF LONDON.—The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the sea, a distance of 69 miles and five dock systems covering an area of 4,203 acres, of which 722 acres are water. The governing body is the Port of London Authority (see pp. 315-6) whose Head Offices in Trinity Square, E.C.3, were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A. The value of the overseas trade of the Port, including transshipments under bond in 1932 was £505,189,000 and represents over one-third of the overseas trade of the United Kingdom. Particulars of the docks are as follows:—**London & St. Katharine Docks**, E.1.—Area 123½ acres including 45 acres water. Chief commodities handled are Wool, Ivory, Spices, Shells, Tea, Rubber, Wine, Marble, Canned Goods, Hides, Perfumes, &c., and general cargo from Continental and coastwise ports. **Surrey Commercial Docks**, S.E.16.—Area 381 acres, including 133 acres water. The chief centre of the London and Provincial Softwood Trade. Also handles Grain, Canadian Dairy Produce, &c. **West India & Millwall Docks**, E.14.—Area 473 acres including 133½ acres water. Principal commodities handled are Rum, Sugar, Grain, Hardwood, Fruit, Plywood and Wood pulp. In Millwall Dock a special feature is the Granary. **East India Dock**, E.14.—Area 67½ acres including 31½ acres water. Centre of South African and West India Trade. Special equipment for handling bananas. **Royal Victoria & Albert & King George V. Docks**, E.16.—Area 1,102½ acres including 246 acres water—have special facilities for handling Frozen and Chilled Meat, Grain, Tobacco. Large quantities of Wool, Fruit, Dairy Produce and general cargo are also dealt with. The **King George V. Dock**, opened in 1922, provides accommodation for vessels up to 30,000 tons. **Tilbury Docks**, Essex.—Area 675 acres, including 104½ acres water. These docks are 26 miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, Indian and other Eastern routes. The Cargo Jetty in the River at Tilbury is available for vessels to discharge or load part cargoes. **Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage** provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station, giving direct rail connexion with London, the Midlands and the North.

POST OFFICE.—The "General Post Office" is in King Edward Street, E.C.1, a handsomely fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1920. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Sat. 8 p.m.). In the neighbourhood are G.P.O. North and G.P.O. West (the Central Telegraph Office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17, Fleet Street, E.C.4 (bought by the L.C.C. in 1920, and open free to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house, and

contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling. (Available for lettings—Apply Architect, County Hall S.E.1.)

ROMAN LONDON.—Visible remains of the Roman city are now very few. The most striking is a fine piece of the city wall, including an angle bastion, beneath the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office at Giltspur Street. Other portions of this three mile wall which encircled the city may be seen at Roman Wall House, Crutched Friars, and near the White Tower of the Tower of London. The fragments showing in the churchyards of Cripplegate, Saint Alphage, London Wall, and All Hallows, London Wall, are mediæval reconstructions, the actual Roman masonry of the lower portion being here concealed beneath the soil. Recent excavations in Jewry Street, where the wall crossed the bed of a small stream, give good grounds for supposing that it was built about 75 to 85 A.D. In the basement of the Coal Exchange of Lower Thames Street are the remains of a hypocaust, perhaps once forming part of public baths. The governmental headquarters of the town were a great basilica, more than 400 feet long from east to west, the massive walls of which have been encountered, extending from Lendenhall Market across Gracechurch Street as far as St. Michael's, Cornhill. Excavations during the past few years have shown that the river front was embanked in Roman times with a construction of huge oaken timbers for a considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge. Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (*q.v.*).

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C. 3, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571, rebuilt 1667-9 and 1842-1844.—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantry), riding without stirrups, Peabody, and others; frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re-cast 1921) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p.m. With the exception of the ambulatory practically the whole of the building is now occupied by the Royal Exchange Assurance, which has had its head office there since 1720.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.—Map Room open to public, free.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 3 (building erected 1820), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri., except Bank Holidays, &c., when the Mint is closed.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—(Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1608 to 1837. *Royal Levees* held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's," and (by the King's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February, 1921.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order,

of which the gate house (early 16th century) and choir of Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary at the Chancery.

SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.—Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor of Waltham (1381) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII.; and under Mary I. (1553-1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggett, Unitarian (1621), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—The beautiful river façade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.—A conspicuous building on the east side of Trafalgar Square erected from the design of Sir Herbert Baker and opened by H.M. King George V. (June 22, 1933). The London headquarters of the Union of South Africa, Offices of the High Commissioner, with general enquiry offices, exhibition, halls, travel bureau, reading-room, cinema, &c.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C. 2. (Strangers not admitted).—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 4,000 members. A dealer ("jobber") does business only with other members; a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls"; those for a fall are "bears." *Chairman of the Committee for General Purposes*, Sir Archibald Henry Campbell; *Deputy Chairman*, Robert B. Pearson; *Secretary, General Purposes Committee*, A. L. F. Green; *Secretary, Trustees and Managers*, R. M. Brydone; *Office*, 23, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1864-1870 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Albert Embankment on the S. side (from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall), 1866-1869; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871-1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir J. W.

* The "Sword of St. Paul" appears in the 2nd quarter of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as once commonly believed, an error still repeated in an inscription in Falmington's Hall.

Basilgette (1859-1891) also inaugurated the London main drainage system, 1858-1865. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Plumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 332 yards, of which 474 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,583,173. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is 1 mile 276 yards, of which 407 yds. are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,328,592. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woodwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E. 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. The length of the subway is 528 yards, and its cost was about £86,000. The *Thames Tunnel* (2300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C. 3 and **E.C. 3**, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-1087).—Admission to Jewel House, on all week days, 6d.; White Tower and Armouries, including Vault, 6d.; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, 6d. Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, Field Marshal Lord Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D.; *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Gen. H. H. S. Knox, C.B., D.S.O.; *Major and Resident Governor*, Lt.-Col. W. F. O. Fawcett, D.S.O.; *Keeper of the Jewel House*, Major-Gen. Sir George J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; *Curator of the Armouries*, Charles Houliker, F.S.A. The Yeoman Warders retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived. Sir William Wallace, King David II. and King James I. of Scotland, the "Little Princes" (Edward V. and his brother), Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W. 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century. In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 124 feet high, with Landseer's lions round the base.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1097-1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377-1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 200 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S.W. 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS.

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

By the Crown.

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), see p. 481.
GREEN PARK (53 acres) W. 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (288 acres), S.E. 10, see p. 482.
HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).
HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).
HAMPTON COURT PARK (625 acres).

HYDE PARK (360 acres)—From Park Lane, W. 1., to Kensington Gardens, W. 2., containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1851.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres) W. 2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, containing the Albert Memorial.

Kew Royal Botanic Gardens (288 acres), see p. 281 and p. 480.

REGENT'S PARK AND PRIMROSE HILL (535 acres), N.W. 1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).
RICHMOND PARK (2,358 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W. 1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Park, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace. *Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, Field-Marshal Lord Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D.

By the Corporation of London.

BURNHAM BEECHES AND FLEET WOOD (490 acres), see p. 481.

COULSDON COMMON Surrey (163 acres).
EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres), see p. 481.
FARTHINGDOWN, Surrey (121 acres).
HIGHGATE WOOD (70 acres). Highgate Hill is the scene of the Dick Whittington legends.
KENLEY COMMON, Surrey (80 acres).
QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres).
RIDDLSDOWN, Surrey (87 acres).
SPRING PARK, West Wickham (36 acres).
WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).
WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent (25 acres).

By the London County Council.

BATTERSEA PARK (200 acres), S.W. 8 to S.W. 12, with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres).

BLACKHEATH (667 acres), S.E. 2.—*Morden College*, founded in 1895 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is near the S.E. corner.

BOSALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S.E. 2. **BROCKWELL PARK** (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E. 5.

CLAPHAM COMMON (205 acres), S.W. 4. **DULWICH PARK** (71 acres), with lake, S.E. 22.

FINSBURY PARK (125 acres), N. 4.

GOLDER'S HILL (35 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY DOWNS (45 acres), E. 5.

HACKNEY MARSH (240 acres), E. 8.

HAINAULT FOREST (805 acres), Hainault, Essex.

HAMSTEAD HEATH and Extension (288 acres), N.W. 3—Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats, who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place).

KEN WOOD (195 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley. Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription; opened and dedicated by the King, July 18, 1925. Ken Wood contains valuable art treasures (Iveagh bequest).

MARBLE HILL (66 acres)—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey)—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morgue wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

PARLIAMENT HILL (271 acres)—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A tumulus, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be Roman.

PRECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

PRECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E. 15 and S.E. 22.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E. 18.

RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16.

STREATHAM COMMON (66 acres), S.W. 16.

TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W. 17.

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E. 2. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum) is close by.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (175 acres), S.W. 18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATFOLW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N. 6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith.

EXHIBITIONS, &c., IN LONDON DURING 1934.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N. 22—Present building erected in 1875; previous building completely destroyed by fire in June 1873; acquired for the public by the Middlesex County Council and other local Authorities in 1900. The building covers an area of 7½ acres. Nearly 200 acres of beautiful park land are open free to the public daily; extensive views over London, Essex and Hertfordshire can be obtained. The Grand Organ in the Great Hall, recently restored, is the finest concert organ in Europe;

recitals every Sunday afternoon. Spacious halls available for Exhibitions, Trade Shows, Conventions and Displays. Promenade Concerts in Concert Hall every Sunday during Winter and in the picturesque Grove in the Summer; roller skating rink open daily; dances in Ball Room on Th. and Sat.

CRYSTAL PALACE, S.E. 19.—The Great Pleasure Resort, originally designed for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851), removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill. Open daily from 10 a.m. Festivals, Shows, Sports Meetings, Speedway Racing, Musical and other entertainments. Firework displays every Thursday at dusk, during August and September. The famous Fine Art Courts and collection of Statuary have been restored. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of pleasure park. *General Manager*, Sir Henry Buckland.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. Reopened after fire, 1928. Open daily (including Sunday) from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. (incl. tax); children under twelve, 6d. (including tax).

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W. 14. Various Exhibitions in 1934; Dairy and Ice Cream Convention; British Industries Fair (*Secretary*, British Industries Fair, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.); Ideal Homes; Furniture Trades; Terrier Club Show; Ladies' Kennel Club Show; Royal Tournament; Confectionery Exhibition; Wireless Exhibition; Building Trades; followed by Motor and Machine Tool Trades Exhibition in October and November; Circus and Fair in December.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March. Used Motor Car Exhibition and Sale in April; Laundry Exhibition in May; Confectionery and Grocers in Sept.; Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct.; Brewers' Exhibition and Public Health Exhibition in Nov.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. 12: Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), 6d.; Bank Holidays free, 10 to sunset or 5 p.m. (summer time). (Houses 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day. **ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY**, Vincent Square, S.W. 1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S.W. 1, a Spring show at the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea (May), and an Autumn show (date to be announced later).

WHITE CITY, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.—Various Exhibitions, May to Nov.; Floodlight Rugby Sept. to May; Athletics; Greyhound Racing.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828; the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834).—Admission on weekdays from 9 a.m. till sunset or 8 during "Summer Time" (warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time); Mondays 6d. (except Bank Holidays, when ordinary rates); other weekdays, 1s.; children under twelve, 6d. Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. On Sundays admission to the gardens can only be obtained by an order from a Fellow of the Zoological Society. A military band plays on Saturday and Sunday afternoons in summer from 3.30 p.m. An aquarium (admission on Monday, except Bank Holidays, 6d., other days 1s., children under 12, 6d.) was opened in 1924. In 1934 visitors to the "Zoo" numbered 1,554,535.

Whipsnade Zoological Park, 3 miles from Dunstable (34 from London), opened May, 1931. A country annexe of the Zoo. Open daily 10 to sunset (incl. Sundays), 1s. (children under 12, 6d.).

MUSIC.

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Grand Opera during London Season. The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). *Secretary of Covent Garden Opera Syndicate (1930), Ltd.* W. V. Barrell, Royal Opera, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

BACH CHOIR (Founded 1866).—Fixtures for 1933-34 season. Choral and Orchestral Concert at Queen's Hall, Passion Sunday, March 18, 1934, 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Also Choral and Orchestral Concert, Dec. 19, 1933, at Central Hall, Westminster. *Musical Director*, Reginald Jacques; *Secretary*, Francis J. Belton, 2 Woutner Road, London, S.W. 17.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Royal Choral Society, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Boxing Contests, Exhibitions, &c. *Manager*, Charles B. Cochran; *Secretary*, Reginald Askew.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, 19 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Keith Douglas. Series of orchestral concerts commenced 1813 and continued without break to present time. Season, Oct.—Apr. at Queen's Hall.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W. 1.—Concerts August to May.

KNILLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. The full band of 160 instrumentalists hold classical military band concerts in the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the summer season. First Wed. of month at 3.30 p.m., all other Wed. at 8 p.m. Particulars of fortnightly winter orchestral concerts can be obtained from the Adjutant.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Hadley Woods.

BROOKLANDS, Weybridge.—Motor and motor-cycle races.

BURNHAM BEECHES AND FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent sylvan scenery (125 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station, G.W.R., passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, see "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May. A herd of tame deer is maintained.

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan. 1, 1921), was presented to the Nation (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c.) by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act*, 1927. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 200 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire).—No duly

selected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poyning, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

CUFFLEY, Herts.—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, 17th, on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 12) was destroyed.

DARWIN AND DOWN HOUSE, Downe, Farnborough Kent.—Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Maintained by the British Association. Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, April to Sept., and 11 to 4 Oct. to March.

DULWICH, S.E. 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1559), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois (open free daily, 10 to 4, 5, or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the *Hornerian Museum* (see p. 310), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by Southern Ry.). Remains of 13th-15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship.

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by L.N.E. Ry.). Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex. Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter).

EPPING FOREST (5,655 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 22 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area; in recent years the deer in the forest have averaged 120). **LOUGHTON**, **BUCKHURST HILL**, **CHINGFORD**, **HIGH BEECH**, on L. & N.E. Railway. Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,155 in Sept. 1933. Buildings date from 1445.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (Southern Ry.). A favourite resort for Londoners. St. George's Church (1797) contains memorials to Princess Pocahontas, who was buried in the former church in 1657.

GREENWICH, S.E. 10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough (see p. 667) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1879, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged sketch of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447), son of Henry IV.

HENRY VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornhill), Nelson Relics, &c., open on week-days (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbrack. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6; admission 6d. per person (except Sundays and Bank Holidays)—*bona fide* parties of 20 or more, 3d. per person. *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Notre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675), the zero meridian of longitude and of "Greenwich Time." Admission to the Observatory (children excluded) only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1728, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, at the "Ship" Hotel, was last held in 1894.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, with additions by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1568). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. The State Apartments and Great Hall are open every week-day from 10 a.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. Hours of closing, May to Sept. 6 p.m.; March, April and Oct. 5 p.m.; Nov., Dec., Jan. and Feb. 4 p.m. Admission, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Fri., 1s.; Sat., 6d. (children half price). Admission to the Tudor Kitchen, Wine Cellars and Great Hall cellars, 3d. (inclusive charge), no half-price. Sun. and Bank Holidays, free. Tickets obtainable at the King's Staircase. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (about 650 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1572. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxo England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place.

RICHMUND, Surrey, contains the red brick *Palace of Richmond* (Henry VII., 1494-1501) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park,

the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1564). The *Star and Garter* Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1904. *Richmond Park* (8,358 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNEMEDE.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15-23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island* (claimed as the actual site of the sealing) presented to the Nation in 1930 by Lady Fairhaven and her sons.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddeston, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed. The Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night"), formerly at Rye House, is now at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1125. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam; St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station on G.W. Ry.) contains the 14th century church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or **WALTHAM HOLY CROSS**), 23 miles from London (L.N.E. Ry.).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (consecrated May 3, 1060) and the traditional burial place of King Harold II., 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. New evidence of the position and style of several buildings, which once stood on the site of the Augustinian monastery, were revealed by the prolonged drought in the summer of 1933. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-1087).—22 miles from London, by Great Western and Southern Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the *State Apartments* of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on every week-day except Friday. The charges

for admission are: Adults, 1s.; children, 6d. On Bank Holidays half the usual fees are charged; by the King's command, the proceeds to go to local charities. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the office, price 6d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 June, and 1 to 31 Oct. between 11 and 4; 1 July to 30 Sept., 11 to 5; and from 1 Nov. to 31 March, between 11 and 3. The *Queen's Dolls' House* is open on the same days and hours as the State Apartments, admission 6d. each person. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments (except between 1 and 2 p.m.); the Round Tower or Keep is open from 1 April–30 Sept. the same days and hours as the State Apartments. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 3. *St. George's Chapel* may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WOOLWICH.—5 miles from London; (Southern Railway), Dockyard and Arsenal Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. *Old Dockyard*; *Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Royal Army Service Corps*, &c. Common for military evolutions. For *Rotunda Museum*, see p. 311.

METROPOLITAN SPORT.

AQUATICS.—The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1829 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March. The course is $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Putney to Mortlake. *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season. *Doggett's Coat and Badge* for Thames watermen on Aug. 1, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The *Wingfield Sculls*, amateur championship of the Thames, in July.

ATHLETICS.—The Amateur Championships are held on the second Saturday in July (or third when there are five in the month) at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, the head-quarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association* (A.A.A.), 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.; Hon. Sec., D. G. A. Lowe. The *Women's Amateur Athletic Association* (Hon. Sec., Mrs. Cornwell, 93, Langdale Avenue, Mitcham, Surrey). The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at the White City, Shepherd's Bush (Saturday, March 10, in 1934). *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association (Hon. Sec., G. R. Hills, Sunningb., High Drive, Coombe Berg Estate, Sunningb.). *Boxing* is controlled by the Amateur Boxing Association, 22, Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.2., and Professional boxing by the British Boxing Board of Control, 68, Dean Street, Soho, W.1. *Cricket* is governed by the M.C.C. at Lord's (see p. 487). The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval are also easily accessible. The *Croquet* Association offices (Sec., Col. P. G. Davies, C.M.G., C.B.E.) are at 4, Southampton Row, W.C.2. *Rugby Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only, the International home matches taking place at Twickenham. The Oxford and Cambridge match is also played at Twickenham. The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath ("The Club," Rectory Field), the Harlequins (Twickenham), Richmond (Athletic Ground), London Scottish and Rosslyn Park (Old Deer Park, Richmond). Sec. of the *Rugby Union*, Commdr. S. F. Cooper, R.N. Office,

Twickenham. The *Football Association* (founded in 1863), Sec., Sir Frederick Wall, 22, Lancaster Gate, W.2., controls the Association game in England, and similar Associations control in Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The leading Amateur Clubs are The Corinthians (Hon. Sec., G. N. Foster), and the Casuals (Office, 26, Fenchurch St., E.C.3.), in addition to those playing in the Arthur Dunn Cup Competition for Old Boys of Public Schools. Principal Metropolitan clubs are Arsenal (Highbury, N.), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road, Homerton, E.9), Fulham (Craven Cottage, S.W.6), Millwall (New Cross, S.E.14), Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W.), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, N.), and West Ham United (Upton Park, E.). The English Cup Final is usually played at Wembley in April. The governing bodies for Amateur *Gymnastics* are the Amateur Gymnastic Association of England, 53, Victoria Street, N.W.1. (Hon. Sec., E. B. Widdowson); Scotland (Hon. Sec., W. C. Young, The Lodge, Belford Road, Edinburgh); Wales (Hon. Sec., P. Clarke, 5, Hafod Lane, Hopkinstown, Pontypriid); Ulster (Hon. Sec., T. McBride, 109 Cavehill Road, Belfast). *Lawn Tennis* Championships are decided at Wimbledon early in July (or late in June). The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 28, Essex Street, W.C.2. *Polo* is played from May to July at Hurlingham Club (Fulham, S.W.6), at Ranelagh Club (Barnes, S.W.13), and at Roehampton, and in various parts of the country also in Aug. and Sept. *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's, and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII. in 1530). The Hon. Sec. of the *Amateur Swimming Association* is H. W. Fern, J.P., Springhaven, Barnet, Herts. The Hon. Sec. of the *National Amateur Wrestling Association* is P. Longhurst, Gairloch, Wallington, Surrey.

RACE MEETINGS.—Flat Racing is under the rules of *The Jockey Club*, Newmarket; *Steeple-chasing*, under the rules of *The National Hunt Committee*. The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London). The *Calcutta Sweep* (on the race for the Derby) is promoted annually by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. The Sweep is confined to Members; tickets are of the value of Rs 10 (Ten Rupees). *Ascot Week* at Ascot Heath, near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby. The principal flat races are on *Newmarket Heath*: meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher), Kempton Park (Surrey), Hurst Park (W. Molesey), Enitwick (Surrey), Lingfield (E. Grinstead); *Goodwood Races*, which mark the close of the London Season, are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester, Sussex, in July. The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park. The *Grand National Steeplechase* (the principal race of the steeple-chasing season) is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March. The *Waterloo Cup* (Coursing) is won at Altona, near Liverpool. *Greyhound Racing*, with a mechanical hare, is held several evenings weekly at Wembley, The White City, Harringay, Wimbledon, Clapton and West Ham. All the London greyhound tracks, with the exception of Clapton, are now superseded by a dirt track for motor cycle racing, and speedway meetings are held on *speedway* evenings when there is no greyhound racing. There are also speedways at Lea Bridge and Clapton.

MOTOR CABS.

FARE payable:—

- (a) Not exceeding two-thirds of a mile, or for a period of time not exceeding *s. d.*
seven and a half minutes 0 9
- (b) Exceeding do.:—
(1) For each third of a mile, or time not exceeding three and three-quarter minutes 0 3
(2) For any less distance or time 0 3
- In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments:—
(1) Luggage:—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, *gd.*; for each package carried outside 0 3
(2) Extra persons:—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey 0 6

Provided that one child or two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person. An infant in arms is not deemed to be an extra person.

HORSE VEHICLES.

*Exclusive of the extra *gd.* authorised by Home Secretary.*

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles *s. d.* 1 0

The driver may notify, by means to be approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of *gd.* for any journey not exceeding a mile. *s. d.* 0 6

For every additional mile or part of a mile If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile 1 0

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, *ss.*; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, *gd.*; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside 1 0

FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, *ss.*; two-wheeled Cabs. 1 6

If above one hour, for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period, four-wheeled Cab, *gd.*; if two-wheeled Cab 0 8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less whether a four-wheel or a hansom 1 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period 0 8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE or BY TIME, or whether within or without the radius.

LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, *gd.*; for each package carried outside the carriage 0 2

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

EXTRA PERSONS.—For each above two (one child or two children under 10 years of age count as one person) 0 6

WAITING.—When hired by distance, and at the request of the hirer made to wait: for every 15 minutes completed.—If hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, *gd.*; *s. d.*
4 wheels 0 8
If hired without Circle, 3 or 4 wheels ... 0 8

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than 15 miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of 15 or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER. If hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding. If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is *40s.*

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty *40s.*, if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of *40s.*

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver at any Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed.

All inquiries, &c., relating to cabs and cab drivers should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, 109, Lambeth Road, S.E.; but inquiries as to property left in a cab should be made at the Lost Property Office (*see p. 484*).

PUBLIC CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

Public Carriages licensed during 1932:—

Horse-drawn cabs { two-wheeled	4
{ four-wheeled	36
Motor cabs.....	8,121
Horse-drawn omnibuses	1
Motor omnibuses.....	5,807
Motor coaches	1,953
Tramcars	2,576
Trolley Vehicles	80

Total..... 18,540

Drivers and Conductors Licensed during 1932:—

Cab drivers { Horse	54
Motor {	11,347
Motor omnibus { Drivers	19,373
and tramcar { Conductors	19,603
Motor coach { Drivers	2,409
Conductors	1,280
Total	54,071

CAB DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1932, 588 applicants for cab drivers' licences passed the examination as to knowledge of London and its environs. 18,346 separate examinations were held.

LOST PROPERTY.

Of lost property, 171,548 articles were deposited, of which 60,546 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 50,822.

Enquiries as to property left in a cab should be made at the **Lost Property Office**, 109, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1. Office hours, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1). The office is not open on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays. For property left in a motor coach, enquiry should be made at the office of the coach company concerned. For property left in a London omnibus, tramcar or trolley vehicle, enquiry should be made at the **Lost Property Office of the London Passenger Transport Board**, 200-202, Baker Street, W. 1.

· LIGHTING-UP TIME.

By the Road Transport Lighting Act, 1927 (17 and 18 Geo. 5, ch. 37) "every vehicle on any road shall during the hours of darkness carry—

- (a) two lamps, each showing to the front a white light visible from a reasonable distance;
- (b) one lamp showing to the rear a red light visible from a reasonable distance;

and every such lamp shall, while the vehicle is on any road during such hours as aforesaid, be kept properly trimmed, lighted and in efficient condition, and shall be attached to the vehicle in such position and manner as the Minister (of Transport) may by regulations prescribe.

It shall be the duty of any person who causes or permits a vehicle to be on any road during the hours of darkness to provide the vehicle with lamps in accordance with the requirements of this Act and of any regulations made thereunder." (Sec. 1 (1).)

(Regulations have been made and are contained in S.R. & O. No. 723 of 1929.)

Whole or partial exemption may be given to vehicles used for naval, military or air force purposes (Sec. 1 (3) (b)); vehicles carrying inflammable or explosive goods of a nature specified in the regulations; vehicles when standing on places specially set aside for the purpose; vehicles drawn or propelled by hand, save as provided (Sec. 1 (a)).

The Minister may by regulation require or permit, on conditions, distinctive lamps to be carried displaying coloured lights on vehicles used as Hackney Carriages or public service vehicles or vehicles used for naval, military, or air force, or police purposes, or as ambulances.

The "hours of darkness" are defined thus:—

- (a) As respects the period of summer time, the time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.
- (b) As respects the remainder of the year the time between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise.

Bicycles (pedal and mechanical solo), pedal tricycles, and invalid carriages, require a single white light to the front.

Pedal bicycles and tricycles need not show a red light to the rear if they have attached an unobscured and efficient red reflector.

Pedal bicycles and tricycles and solo motor cycles need not carry a lamp if being wheeled by a person on foot as near as possible to the rear or left hand edge of the carriage way.

Horse Vehicles.—A separate lamp showing a red light to the rear shall not be required to be carried if the lamps showing a light to the front also show a red light to the rear visible from a reasonable distance and no part of the vehicle or load extends more than 6 feet behind such lamps.

Any vehicle carrying a load overhanging laterally more than 12 inches from the centre of the nearest side lamp must have either an additional lamp on the sides where the load overhangs or the position of the one lamp must be such that no part of the load projects outwards more than 12 inches beyond a vertical line drawn through the centre of the substituted or additional lamp.

On any vehicle carrying a load more than 6 feet behind any lamp showing a red light to the rear carried in accordance with the Act, an additional or substituted lamp shall be carried so that such load shall not project more than 6 feet beyond such additional or substituted lamp.

Certain vehicles engaged in agriculture are exempt from carrying lamps.

ON TOW.

There are special provisions as to vehicles towing and being towed. A lamp showing a red light need not be carried by the drawing vehicle; no lamp showing a light to the front need be carried on any vehicle being drawn; a lamp showing a red light need not be carried on any vehicle being drawn except the rearmost vehicle. Provided—if the distance between any such vehicles exceeds 5 feet, each vehicle shall be required to carry the same lamps as if it were not a drawing vehicle or a vehicle being drawn, and if a drawn vehicle carries a load that projects laterally more than 12 inches beyond the outermost of the lamps showing a white light to the front, an additional lamp shall be carried on the projecting load so that no part projects more than 12 inches beyond a vertical line through the centre of such lamp.

INSIDE LIGHTING.

Public Service Vehicles must, in compliance with the requirements of The Public Service Vehicles (Conditions of Fitness) and (Equipment and Use) Provisional Regulations, 1931, be adequately lighted inside, and, in the case of double-decked vehicles fitted with a permanent top, also lighted outside at all times during the hours of darkness when carrying passengers.

Name of Club.	Estab-lish-ment.	Club-House	Secretary.	Subscription		Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.	
All-England	1874	27 Dover Street, W. 1.	Miss Alice M. Smith	25	6	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Alldwyck	1821	18 Exeter St., W. 1.	Edwin T. Nind	6	6 & 3	Social: Non-political.
Alexandra	1893	28 Grosvenor St., W. 1.	Mrs. Gerald Wrey	5	5	Social: Ladies only.
Almack's	1797	1 St. Stanhope St., W. 1.	Mrs. M. Newmarch	3	5	Social and Bridge.
Alpine	1897	25 Savile Row, W. 1.	Sydney Spencer (Hon.)	4	4	Mountaineering.
American	1897	65 Piccadilly, W. 1.	M. E. Bruce	4	4	Americans in London.
American Women's	1899	46 Grosvenor St., W. 1.	Miss B. L. Arne	5 & 3	7, 4 & 3	Social.
Anglo-French	1895	102 St. Martin's Ct., S.W. 1.	E. L. Blond (Hon.)	1	1	Luncheon Club.
Anglo-German	1832	6 Carlton Place, S.W. 1.	Col. G. Cawson, M.C.	20	5	To foster goodwill.
Argentine	1891	1 Hamilton Place, W. 1.	Capt. H. T. Wright	10	5	Argentine interests.
Army and Navy	1838	36 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	P. Evelyn Vennard	40	15	Officers of H.M. Ser. locs.
Arthur's	1795	69 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	Lt.-Col. N. D. H. Campbell	15	15	Social: Non-political.
Arts	1853	40 Dover Street, W. 1.	T. W. Hill	25	70	Art, Literature, Science.
Athenæum	1824	107 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	T. W. Hill	30	70	Lit. Science, Pub. Services.
Authors'	1892	4 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.	Algernon Rose	31	6, 4 & 3	Literature.
Bachelors'	1892	8 South Audley St., W. 1.	W. Turner (acting)	13	7	Social: Ladies as visitors.
Balmain	1876	100 Piccadilly, W. 1.	A. Troughton	15	10	Sporting and Coaching.
Baldwin	1887	20 Holton Street, W. 1.	Austin Moody	1	5	Social: Bridge.
Bath	1894	34 Dover Street, W. 1.	J. Wilson Taylor	30	10	Naval, Mil. and Social.
Beaufort	1895	24 Solio Square, W. 1.	C. W. Norfield	15	4	Sporting and Social.
Beaufort	1896	9 Green Street, W. 1.	James Atfield	15	10	Social: Non-political.
Boodle's	1795	28 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	Capt. A. T. Wynyard	30	75	Social: Non-political.
British Empire	1905	18 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	Capt. R. W. Leckie	12	5	Social: Non-political.
Brooks'	1794	28 St. James's Street, S.W. 1.	Col. C. Rawnsley, C.M.G.	30	15 & 3	Social.
Buck's	1812	23 Cliford Street, W. 1.	A. M. Drayson	25	15	Social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	18 Jervis Row, W. 1.	J. R. Bailey	5	7	Artists and Collectors.
Caledonian	1891	54 James's Sq., S.W. 1.	H. de L. Ross	12	10	Strictly Scottish.
Camers	1891	81 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	H. C. Giles	3	3 & 2	Photographic and Social.
Carlton	1830	40 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	Lt.-Col. A. L. Y. Willis	2	40	Conservative.
Cavalry	1890	127 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Capt. P. G. Davidson	30	13 & 5	Officers Mounted Services.
Church Imperial	1903	73 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.	Miss A. M. Halliday	2	2 & 3	Gentlemen: C. of E.
City Athenæum	1891	9 Union Ct., E.C. 4.	J. H. Noble	1	12 & 6	Social.
City Carlton	1904	81 Serpentine Lane, E.C. 4.	Frank Mead	2	12 & 6	Social and Empire Unity.
City Literary	1824	1 Chapter House, E.C. 4.	A. Stanley Bell (Hon.)	10	5	Liverymen of City only.
City of London	1838	19 Old Broad Street, E.C. 4.	D. H. Hall	100	15	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University	1894	50 Cornhill, E.C. 3.	Capt. Gordon Tench	10	6	Oxf and Camb. Graduates.
City Women's	1895	9 Wine Office Ct., E.C. 4.	M. C. Capell	Nil	5	Social.
Colston	1890	60 Victoria St., S.W. 1.	P. J. Shaw	10	2	Postal and Free Trade.
Cocoa Tree	1796	64 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	Walter Keen	10	5	Social.
Connaught	1821	75 Seymour St., W. 1.	F. H. Turner	3	3 & 1	Residential.
Conservative	1840	74 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	May E. St. G. Gray, M.C.	30	15 & 3	Strictly Conservative.
Constitutional	1890	20 Northumberland Ave., W. 1.	H. de L. Ross	11	6	Political: Conservative.
Covered Courts	1891	10 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.	Edmund J. Andrews	3	12 & 6	Philosophical and Social.
Cowley	1895	20 Cavendish Square, W. 1.	Miss E. M. Litten	3	2	Nurses and Prof. Women.
Cruising Association	1908	Chiltern Court, N.W. 1.	H. J. Hanson, C.M.G.	2	5	Yachting, Pilotage, &c.
Deimos	1894	50 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	W. L. Dunning (decd.)	15	15	Social: Non-political.
E. India United Serv.	1874	50 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	Pl. de L. Ross	30	15 & 3	Indian Office and Civil Servs.
Eaton Club (Ladies)	1890	67, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.	Miss E. L. Less	1	31 & 21	Ladies' residential.
Eccentric	1890	11 Ryder Street, W. 1.	J. A. Harrison (Hon.)	10	5 & 3	Social.
Empress	1897	35 Dover Street, W. 1.	W. H. Stone	10	7 & 5	Ladies of position.
Farmers'	1824	1 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.	C. Bertram Raife	1	3	Agricultural interests.
Fly Fishers'	1894	36 Piccadilly, W. 1.	May W. B. Saffery	1	6	Flyfishers and Social.
Forum	1895	6 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.	Miss Do. A. Parr	10 & 2	10, 7, 5	Women: Social and Prof.
Garrick	1831	15 Garrick Street, W.C. 1.	Lt. Col. K. A. Plimp- ton, D.S.O.	20	15	Dramatic and Literary.
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.	G. Hadden, C.M.G.	6, 4, 2	15	Social: for Golfers.
Green Room	1797	25 Leicester St., W.C. 1.	Miss H. K. Higgins	10	9	Dramatic Profession.
Grosvenor	1843	15 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.	H. S. Cole	20	13	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards'	1813	41 Brook Street, W. 1.	Capt. H. J. Fletcher	30	15	Guards' Officers only.
Haleon	1911	13 Cork Street, W. 1.	Miss M. F. MacWilliam	1	5 & 4	Professional Women.
Hurlingham	1868	Palham, S.W. 6.	H. G. Rusk Johnson	10 & 3	11 & 5	Solo, Tennis, Swimming.
Hurst Park	1894	6 Cork Street, W. 1.	H. W. Rowe	1	5	Rest and at W. Molesey.
International	1890	Upper Grosvenor St., W. 1.	Lt. Col. H. W. Shaw	15 & 10	15 & 10	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Sportsmen	1890	Upper Grosvenor St., W. 1.	Lt. Col. H. W. Shaw	15 & 10	15 & 10	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Junior Army & Navy	1911	Horse Guards' Av., S.W. 1.	Col. L. J. Jesse, C.M.G.	7, 5 & 11	11	Officers past and present.
Junior Carlton	1864	30 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.	Miss N. N. E. Bray	30	15 & 12	Strictly Conservative.
Jun. Constitutional	1887	102 Piccadilly, W. 1.	C. W. Eldridge	10	6	Conservative and Unionist.
Jun. Naval Military	1890	100 Piccadilly, W. 1.	Col. L. E. Tempest	10, 5, 4	4	Naval, Mil. & Air Force.
Junior United Service	1887	11 Charles St., St. James's, S.W. 1.	Maj. Robert Dickie	12, 10, 8	8	Officers of H.M. Services.
Kempston Park	1877	84 Piccadilly, W. 1.	W. J. Davidson	5	10	Hacing.
Kennel	1893	84 Piccadilly, W. 1.	H. T. W. Howell	Nil	5	For improving breed of dogs.
Knights of Wind Table	1790	Hyde Park Hotel, W. 1.	Capt. E. Nichols (Hon.)	2	5	Arthurian and Social.
Ladies' Alpine	1891	61 Central Hotel, N.W. 1.	Miss F. M. Andrews	1	5	Mountaineering.
" Army & Navy	1907	97 St. James's Pl., S.W. 1.	Miss G. M. Fowler	1	8, 6 & 5	Connected with Forces.
" Automobile	1903	76 South Audley St., W. 1.	Miss M. D. Cresswell	15	10 & 10	Social: Motor Locomotion.
" Carlton	1903	5 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.	Miss Evelyn L. Hogg	10	10	Social and Political.
" Empire	1903	5 Grosvenor Street, W. 1.	Miss B. Bowman	5	8 & 5	Social.
" Imperial	1903	10 Dover St., S.W. 1.	Mrs. J. R. Peter	5	5	Social and Conservative.
" Park	1903	30 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.	Lady Wolesey (Hon.)	1	5 & 3	Social.
Lady Golfers	1912	3 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1.	Miss Shiela Lynch	3	5, 4, 3, 2	Social: Lady Golfers.
London Fencing	1848	7 Cleaveland Row, S.W. 1.	H. R. Foss (Hon.)	5	10	Fencing, &c.

Principal London Clubs.

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Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	Secretary.	Subscribers.		Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.	
London Rowing	1856	Embankment, Putney, S.W.	Lt.-Col C. E. P. Sand- key, n.s.o.	6. 25	6. 3	Amateur Rowing.
Lyceum	1894	138 Piccadilly W. 2	M. L. Guy .....	..	5	Ladies: Arts and Lit
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1877	21 John Wood Rd. N.W. 2	W. Blandy	25	23	Headquarters of Cricket.
Marlborough	1869	58 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Paym. Capt. J. O. Baker, n.s.	25	28	Social.
National	1845	20 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1	Maj. T. J. G. Gardiner	..	6 & 10	Protestant and Social.
National Liberal	1884	Whitehall Place, S.W. 1	T. A. F. Longford	..	8 & 10	Liberal.
National Sporting	1884	32 Soho Square, W. 1	L. A. Penn .....	..	7 & 5	Sporting and Social.
Naval and Military	1858	64 Piccadilly, W. 1	Capt. J. F. Tindal- Atkinson.	20	15 & 3	Navy, Army, Marines, Air.
New Century	1899	12 Ilay Hill, W. 2	Mrs. Rice .....	..	..	Ladies: Social.
New Oxford & Camb.	1893	25 Stratton Street, W. 1	C. W. Johnson (actg.)	..	8 & 6	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New University	1894	57 St. James' St., S.W. 1	R. C. Drinkwater ..	..	17	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New Victorian	1894	324 Backville St., W. 1	Miss A. K. Taylor ..	..	5 & 6	Ladies: Social.
Newfoundland	1891	Dining Club only	c/o High Comm.	..	2 & 1	Interested in Newfoundland
Nihon-Jin-Kwai	1886	3 Cavendish Sq., W. 1	A. Kudsutani .....	..	6	Japanese nationality.
1900	1900	14 Ryder Street, S.W. 1	(Joint Secs.)	1 & 3	1 & 3	Conservative.
Northern Counties	1891	5 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Capt. G. H. Osborne	Nil	3 & 4	Social, Northumbrians.
Nurses	1902	22 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7	Miss H. Yorath .....	..	..	Royal British Nurses Assoc.
Oriental	1884	22 Hanover Sq., W. 2	Maj. H. C. B. Williams	30	15 & 3	Social.
Orion	1877	101 St. St. James' S.W. 1	A. F. Evans	20	10	Social: Lady guests.
Oxford and Camb.	1890	71-75 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Maj. W. E. Jeffries, n.s.o.	20	14	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Oxf. & Camb. Musical Pioneer	1899	6 Bedford Sq., W.C. 2	Horace M. Abel (Hon.)	..	4 & 1	Chamber Music.
Portland	1898	13 Cavendish Place, W. 1	Miss E. Holdgate, n.s.c.	3	4 & 5	Ladies: Social.
Pratt's	1865	9 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Capt. R. M. Lees ..	30	20	Social: Non-political.
Truse	1841	24 Park Place, S.W. 2	..	..	..	Social.
Prince's	1868	100 Grosvenor St., S.W. 1	A. Lazenby	2 & 1	5	Strictly Journalistic.
1863	1863	107 Knightsbridge, S.W. 7	A. R. Hamilton	Nil	12	Real Tennis, Squash and Racquets.
Public Schools	1819	51 Curson Street, W. 2	Capt. L. M. Bodden Whetham	..	6, 4, 2, 1	Social: Public Schools.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington, W. 14	Lt.-Col G. Eyre Bruce, n.c.	8 & 5	3, 7, 10	Sports and Athletics.
Railway	1899	57 Fetter Lane, E.C. 4	(I. A. Vallance (Hon.) Barnes, S.W. 13	10/6	..	Study of Railway matters
Ranclough	1894	104 & 5 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	H. B. Berry	40	11	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Reform	1837	104 & 5 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	H. B. Berry	40	15	Reformers.
Rochampton	1891	600 York Lane, S.W. 25	G. J. Arvey	10	10	Reformers.
Royal Aero	1901	28 Piccadilly, W. 1	Lt.-Com. H. E. Perrin	8 & 5	..	Aviation.
Royal Air Force	1907	128 Piccadilly, W. 1	Group-Capt. A. B. Burdett, n.s.o.	10	20 & 2	Officers of R.A.F., R.F.C., R.N.A.S.
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Com. F. P. Armstrong, n.s.o.	10	20 & 6	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom.
Royal Cruising	1886	51 Welbeck St., W. 2	Donald C. L. Croft (Hon.)	4 & 2	..	Yachting and Social.
Royal Societies	1894	63 St. James's St., S.W. 1	R. H. Humphreys ..	10	5 & 6	Learned Societies.
Royal Thames Yacht Club	1775	60 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1	Maj. Craikham, n.s.s.	13 & 11	..	Yachting and Social.
Ryl Toxophiliæ Soc.	1781	60 Aldison Mews East, W. 2	Melville Foster, n.s.s.	1	4	Archery.
Royal Water Colour Society Art	1884	54 Pall Mall East, S.W. 1	G. Philp	1	1	Social and Art.
St. Andrew's	1830	1 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1	W. A. Martin (Hon.)	1	2 & 1	Scottmen & Scottwomen.
St. James's	1857	105 Piccadilly, W. 1	Thomas H. Mercer ..	25	18	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St., S.W. 1	F. F. Gorell Barnes ..	15	25	Conservative.
Sandown Park	1875	25 Old Bond St., W. 1	A. B. Hunt	5	8 & 10	Racing; and at Esher.
Savage	1867	67 Adelphi Terr., W.C. 2	V. Woodhouse (Hon.)	7	7	Literature and Art.
Savile	1826	60 Brook Street, W. 1	Maj. Strange Butson ..	15	12	Social: Non-political.
Sesame Imperial	1895	40 Grosvenor St., W. 1	Mrs. Turnbull .....	..	5	Social and Literary.
Smithfield	1798	22 Hanover Square, W. 1	Leonard Bull	Nil	1	Fat cattle, &c.
Spanish (Centro Es- pañol)	1897	5 Cavendish Square, W. 1	Ramirez .....	..	5	Social: Non-political.
Sports	1833	8 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Maj. Saunders, n.s.o.	15	12, 7 & 2	Social and Sports.
Stadium	1898	55 High Holborn, W.C. 1	R. W. Swift .....	..	3	Amateur and Sports Club.
Thames Rowing	1850	Putney, S.W. 15	R. H. Coombe (Hon.)	25	4	Amateur Rowing.
Thatched House	1865	60 St. James's St., S.W. 1	Lt.-Col. G. Watson	..	12, 6, 3	Social: Non-political.
The Three Arts	1811	12 Marylebone, N.W. 1	Mrs. L. Black	3 & 2	..	Ladies: Music, Art, Drama.
Travellers	1899	106 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Maj. W. E. & Tyler ..	15	14	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85 Piccadilly, W. 1	William Lovelace ..	30	15	Racing and Social.
Union	1805	Carlton House Terr., S.W. 1	Col. W. M. Macleod ..	Nil	15, 10, 5	Social. Non-political.
Untd. Nursing Servs. United Service	1891 1815	34 Cavendish Sq., W. 1 124 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Miss M. F. Steele, n.s.c. Pym-Cpt. R. R. Hoare, O.B.E., n.s. (ret.)	or 30 240	1, 2 & 3 ..	Ladies of Crown Services. Consultant Officers.
United Sports	1893	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Col. J. L. Jesse, C.M.G., O.B.E., n.s.o.	..	1 & 10	Social and Sporting.
United University	1888	1 Suffolk Street, S.W. 1	Lt.-Com. R. H. V. Sitewright.	20	15	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
United Wards	1877	7 Cannon St., E.C. 4	Walter Rose	10 & 6	..	Civic: Non-political.
Univ. of London	1874	12 Gower Street, W.C. 1	W. Longland, n.s.c.	..	3, 2 & 1	University and Medical.
University Womens Veterans	1887 1907	1 Audley Square, W. 1 1 Hand Court, W.C. 2	Miss C. Allison	1	3 & 2	University and Medical.
Victoria	1860	12 Wellington St., W.C. 2	Lt. Col. W. D. Kenny, O.B.E.	21	21	Social: For ex-service men.
Victoria (Ladies)	1860	12 Wellington St., W.C. 2	Frank H. Holmes	20	6	Sporting and Social.
Wellington	1860	12 Grovenor Pl., S.W. 1	Mrs. M. Phillips	5	7	Town house for Ladies.
West Indian	1860	12 Grovenor Pl., S.W. 1	Capt. E. S. Bailey .....	..	25	Social: Lady visitors.
White's	1860	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Capt. F. C. Mousam	4, 3 & 2	..	Social: West Indian.
Windham	1860	12 St. James's St., S.W. 1	R. H. G. Wright	15	20	Social: Non-political.
Writers	1860	12 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Maj. Mockett, n.s.s.	20	15	Social: Non-political.
1861	1861	20 Norfolk St., W.C. 2	Miss L. R. Mitchell (Hon.)	..	3 & 5	Ladies (Literary, &c.).

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town	Established	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription.		*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Aberavenny (County)	1883	Lower Monk Street	50	5	3 & 1	*C. G. A. Brooks.
Alderney, C. I. (Gromez)	1923	Victoria Street	35	5	5	*G. D. Druitt.
Aldershot (Officers)	1906	Farnborough Road	22	5	5	Lt.-Col. T. Adair, D.S.O.
Bath (Bath and County)	1868	22 Queen's Square	350	5	7 & 4	B. W. D. Young.
(Ladies)	1868	Milsons Street	400	1	1	*Mrs. J. Richardson.
Beaumaris (Royal Anglican Yacht)	1902	6 Green Edge	201	1	1	Lt.-Col. R. C. Dwyer-Hamp- ton, D.S.O.
Bedford (Bedford Club)	1883	9 De Parys Avenue	135	..	4 & 2	*Clifford Whitworth.
(Town and County)	1884	Embankment	135	..	4 & 6	Capt. C. S. Hickman, D.S.O.
Bembridge, I. of W (Sailing)	1886	Isle of Wight	430	6	3	Capt. A. Stuart Little
Bexhill-on-Sea (New)	1910	2 Marina Court Ave	191	1	4	Lt.-Col. C. L. Seton Browne,
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yt)	1844	Rockferry	334	3	1	W. F. Davidson. D.S.O.
Birmingham (Clef)	1881	Paradise Street	400	..	6 & 1	*Sidney C. Taunton, M.P.
(Chamber of Commerce)	1911	95 New Street	400	..	1	H. Ryles.
(Conservative)	1872	51 Temple Row	375	..	12, 6 & 3	*A. Axel Miller, M.C.
(Conservative)	1899	Fore Street	250	1	1 & 4	*H. R. Bettinson.
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	120	5	5	*Walter Riley.
(Midland)	1868	New Street	120	5	6 & 4	*T. Harold Platts
(Midland Conservative)	1868	13 Waterloo Street	120	5	7 & 2	Miss R. O'Leary.
(Three Counties Ladies' Union)	1914	67 New Street	450	4	12	*H. P. Bazeley.
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1875	Colmore Row	328	10	12	*John T. Budd.
Blackburn (Conservative)	1860	Victoria Street	112	..	5	*Robert Cheetham.
(Union)	1890	Church Street	200	7	7	*Herbert A. Smitton
Bognor Regis (The Bognor Club)	1877	45 Preston New Rd	87	..	4 & 2	*Capt. Herbert C. Pocock,
Bolton (Constitutional)	1870	Sudley Road	70	..	1	O.N.E., M.P.
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club)	1880	Mawley Street	275	..	3 & 4	*T. B. Hawkins.
(The Club)	1880	19 The Crescent	55	3	5	*Alton Ward.
Bradford (Bradford & County Conservative)	1878	For Apperley	270	5	5	*W. M. L. Pollard: *T. Bal- *T. W. Smith; *J. W. G. Butterfield.
(The Club)	1865	48 Market Street	300	..	5 & 3	*R. V. P. Gardner.
(Liberal)	1877	Manor Row	255	..	13	*George P. Hill.
(Union)	1877	Bank Street	400	Nil.	5 & 12	W. M. Best, M.A.
Brecon (County)	1887	Piece Hall Yard	86	3 & 2	5 & 1	*R. J. H. Haslewood.
Bridgnorth (The Club)	1887	Lion Street	100	21	1	*Harold G. Walker.
Bridlington (R. Yorks Yacht)	1847	1 Bank Street	276	..	1	*T. Bennett.
Bridport (West Dorset)	1872	South Cliff Road	250	..	1	Miss G. Parker
Brighton (County)	1899	12 South Street	330	1	1	Lt.-Col. H. V. Bailey.
(New)	1874	7 Mile Street	250	..	6 & 4	Lt.-Col. H. V. Bailey.
(New Club, Ladies' Union)	1932	133-134 King's Road	200	1	3 & 2	H. J. Alford.
(Union)	1903	133-134 King's Road	200	1	9 & 6	S. B. Sleeman
Bristol (Clifton)	1865	136 King's Road	300	..	6	H. Kitchingman.
(Constitutional)	1865	The Mall	270	5	5 & 2	A. J. Gardner.
(The Bristol Club)	1868	St. Stephen Street	600	4 & 2	3 & 1	H. W. Gibbs.
(University and Literary)	1893	Corn Street	250	3 & 1	3 & 1	*Lt.-Col. R. J. Milne.
Burnleigh Salterton	1901	20 Berkeley Square	120	3	3 & 1	George F. Pallett.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht)	1872	The Parade	120	3	4	J. S. Moorly.
Burton-on-Trent (The Club)	1884	Burnham-on-Crouch	500	3	6	W. H. Tomlinson
Buxton (Union)	1880	Race	190	5	4	*G. W. Taylor Morgan.
Casernarvon (Royal Welsh Yacht)	1847	Burton-on-Trent	135	3	4, 2 & 1	*P. L. Sherwood.
Cambridge (Amat. Dramatic)	1855	St. John's Road	112	3	2 & 1	*A. L. d'Antal.
(Footlights)	1881	Port-y-mur	77	2	3	*M. G. L. Turnbull.
(Hawks)	1871	Park Street	60	5	1	*C. M. Fletcher.
(Pit)	1835	Corn Exchange St.	200	3	3	*B. R. Cooke
(Union)	1815	All Saints Passage	14,000	1	1	Capt. A. H. Smith
Canterbury (The Club)	1878	Jeus Lane	300	3	1	D. F. Andrews.
(East Kent)	1868	Bridge Street	300	1	1	S. J. Pice.
Cardiff (Cardiff and County)	1868	33 St. George's Street	110	3	1	*J. Pearson Griffiths.
(Exchange Club)	1885	Old Dover Road	25	10	10	John Mattinson.
Carlisle (Horler)	1868	2 Westgate Street	35	10	10	Lt.-Col. F. W. Halton.
(Cumberland County)	1870	Mount Stuart Sq.	250	2 & 1	3 & 1	*F. A. Sopitt.
Cardmarthen (Cardmarthen & County)	1900	8 Victoria Place	120	1	1	*Lt.-Col. S. H. Henderson.
(Union)	1874	24 Lowther Street	124	5 & 3	5 & 2	*J. H. Boulter.
Cheltenham (New)	1903	Spilman Street	235	1	1	*J. H. Hopley.
(Union)	1874	Promenade	400	6	9	*Capt. E. Hilton Gardner.
(Chesler City)	1907	Cambray	90	1	1	*Bartel G. Martin.
(Grosvenor)	1866	St. Peter's Churchyd	132	1	1	G. C. Bensussan-Butt, r.c.a.
Chichester (West Sussex County)	1872	Eastgate	150	5	4	G. C. Bensussan-Butt, r.c.a.
Colchester (The Club)	1889	East Street	145	..	3 & 2	S. J. Gurnea.
(St. Runwald's)	1887	Bank Passage	100	..	5 & 2	*Sidney Smith.
Coventry (Banner House)	1900	Head Street	90	5	3 & 2	Paym. Capt. F. W. Walsho,
(Coventry and County)	1885	Little Park Street	100	1	1	M.T.C., O.N.E., M.N.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1815	1 Queen's Road	300	100	25	G. H. L. Watson.
(Royal London Yacht)	1838	Lt. V. S. Castle, Cowes	100	100	25	E. J. Waller.
Cromer (The Club)	1900	The Parade	280	Nil	4	Maj. H. C. Owen, O.N.E., M.C.
Deal (Deal & Walmer Union)	1871	Cliff Avenue	100	2	5 & 2	*W. De L. Brooke.
Derby (County)	1878	Marine Rd., Walmer	120	3	4 & 2	Col. E. House, C.M., D.S.O.
Devizes (North Wilts)	1880	103 Friar Gate	165	5 & 3	3 & 1	*E. T. R. Bennett.
Dorchester (Dorset County)	1880	27 St. John's Street	32	..	3 & 1	
Douglas, I. of M. (Ellan Vannin)	1880	3 High West Street	115	..	4 & 3	
Dover (The Club)	1860	Finch Road	200	Nil	3 & 1	
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1872	4 Waterloo Green	200	Nil	3 & 4	
		Marine Parade	200	Nil	3 & 4	

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Mem- bers.	Subscription.		Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Durham (County)	1870	Old Elvet	200	6.	6.	John Wallace
Eastbourne (Devonshire)	1870	Burlington Place	200	7	5. 3 & 2	May Frederick Sutton, n.s.
(Sussex)	1866	24 Grand Parade	350	..	5 & 2	Lt.-Col. H. W. Channer
Essex Yacht Club	1860	Leigh-on Sea	300	..	..	G. A. Rowe
Eton (Berkshire)	1864	Clewer Mead, Eton	1,400	..	5. 6. 7 & 8	J. R. Turnbull, n.c.
Fresham (Fresham)	1860	Presden House	125	..	3 & 2	A. F. Alcock
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1865	Northernhay Place	235	5	6 & 5	M. Noel Ford
(Exeter and County)	1876	High Street	130	..	3. 2. & 1	A. N. Pitts
Exmouth (The Club)	1869	The Esplanade	114	..	4 & 2	E. H. Spence
Falmouth (The Club)	1863	Western Terrace	300	4	4 & 2	Major E. J. M. Hawkins
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1871	Greenbank	240	5 & 3	3 & 1	F. G. Matthews
Farnham (Castle Yacht)	1867	Hill Head	50	..	3	F. A. Richards
Felixstowe (The Club)	1866	Cliff House	120	11	3 & 2	C. F. Rolfe
Folkestone (Radnor)	1874	35 Sandgate Road	190	3	5 & 3	Lt.-Col. W. Swinhoe-Phelan
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)	1874	Fowey	230	1	4 & 2	E. E. English
Gloucester (City and County)	1874	Westgate Street	200	5	5 & 2 3 100	F. G. Matthews
Guildford (County)	1864	High Street	150	5	5 & 4	Major W. R. Harris, n.c.
Halifax (The Club)	1868	Fountain Street	200	5 & 3	7	Horace Rhodes
Harrogate (The Club)	1866	Victoria Avenue	120	5	5 & 3	Lt. le Marchant
Harwich (Royal Harw Yacht)	1863	Pier Hotel	170	1	1	W. C. W. Ingle, n.s.
Henley on Thames	1860	Leander	100	..	8	Capt. M. E. Daniel, n.s.
Ditto	1865	Phyllis Court	100	..	8	Capt. Roy Finlay
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1870	Broad Street	200	5	4	J. Inglis
Hove (The Club)	1860	Fourth Avenue	121	11	6 & 3	F. W. Sears
(The Drive, B.C.)	1867	The Drive	60	..	21	A. H. Sauter
Huddersfield (The Club)	1867	20 John William St.	160	..	..	Edw. H. Haselden; H. L. Thorn
Hull (Hull and E. Ridings)	1874	11 Anlaby Road	180	..	8 & 3	A. Pawson
(Hull Constitutional)	1860	Carr Lane	500	..	3	T. A. Newbould
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1860	74 High Street	70	..	5 & 2	Brighton T. W. Stansfeld
Hythe, Hants (Royal Motor Yacht)	1865	Hythe Pier, South- ampton	475	..	5	F. T. Bersey
Ipswich (County Club)	1860	Brook Street	150	..	5	A. D. G. Drayton
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1866	12 Northgate	100	1	5 & 3	G. E. Whalley
Jersey (R.C.I. Yacht)	1863	64 Hotel St. Helier	120	1	1	Rev. G. A. Sutton, n.s.
(Victoria)	1864	Berserford Street, St. Helier	180	5 & 6	6	Lt.-Col. J. J. Collas, n.s.
Kendal (Westmorland County)	1863	Highgate	150	4	4	H. B. Greenwood
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1866	Kingswear	15	1	3	Corn. J. W. Faintoulgh, n.s.
Leamington (Tennis court)	1867	Bedford Street	200	..	6	Capt. J. H. Charters
(Leamington Club)	1867	26 The Parade	60	3	3	George Hunter
Leeds (The Leeds Club)	1867	3 Albion Place	300	95	10	F. W. Lees
(The Central)	1868	City Square	60	..	..	Paul Pulleyne
Leicester (County)	1873	Bishop Street	200	8	5	Mag. G. Brooke-Hart, n.c.
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1873	St. Anne's	204	..	5 & 3	Rowland Goringe
Lincoln (Lincoln and County)	1873	St. Mary's Street	205	..	3 & 21	A. E. Ellis
Litcham (County)	1867	South Terrace	100	..	..	S. W. S. Taylor
Liverpool (Artists)	1861	Earle Street	200	1 & 2	2	Ernest D. Roden
(Constitutional)	1868	India Buildings	200	..	10 & 5	Capt. George Nickson
(Exchange)	1872	12 Fenwick Street	200	7	10, 4 & 3	Hon. Secretary
(Lyceum)	1861	Bold Street	500	20	5	Albert Outton
(Palatine)	1876	Bold Street	120	10	10	R. P. Holt
(Racquet)	1875	Up. Parliament St.	500	7	10	Nelson Barstow
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1865	6 Rumford Place	30	Nil	1	C. A. Robinson
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1864	Bedford Rock Ferry	200	3	..	W. P. Davidson
(University)	1865	2 Mount Pleasant	250	5	..	Prof. F. Raleigh Butt
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1869	Royal Main	400	6, 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	Com. H. A. Knight, n.v.
Malden (Kent County)	1867	Week Street	200	Nil	6 & 4	Major F. D. Thomas
Manchester (Arts)	1870	South St. Peter St.	200	5	4 & 2	Harold Rodden
(Clarendon)	1869	222 Mosley Street	300	..	15	H. F. Simpson
(Constitutional)	1876	56 St. Ann Street	150	Nil	8	Miss Lilian M. Bailey
(The Ladies)	1863	90 Deansgate	170	10/6	3	F. Milnes
(Reform)	1867	81 King Street	750	..	10	Miss Mary Gregg
(Town & Counties)	1874	Deansgate	100	..	4 & 2	L. H. Walker
(Union)	1865	75 Mosley Street	450	95	12	H. W. Wigney
(Crusading Association)	1864	Wellington Hotel	150	15 & 12	8 & 6	Montagu Strickland
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1869	Norton Road	120	..	5 & 21	C. J. Vizard
Minehead (West Somerset)	1867	16 The Avenue	120	..	..	Herbert Felham
Monmouth (Monmouth County)	1863	Agincourt Square	47	Nil	4	W. H. C. Follett
New Brighton (Liverpool Yacht)	1866	Promenade	120	..	..	George Lediard
Newbury (South Berks)	1868	Bridge Street	95	3	5	B. C. Jones
Newcastle upon Tyne (Northern Counties)	1860	13 Eldon Square	200	15	10	John Woods
(Union)	1864	Westgate Road	300	10	15	Corn. J. C. Mansfield, n.s.
Newport, Mon (Monmouthshire County)	1873	High Street	160	5	5	A. L. Murrell
Norfolk (The Club)	1865	George Row	500	5	5 & 4	William Moss
Norwich (Norfolk)	1864	17 Upper King St.	400	10	7 & 5	Arthur A. Tyler
Nottingham (Borough)	1863	King Street	380	..	6 & 3	H. R. Peake
(Nottinghamshire)	1863	Victoria Street	200	..	4	Derek Kahn
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	24 Corn Market St.	121	4 & 2	4	E. L. Francis
(Oxford and County)	1865	33 Holywell	200	3	4	Paydon R. Stuart Beck
(O.U.D.S.)	1864	22 George Street	200	5 & 100	5 & 100	Walter J. Deacon
(Union Society)	1863	Frewin Court	12,000	5	5 & 100	F. R. Watson
Penarth (Yacht)	1863	11 Kg. Edw. Street	120	55	24	Lt.-Col. A. W. G. Ridings
Peterborough (City & Counties)	1861	The Esplanade	100	3	3	
Plymouth (Plymouth Club)	1876	Prebostgate	120	3	3 & 1	
(Royal Western Yacht)	1867	Lockyer Street	300	..	27 & 28	

Town.	Established	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription		Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Plymouth (Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road	100	1	2	*A. H. Rendle.
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	108	2	3	*D. M. Murdoch. [R.N.]
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1867	Pembroke Road	430	£4	£1, 2, & 4	Instr.-Capt. G. H. Andrew
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1885	6a Clarence Parade, Southsea	120	Nil	4 & 5	Paym Lt-Com. L. M. Po.
Preston (Conservative)	1878	Gulldhill Street	753	2	1	W. Atkinson, J.C.A.
Bangate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1857	West Cliff Mansions	300	..	4 & 3	*Eng.-Capt. H. E. Rock, R.N.
Reading (Atheneum)	1848	Fraser Street	230	..	3	F. W. C. Doughty.
(Berksire)	1875	Flagstaff Street	200	5	4	*A. G. Webb.
Reading (Wellington)	1881	Station Road	185	..	4, 3, 2, & 1	*S. Bird
Ripon (The Club)	1850	Market Place	90	3	3	P. Bruce Elliott.
Rochester (Castle)	1865	Gundulph Square	120	..	5 & 3	*Maj H. J. Cobb.
(Midway Yacht)	1886	Willis Avenue	100	100	Nil	*H. J. Callum.
Rugby (The Club)	1866	North Street	100	..	2	*R. E. Morris.
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1844	St Thomas Street	175	..	6 & 3	
(Royal Thames Yacht)	1775	Ryde Pier	1,200	15	13	*Maj H. R. Crulsham, O.N.S.
St Leonards-on-Sea (East Sussex Club)	1884	Warrior Square	150	Nil	5 & 3	*H. G. Steuning.
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	St. Nicholas Cliff	80	..	7 & 3	*F. C. Moresby White.
(South Cliff)	1836	West Street	50	..	5	R. Bent.
Sheffield (The Club)	1843	Norfolk Street	400	15	12 & 6	Lt.-Col. M. J. Duggan, O.N.S.
(Atheneum)	1847	George Street	500	5	£6 10s.	
(Reform)	1885	St. James's Row	330	..	4	*Alban Hastings
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1838	Oak House, Hogpole	120	4	5, 4, 2	[D.S.] Lt.-Col. J. H. Westley, M.C.
(Shropshire County)	1872	The Square	230	10	4	*D. H. B. Hatfield
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1837	By the Pier	200	..	7	
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	72, Above Bar	400	3	4 & 3	A. I. Robinson.
Southend (Albion Yacht)	1870	The Cliffs	250	..	3, 2, & 1	C. F. Parsons.
(Nore Yacht Club)	1903	Lower Esplanade	250	1	2	*R. W. Barker.
Southport (Union)	1860	a. Bath Street	130	5	5	*H. Barfield.
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1864	Chilton Road	154	Nil	7	*Maj T. W. G. Davis.
Southwell Suffolk (The Mlyn Club)	1920	Southwell	98	Nil	3 & 2	H. D'Arcy Hutton.
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1871	St. Mary's Street	65	1	3 & 2	Walter Goodley.
Stroud (The Club)	1880	Subscription Rooms	120	1	3 & 1	*T. E. Sanders.
Swansea (Swansea and Counties)	1878	Castle Square	120	5	4	E. M. Bradford.
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Mumiles	220	2	3	T. Carey Griffiths.
Taunton (Somerset County)	1860	Fore Street	200	..	5, 3 & 2	F. Carey Smith
Taillstock (West Devon)	1890	Bedford Square	70	..	£3 10s. & 2	*Col. H. G. Hughes.
Teddington (Royal Canoe)	1866	Trowlock Island	150	2	2	*Eric Freeman.
Teignmouth (East Devon)	1869	Belvedere	87	..	4	*B. T. Bull.
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1877	The Croft	70	Nil	4, 3 & 2	*W. G. Moore
Tennder (The Tudor Club)	1920	High Street	128	10/6	2 & 1	*Col. P. L. Grove.
Tonbridge (The Club)	1884	145, High Street	120	Nil	4 & 2	*W. J. Duvall.
Torquay (Carlton)	1913	Vaughan Road	150	2	2	*Major C. H. Martin.
(Royal Torrey Yacht)	1883	Deacon Terrace	124	5	5	*C. E. Rotherham.
Tunbridge Wells (and Counties)	1878	40, London Road	178	..	5 & 3	*J. F. Dixon.
(Kent and Sussex)	1909	The Great Hall	207	2	2 & 1	*J. Taylor.
Wakefield (County)	1883	Drury Lane	150	3	5	*Capt. H. G. Stickley.
Walsall (The Club)	1883	Bridge Street	100	..	6	*J. S. Riddale.
Warwick (County)	1895	10 Church Street	75	..	4 & 3	*Arthur C. Burrows.
Westcliff-on-Sea (Welcome)	1910	The Cliffs	300	..	2 & 1	H. L. Davis.
(Westcliff Yacht)	1900	Westcliff-on-Sea	350	1	1	*F. J. Sparrow.
Westward Ho! (Union)	1870	Westward Ho	107	2	4	*U. A. Smith.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Yacht)	1875	6, Charlotte Row	217	6	6	*Maj W. L. Newcombe.
Whitehaven (West Cumber-land)	1908	47, New Lowther St	50	3	3	A. M. Allmon.
Winchester (Hampshire)	1875	Southgate Street	250	6	5 & 2	*Capt. N. R. de la Lee Gill.
(City)	1883	13, Southgate Street	70	Nil	3 & 1	A. L. Body.
Windermere (Royal Windermere Yacht)	1887	Windermere	128	2 & 1	4, 3, & 2	*Maj. E. F. Wrigley.
Wimbec (Wimbec & District Club)	1903	Glan-Dyff, Wimbec	150	3	2	*Ernest Hicking.
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Lichfield Street	153	1	6 & 3	*W. Vincent Vale.
Worcester (Worcestershire)	1856	Foregate Street	155	£5	£5 & 5	*J. B. Roberts.
(Union)	1877	The Cross	150	6	5	*Major H. M. Griffiths.
Yarmouth, I. of W. (Solent Yacht)	1876	Yarmouth, I. of W.	158	2 & 1	5, 3, & 2	*Maj. J. E. H. Ford.
York (City)	1876	9, Museum Street	108	2 & 1	3 & 1	*H. B. Marston.
(Yorkshire)	1830	Museum Street	450	..	9 & 3	Lt. Col. H. S. Lockman, O.N.S.

CLUBS.

According to a recent return there are 13,947 Clubs of all kinds upon the register in England and Wales (1931) and 633 in Scotland (1931). An examination of a recent return shows the following results:—

Objects, &c.	No. of Clubs.	Membership.
Trade Union, &c.	2,857	1,056,700
Athletic	1,695	725,800

Objects, &c.	No. of Clubs.	Membership.
General	1,670	501,600
Ex-Service, &c.	1,391	350,600
Conservative	1,321	363,000
Golf	736	232,600
Liberal	546	147,900
Masonic	525	74,800
Not Specified	1,068	303,100
Total	11,780	3,767,000

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		Hon Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) ..	1894	204, Union St.	186	£5 Temp.	8 Gs.	F. R. Young
Ayr (County)	1872	Sandgate	220	5 & 4 Gs.	6 & 4 Gs.	*W. H. Kennedy.
Dundee (Eastern)	1866	3, Albert Square	236	£20	8 Gs.	W. L. Pattullo.
Edinburgh (Caledonian U.S.) ..	1869	4, Shandwick Pl.	400	7 Gs.	7 Gs.	Maj. K. N. Robertson, o.n.e.
.. (New)	1879	85, Princes St.	1,000	38 Gs.	4 & 5 Gs.	Col. J. H. M. Davie, D.S.O.
.. (Ladies' Caledonian)	1908	13, Charlotte Square ..	750	6 Gs.	4 & 5 Gs.	Miss M. de la Cour.
.. (Northern)	1879	99, George St.	300	12 Gs.	8 & 4 Gs.	J. Hamilton Craig, C.A.
.. (Queen's)	1877	7, Frederick St.	700	6 Gs.	6 & 5 Gs.	Miss L. McKeljohn.
.. (Royal Eastern Yacht)	1838	37, Queen Street	100	8 Gs.	None	*A. N. G. Aitken.
.. (Royal Forth Yacht)	1866	Granton	165	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	*A. A. Macqueen, D.S.O.
.. (Scottish Conservative) ..	1877	112, Princes St.	2,400	12 & 1	13 & 5 Gs.	J. M. M. Halliday.
.. (Scottish Liberal)	1880	109, Princes St.	700	Susp.	6 & 3 Gs.	John A. E. Gunn.
.. (University)	1864	127, Princes St.	750	Susp.	11 & 7 Gs.	Geo. J. R. Hamilton.
.. (University Union)	1889	Park Place	1,354	58	21 & 2 Gs.	*G. F. Anderson.
Glasgow (Art)	1867	185, Bath St.	420	7 & 1	4 Gs.	George Middlemiss, C.A.
.. (Conservative)	1880	33, Bothwell St.	1,400	10 & 1	10 & 5 & 3 Gs.	George H. Rose.
.. (Junior)	1888	112, Douglas St.	150	Nil.	58	*R. A. Clapperton.
.. (Kelvin)	1867	19, Royal Exchange St.	500	8 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss M. Logie.
.. (Liberal)	1880	27, Buchanan St.	320	Nil.	5 & 4 Gs.	Matthew W. White.
.. (New)	1867	124, W. George St.	500	30 Gs.	10 & 8 Gs.	William G. France, C.A.
.. (Royal Clyde Yacht)	1895	Hunter's Quay	700	4 Gs.	5 Gs. 10.	F. A. Downes, C.A.
.. (R. W. St. M. of Scot. Yacht) ..	1873	173, Fulton, S. E. | ..	118	1 G.	1 G.	*J. B. Hardie.
.. (R. Scottish Automobile) ..	1899	Highwood Square	5,800	5 Gs.	5 & 2 Gs.	Robert J. Smith, C.M.E., C.A.
.. (Scottish Constitutional) ..	1891	112, W. George St.	750	Nil.	6 & 2 Gs.	Hugh Trechman, C.A.
.. (The Western)	1865	147, Buchanan St.	620	£20	20 Gs.	La-Col L. Cotterill.
Inverness (Highland)	1869	37, High Street	250	12 Gs.	4 Gs.	F. W. Fraser; R. Guy Hill-cont.
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht) ..	1881	Corran Esplanade	105	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	W. Monteith.
Paisley (The)	1880	20, High Street	150	15 Gs.	7 & 2 Gs.	*W. James Cook
Rothsay (R. Northern Yacht) ..	1884	43, Argyle Street	300	£3	£3	*James Napier.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		Hon Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht) ..	1866	Bangor, Co. Down ..	600	6 Gs.	3 G.	*Richard A. Barlow.
Belfast (Royal North of Ire-land Yacht) ..	1892	Ulstra, Belfast	670	2 Gs.	2 & 1 G.	*Robt. E. Workman.
.. (Ulster)	1869	Castle Place	500	24 Gs.	10 & 7 Gs.	*J. Kirkpatrick.
.. (Ulster Reform)	1888	14, Royal Avenue	470	5 Gs.	8 & 5 Gs.	*James Hutchinson.
.. (Union)	1877	3, Donegall Place	220	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	*W. H. Nall Nelson.
.. (Arvan County)	1892	Church Street	50	2 Gs.	5 Gs.	*Charles Bain, C.A.
Cork (County)	1881	80, South Mall	175	1 Gs.	£10	W. C. L. Sullivan.
Dublin (Alexandra)	1894	135, St. Stephen's Gn.	130	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy.
.. (Catholic Commercial) ..	1883	26, Dawson Street	1,505	—	5, 3, 1.	*Capt. R. D. Greer.
.. (Dublin University)	1890	42, Upper O'Connell St.	400	—	3 Gs.	*W. Blake; D. Tannian.
.. (Friendly Brother House) ..	1890	17, St. Stephen's Gn.	0	Nil.	10 & 6 Gs.	*Capt. C. R. Smith, C.M.E.
.. (Hibernian Club)	1880	22, St. Stephen's Gn.	—	5 Gs.	2 Gs.	*P. P. Fetherstonhaugh.
.. (Hibernian U. Ser.)	1891	36, Dawson Street	47	5 Gs.	10 Gs.	*H. P. Hewson, M.S.D.
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 Tit-Bits—2-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Toc H Journal—47 Francis Street, S.W.1. 1s.
 Tropical Life (*Ind.*)—89-91 Great Titchfield Street, W.1. 1s.
 True Story Magazine—25 Geraldine House, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
 Truth (*Lab.*)—25 Garsfield Street, S.W.1. 9d.
 Vogue—2 New Bond Street, W.1. 1s.

Week End Review—24 Essex Street, W.C.2.
 Weldon's Ladies Journal—30 Southampton Street,
 W.C.2. 6d.
 West Africa (*Ind.*)—25 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Whitehall Review (*Ind.*)—38 Parliament St., S.W.1. 1s.
 Wide World Magazine—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1s.
 Windsor Magazine—Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1s.
 Woman and Beauty—25 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Woman and Home—25 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Woman's Companion—25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 Woman's Friend—25 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Woman's Journal—25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1s.
 Woman's Life—25 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Woman's Magazine—47 Boulevard Street, E.C.4. 1s.
 Woman's Own—25 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Woman's Pictorial—25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 Woman's Way—168 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 Woman's Weekly—25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 Woman's World—25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 World Today (*Ind.*)—50 Great Russell St., W.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 World's Pictorial News—200 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.2. 1d.
 Yachting World (*Ind.*)—Dorset H., Tudor St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Yachtman—19 Harcourt Street, W.1. 6d.

WEEKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS).

Baptist Times & Freeman—4 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 1d.
 British Weekly—Warwick Square, E.C.4. 1d.
 Catholic Herald—120 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 Catholic Times—8 Boulevard Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 Christian—25 Paternoster Buildings, E.C.4. 1d.
 Christian Endeavour Times—16 Pilgrim St., E.C.4. 1d.
 Christian Herald—6 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 Christian World—120 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 Church of England Newspaper—25 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 1d.
 Church Times—7 Portugal Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 English Churchman—43 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Friend—29 Currier Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 Guardian—24 Boulevard Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Inquirer, 12 & 13 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1d.
 Methodist Recorder—25 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 Methodist Times—46 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 New Chronicle of Christian Education—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 1d.
 Record—25 Red Lion Court, E.C.4. 1d.
 Student Movement—25 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Tablet—6 Adam Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Universe—1 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 War Cry—Judd Street, King's Cross, W.C.1. 1d.

PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE (PERIODICAL) PAPERS.

Accountant—6 Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.1. 9d.
 Advertiser's Weekly—Whitefrank House, Tallis Street, E.C.4. 4d.
 Advertising World—16 Plough Court, Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
 Aeroplane—175 Piccadilly, W.1. 6d.
 Amateur Gardener—248 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 1d.
 Amateur Photographer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.W.1. 9d.
 Amateur Wireless—25 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 3d.
 Anglers News—25 Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.4. 3d.
 Architect and Building News—3 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 6d.

Architects Journal—25 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 6d.
 Architectural Review—25 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette—25 Pilgrim Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Author, Playwright & Composer—25 Gower Street, W.C.1. 1s.
 Autocar—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1.
 Baker & Confectioner—25 Currier Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Bakers' Record—25 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 Book Seller, The—25 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 1d.
 Brewers' Journal—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.4.
 Brewing Trade Review—25 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. 1s. 6d.

British Australasian and New Zealander—414 Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
 British & Colonial Pharmacist—25 Bishopsgate, E.C.4. 3d.
 British and Colonial Printer and Stationer—25 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1d.
 British Baker—25 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 3d.
 British Export Gazette—75 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 1s.
 British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.1. 3d.
 British Medical Journal—Tavistock Sq., W.C.1. 1s. 3d.
 British Trade Journal—25 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1s.
 Breadcaster—25 Long Acre, W.C.2. 1s.
 Builder—4 Catherine Street, W.C.2. 9d.
 Builders' Merchants' Journal—204 High Holborn, W.C.1. 1s.
 Subscription.
 Building—23 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 1s.
 Bus & Coach—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s.

Cabinet Maker—25 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Cane Birds & Bird World—4 Carmelite Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 Caterer—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 6d.
 Chemical Age—25 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Chemical Trade Journal—25 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
 Chemist and Druggist—25 Essex Street, W.C.2. 9d.
 Cigar & Tobacco World—Drury Ho., Russell St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Colliery Guardian—25 Farnhill Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Commercial Motor—25 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 1d.
 Commercial World—25 & 26 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3d.
 Concrete and Constructional Engineering—20 Dartmouth Street, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Confectioners' Union—Drury Ho., Russell St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Confectionery Journal—25 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 3d.
 Contract Journal—25-27 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 9d.
 Contractor—25-27 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 1d.
 Croquet Association Gazette—Holmesdale Press, Redhill. 4d.
 Cycling—25 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 1d.

Dairy World—25 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 1d.
 Dancing Times—25 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
 Decorator—25 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 1s.
 Draper—25 Aldersgate Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 Drapers' Organiser—Drury Ho., Russell Street, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Draper's Record—25-27 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 3d.
 Dyer & Calico Printer—Drury Ho., Russell St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Economist—8 Boulevard Street, E.C.4. 1s.
 Education—44 Russell Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Education Outlook—25 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1. 6d.
 Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 6d.
 Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 3d.
 Electrical Trading—25 Long Acre, W.C.2. 1s.
 Electrician—25 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Engineer—25 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
 Engineering—25 & 26 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 1s.
 English Mechanic—25 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 3d.
 Era (Dramatic, &c.)—25 Soho Sq., W.1. 3d.
 Estates Gazette—25-27 Kirby Street, E.C.1. 6d.

Fairplay (Shipping)—25-27 Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 9d.
 Farm, Field and Fireside—8 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1d.
 Farmer and Stockbreeder—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 1d.
 Farmers' Express—25 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Feathered World—25 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Financial World—7 Union Court, E.C.4. 3d.
 Fish Trades Gazette—25 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Flight and the Aircraft Engineer—25 St. Queen Street, W.C.2. 6d.
 Flying—25 Bunhill Row, E.C.1. 4d.
 Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—1 Mitre Court, E.C.4. 3d.
 Fruit Grower, &c.—25 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Furniture Record—25 Worship Street, E.C.4. 3d.

Garage & Motor Agent—4a Doughty Street, W.C. 1. 61.
 Garden Work—4a Doughty Street, W.C. 1. 2d.
 Gardeners' Chronicle—25a Tavistock Street, W.C. 1. 6d.
 Gardening Illustrated—25a Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 5d.
 Gas Journal—21 Bolt Court, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Gas World—25a Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Gramophone—22a Bole Square, W. 2. 12.
 Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C. 3. 6d.
 Grocers' Gazette—71 Eastcheap, E.C. 3. 3d.
 Grocery—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C. 1. 2s.
 Hairdressers' Weekly—51 51a Frith Street, W. 2. 3d.
 Hardware Trade Journal—25a Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 12.
 Homoeopathic World—2a Warwick Lane, E.C. 4. 9d.
 Hotel Review—1 Dorset Bldgs., Salisbury Sq., E.C. 4. 12. 6d.
 Illus. Carpenter & Builder—8 Temple Ave., E.C. 4. 2d.
 Industrial Welfare and Personal Management—23 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. 2s.
 Insurance and Finance Chronicle—2a Cophthall Buildings, E.C. 4. 4d.
 Insurance Record—75a Carter Lane, E.C. 4. 5d.
 Investor—25 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Investors' Chronicle—20 Bishopsgate, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Investors' Guardian—13 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Investors' Review—30 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Iron and Coal Trades Review—49 Wellington Street, W.C. 1. 2d.
 Jeweller & Metalworker—45 Farringdon St., E.C. 4. 3d.
 Joint Stock Companies Journal—21 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Journal of Commerce—48 Lime Street, E.C. 3. 3d.
 Journal of Education—3 Ludgate Broadway, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Kinetograph Weekly—39 Long Acra, W.C. 2. 12.
 Lancet—7 Adam Street, W.C. 2. 12.
 Land Agents' Record—14 Southampton St., E.C. 4. 6d.
 Laundry Record—Drury 110, Russell St., W.C. 1. 6d.
 Laundry World—25a Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex Street, W.C. 2. 12.
 Law Society's Gazette—Bell Yard, W.C. 2. 12.
 Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 12.
 Leather Trades Review—25a Fleet St., E.C. 4. 20s p.a.
 Licensed Victuallers' Gazette—51 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4. 3d.
 Licensing World—79 Southwark Street, S.E. 1. 2d.
 Light Car and Cyclecar—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 3d.
 Live Stock Journal—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1. 4d.
 Lloyd's Landing List—Royal Exchange, E.C. 3. 6d.
 Locomotive Journal—4 Arkwright Road, N.W. 3. 2d.
 London Coin Circular—3 St. Clare Street, Minorities, E. 1. 37s. 1/4.
 Machinery—52 54a Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. 9d.
 Machinery Market—146a Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. 3d.
 Meat Trades Journal—57 Cowcross Street, E.C. 1. 3d.
 Mechanical World and Engineering Record—28 Bedford Street, W.C. 2. 12.
 Medical Officer—36 38 Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. 12.
 Medical Press & Circular—5 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 6d.
 Mens Wear—25 26a Chancery, E.C. 2. 6d.
 Mercantile Guardian—30 Bishopsgate, E.C. 4. 21s. p.a.
 Metal Bulletin—79 Mark Lane, E.C. 3. 25s. 3p. p.a.
 Milk Industry—8 Mitre Ct. Chmbs., Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 10s. p.a.
 Miller, Tho—25a Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 25s. p.a.
 Mining Journal—53 George Street, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Mining Magazine—74a Salisbury House, E.C. 2. 12.
 Mining World—Gresham House, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Modern Transport—25 26a Strand, W.C. 2. 3d.
 Money—35 Mansion House Chambers, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Motor—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 4d.
 Motor Commerce—53a Short's Gardens, Drury Lane, W.C. 1. 12.
 Motor Cycle—Dorset House, Tudor Street, E.C. 4.
 Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C. 4. 25s. p.a.
 Motor Cycling—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 2d.
 Motor Trader and Review—St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C. 4. 25s. p.a.
 Motor Transport—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1. 3d.
 Municipal Engineering—3 Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 4d.
 Musical Standard—53 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2. 6d.
 Musical Times—26a Warriner Street, W. 1. 6d.
 National Builder—13 Russell Sq., W.C. 1. 12.
 National Newsagent—5 Fetter Lane, E.C. 4. 2d.
 National Poultry Journal—20 Woburn Pl., W.C. 1. 2d.
 Newsagent Bookellers' Review and Stationers' Gazette—37 & 38 Strand, W.C. 2. 3d.

Newspaper World—25a Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 3d.
 Nurses' World—25a Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 3d.
 Nursing Mirror—30 Bedford Sq., W.C. 2. 12.
 Nursing Times—St. Martin's Street, W.C. 2. 12.
 Oil and Colour Trades Journal—3 Ludgate Broadway, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Oil News—30 Great St. Helen's, E.C. 3. 3d.
 Outfitter—3 & 7 Moor Lane, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Paper Maker—47 Cannon Street, E.C. 4. 12. 6d.
 Paper Trade Review—51 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Performer—28 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2. 12.
 Petroleum Times—4 Broad Street Place, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Pharmaceutical Journal—23 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1. 12.
 Pianomaker—15 Little Titchfield Street, W. 1. 12.
 Policy Holder Journal—231 Strand, W.C. 2. 12.
 Popular Wireless—22 23 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4. 3d.
 Post Magazine—9 St. Andrews Street, E.C. 4. 3d.
 Poultry—72 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Poultry World—4 Carncliffe Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Power Engineer—33 Tophill Street, S.W. 1. 12.
 Power Laundry—75 Victoria Road, S.W. 1. 2d.
 Practical Wireless—31 Southampton St., W.C. 2. 3d.
 Practitioner—26 Bonville Street, E.C. 4. 4s.
 Produce Markets Review—129 Cannon Street, E.C. 3. 3d.
 Public Works—30 Devereux Court, W.C. 2. 7s. 6d. p.a.
 Publishers' Circular—25 & 26 Whitcomb St., W.C. 2. 4d.
 Radio Times—Broadcasting House, W. 2. 12.
 Railway Gazette—33 Tophill Street, S.W. 1. 12.
 Railway Review—25a Euston Road, N.W. 1. 2d.
 Review (Insurance)—25 Fetter Lane, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Rubber Age—43 Essex Street, W.C. 2. 12.
 Sales Management—6 7 Creed Lane, E.C. 4. 12d.
 School Government Chronicle—Bridewell House, Bride-well Place, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Schoolmaster—3 Racquet Court, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Schoolmistress—21 Montague Street, W.C. 1. 2d.
 Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tophill Street, S.W. 1. 12.
 Shipping World—Arundel Street, W.C. 2. 6d.
 Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C. 4. 3d.
 Shoe and Leather Record—33 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 4d.
 Smallholder—15 16 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 12.
 Solicitors' Journal—29 Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 12.
 Sound Wave—1 2a Whitfield Street, E.C. 4. 2d.
 Sports Trader—43 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 12.
 Stage—25 York Street, W.C. 2. 4d.
 Stationary Trades Journal—14 Paternoster Sq., E.C. 4. 3d.
 Stock Exchange Gazette—330 Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C. 4. 6d.
 Stone Trades Journal—17 Dacre Street, R.W. 1. 6d.
 Surveyor and Municipal & County Engineer—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Syren & Shipping—44 46 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. 9d.
 Tailor & Cutter—42 Gerrard Street, W. 1. 4d.
 Teachers' World—Montague House, Russell Square, W.C. 1. 3d.
 Textile Manufacturer—28 Bedford Street, W.C. 2. 12.
 Timber and Plywood—131 Middlesex Street, E. 1. 6d.
 Timber Trades Journal—25a Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Tobacco—49 Wellington Street, W.C. 2. 12.
 Tobacco Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C. 3.
 Toy Trader—43a Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 20s p.a.
 Tramway and Railway World—Amberley House, Norfolk Street, W.C. 2. 12.
 Undertakers' Journal—Uxbridge, Middlesex 12.
 Watchmaker & Jeweller—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C. 1. 9d.
 Weekly Notes (Legal)—30 Montague Street, W.C. 1. 8d.
 Wine Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C. 3.
 Wireless Trader—Stamford Street, S.E. 1. 12.
 Wireless World—Stamford Street, S.E. 1. 4d.
 World Radio—B B Ct. House, W. 1. 3d.
 World's Press News—21a Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 6d.
 Yachting Monthly—1 Clement's Inn, W.C. 2. 12.

LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

Australia—
 Adelaide Advertiser—50 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
 Adelaide Observer—20 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
 Adelaide Register—30 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
 Australasian (Melbourne)—30 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
 Brisbane Courier Mail—50 51 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
 Examiner (Launceston)—30 31 New Bridge St., E.C. 4.
 Melbourne Age—3 Temple Avenue, E.C. 4.
 Melbourne Argus—30 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
 Melbourne Herald—30 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

Saturday Evening Express (Launceston)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
Sydney Mail—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Sydney Morning Herald—45 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Sydney Telegraph—57 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Weekly Courier (Launceston)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.

Canada —

Montreal Gazette—30 Craven Street, Strand, W.C. 2
Ottawa Journal—30 Craven Street, Strand, W.C. 2
Toronto Globe—30 Craven Street, Strand, W.C. 2

India and Ceylon —

Ceylon Observer—18a Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Ceylon Times—Blackfriars House, New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—11 Aldwych, W.C. 2

Englishman (Calcutta)—23 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Indian Daily News (Calcutta)—11 Aldwych, W.C. 2
Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)—67 Fleet St., E.C. 4
Madras Mail—67 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Pioneer (Allahabad)—27 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2
Rangoon Gazette—24 Old Jewry, E.C. 4.
Statesman (Calcutta)—25-26 Fleet Street, E.C. 4
Times of India—Salisbury Square House, E.C. 4

Malaya and Hong Kong —

Hong Kong Daily Press—33 Fleet Street, E.C. 4
Malay Mail—7 Garrick Street, W.C. 2
Penang Gazette—33 Paternoster Row, E.C. 4

New Zealand —

Auckland Star—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
Auckland Weekly News—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Christchurch Press—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Christchurch Star—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
Christchurch Times—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.

Dominion (Wellington)—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
Dunedin Evening Star—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
Mirror (Auckland)—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
New Zealand Free Lance—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
New Zealand Evening Post—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
New Zealand Farmer (Auckland)—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
New Zealand Herald—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
New Zealand Smallholder (Auckland)—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
Oamaru Mail—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Poverty Bay Herald (Gisborne)—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
Taranaki Daily News (New Plymouth)—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.
Wanganui Chronicle—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4

South Africa —

Bloemfontein Friend—72 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Cape Argus—72 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Cape Times—135 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
East London Dispatch—72 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Eastern Province Herald—72 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Johannesburg Star—72 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Natal Mercury—135 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Natal Witness—72 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Rhodesia Herald—72 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

U.S.A. —

Chicago Daily News—Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Chicago Tribune—135 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
Detroit Free Press—14 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
New York Herald-Tribune—Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
New York Times—Salisbury Square House, E.C. 4.
Washington Star—14 Regent Street, S.W. 1.

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICES.

Headquarters (London Ambulance Service). London County Council, Public Health Department, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1 (Telephone: City 7200).

Accident Section.

Ambulance Stations.

- A. Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.
- B. 19 Herbrand Street, Tavistock Place, W.C. 1
- C. 5 Montclare Street, Bethnal Green, E. 1.
- D. 14a High Road, Lee, S.E. 13.
- E. Landor Road, S.W. 9.
- F. St. George's Market, Elephant and Castle, S.E. 8.
- G. 7 Woolmore Street, Poplar, E. 14.
- H. Corsica Street, Highbury, N. 5.
- K. Lyons Place, St. John's Wood, N.W. 2.
- L. 119 Battersea Rise, S.W. 11.
- M. High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18.
- O. 93 Regency Street, S.W. 1.
- P. Canterbury Road, Old Kent Road, S.E. 15.
- R. Paragon Road, Hackney, E. 9.
- S. Mountearl Gardens, Streatham, S.W. 16.
- T. Silchester Mews, North Kensington, W. 10.

Number of Ambulance calls in 1915. 2,405;

1920. 19,414; 1925. 35,569; 1926. 30,447; 1927.

40,233; 1928. 43,415; 1929. 43,567; 1930. 43,930.

1931. 42,679; 1932. 40,638.

The Service is established for the conveyance to hospital of persons suffering from accident or sudden illness in the streets or public places, or from accident in private houses. It is not, in ordinary circumstances, intended for the removal of persons suffering from illness in private houses. Urgent parturition cases are removed to hospitals on the application of a duly qualified medical practitioner or a certified midwife, provided that either a certified midwife or doctor accompanies the case. Calls for ambulances are made by means of the telephone, the operator being asked for "Ambulance." When communication is established the locality of the accident or illness should be given, and the name of the caller.

General Ambulance Section.

Ambulance Stations.

Eastern Ambulance Station. Brookshy's Walk, Homerton, E. 9 (near Homerton Railway Station).

North-Western Ambulance Station. Lawn Road, Fleet Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (near Hampstead Heath and Belsize Park Railway Stations).

Western Ambulance Station. Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6 (near West Brompton Railway Station).

South-Western Ambulance Station. Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9 (near Clapham Road and Clapham North Railway Stations).

South-Eastern Ambulance Station. New Cross Road, S.E. 14 (near Old Kent Road Railway Station).

Brook Ambulance Station. Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18 (nearest Railway Station, Blackheath).

Ambulances Supplied on Payment.

The ambulances for general service are available, when not required for public purposes, for the conveyance, on payment, of private maternity, mental, medical and surgical cases, at any time of the day and night. Applications for ambulances should be made to the Headquarters, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1 (Telephone: City 7200) when the actual charge for any proposed removal can be obtained.

In addition to the above service and to that of the St. John Ambulance and Brigade, Ambulances are maintained by the City of London.

Banks and Banking.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1933

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.

Deputy Governor, Sir Ernest Musgrave Harvey, Bt., K.B.E.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Alan Garrett Anderson,
K.B.E.
Sir Basil Phillott Blackett,
K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
George Macaulay Booth.
William Henry Clegg.
Patrick Ashley Cooper.
Sir Andrew Rae Duncan.
Albert Charles Gladstone.
Kenneth Goschen.

Edward Charles Grenfell, M.P.
Charles Jocelyn Hambro.
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Lord Hyndley of Meads.
Sir Robt. Molesworth Kin-
dersley, G.B.E.
Hon. Roland Dudley Kitson,
D.S.O., M.C.

Cecil Lubbock.
Robert Lydston Newman.
Edward Robert Peacock.
Hon. Alexander Shaw.
Sir Josiah Charles Stamp,
G.B.E.
Frank Cyril Tlarks.
Henry Alexander Trotter.
Walter Kennedy Whigham.
Arthur Whitworth.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 15, 1933.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued—	Govt. Debt .. 11,015,100
In Circula-	Other Govt.
tion	Securities 44,934,353
372,533,038	Other Securi-
In Banking	ties
Department 77,843,093	2,409,878
	Silver Coin .. 3,640,669
	Gold Coin and
	Bullion .. 190,376,131
	£450,376,131

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital	Govt. Securi-
14,553,000	ties
Rest	83,745,963
3,679,552	Other Securi-
Public De-	ties
posits	Discounts &
12,263,034	Advances 9,184,584
Other Deposits	Securities .. 11,939,410
109,643,378	Other Accts 43,941,948
Bankers	Notes
43,941,948	77,843,093
Seven-day and	Gold and Sil-
other Bills... 976	ver Coin ... 1,368,838
	£184,081,888

OFFICIALS.

Henry Clay.
R. N. Kershaw, M.C.

Sir O. E. Niemeyer, G.B.E., K.C.B.
H. A. Siepmann.

Assistant to the Governors, Leslie Lefaux.

Chief Accountant, A. M. Walker.

Deputy do., H. V. Such, O.B.E.; C. W. Wise,

O.B.E., M.C.

Asst. Chief Accountants, E. M. Stapley; W. B.

Hillkirk.

Chief Cashier, B. G. Catterns.

Deputy do., H. B. C. Yeomans; E. N. Dalton.

Asst. Chief Cashier, Norman Redfern, M.C.;
Alexander Stone.

Deputy Chief, Overseas and Foreign Dept.,

Cameron Cobbold (acting).

Asst. Chief do., F. F. J. Powell.

Secretary and Chief of Establishments, R. C. G.

Dale.

Deputy Secretary, E. H. D. Skinner.

Asst. Secretary, A. W. C. Dascombe.

Deputy Chief of Establishments, A. V. Alexander.

Asst. Chief of Establishments, Hugh Wheeler.

Discount Office.

Principal, K. O. Peppitt, M.C.

Deputy do., A. C. Bull.

Asst. Principal, C. V. Franks.

Branch Banks Office.

Principal, E. N. Travers.

Deputy do., R. C. Stevenson.

Asst. Principal, William Holdstock.

Law Courts Branch.

Agent, J. L. Tull.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, A. C. Turner.

Bristol, L. T. Mosse.

Hull, F. A. N. Pedder.

Leeds, J. D. Mackenzie.

Liverpool, F. G. Ager, D.S.O.

Manchester, R. B. Johnston.

Newcastle, E. W. Lidderdale.

Plymouth, G. Farr White.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collecting from other Bankers. The total for the year 1932 was £32,111,959,000, a decrease of £4,123,220,000 as compared with 1931. Town Clearing in 1932, £27,833,533,000, a decrease as compared with 1931 of £3,982,175,000; Metropolitan Clearing, £1,620,427,000, a decrease of £27,445,000; Country Clearing, £2,667,229,000, a decrease of £24,200,000.—Chairman, Hon. Rupert E. Beckett; Deputy Chairman, Frank Chaplin; Hon. Sec., R. Bolland-Martin, C.B.; Acting Managers, Herbert J. Woodcock (Chief Inspector); E. Miller (Deputy Inspector).

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

* Clearing Bankers, † Army Agents.

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London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon.)

- 12 AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), *Cairo* (Stone House, 128, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,760,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5. Preferred Shares £20 each, fully paid); Authorised Debiture Capital, £6,570,000; Outstanding, £4,175,000; Reserve Funds, £1,678,761.
- 3 ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1850), 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, authorised, £1,800,000. Issued, 100,000 £s 6 p.c. Cumulative Preference Shares, fully paid, 800,000 £s Ordinary Shares, £2 paid, with a reserve liability of £800,000. Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £25,643,627; Dividend, 1932-33, 6 p.c. Preference Shares, less tax, 19 p.c. Ordinary Shares, less tax.
- ALEX. LAWRIK & CO., LTD. (1867), 103, Clive Street, *Calcutta* (14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.)
- 3A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), *Calcutta*, India (London Agents 178B). Affiliated to the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.—Capital, authorised, Rs. 40,00,000. Issued and subscribed—25,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, 16,000 fully paid, 9,000 Rs. 50 paid; 15,000 6 p.c. Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs. 44,50,000. Dividend, 1932-33, 6 p.c. Preference Shares; 18 p.c. Ordinary Shares. (35 Branches.)
- 4 ALLAN (T.H.) & CO., 17, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
- 5 THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Inc. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1841), 65, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.; 79 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares fully paid). (56 Branches throughout the world.)
- ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAK AND PRAGUE CREDIT BANK, *Prague*. London Office, 48, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, 120,000,000 Kc. Reserves, 18,026,347 Kc. Deposits and Creditors, 2,880,123,460 Kc. (55 Branches)
- ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1910), 21, Peter St., *Manchester*.
- 9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD. (1864). amalgamated with Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), 54, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
- ANGLO-FRENCH BANKING CORPORATION, LTD., 31, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Capital Issued and Paid-up, £1,250,000.
- ANGLO-INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD., 24-28, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital, £2,000,000; issued, £1,560,008.
- ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, *Malta* (London Agents, 164, 197B; 221).—Authorised Capital, £200,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid). (Branch at Gozo.)
- 10 ANGLO-PALESTINE BANK, LTD. (1902), 10-12, Wallbrook, E.C. 4 (London Agents, 122A).—Capital authorised, £1,000,000. Subscribed, £300,849 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £25,000; Deposits, etc., 1932, £2,277,006. (7 Branches.)
- ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1930), 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,500,000. Issued and fully paid, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £567,191.
- 110 ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD. (1888), 117, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, Authorised and Issued, £11,000,000; Paid-up, £6,638,670 In 1,000,000 Preference Shares of £1 each fully paid; 873,466 A Shares of £10 each, £2 paid; 1,265,340 B Shares of £1 each, fully paid; 1,000,000 5 p.c. First Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each, fully paid. Deposits, etc., £25,563,797; Dividend, 1931-32, "A" and "B" Shares, Nil. (38 Branches). Affiliated Bank—BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.
- BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), 21, Lydiard St. North, *Ballarat*, Victoria (London Agents, 70).—Capital, paid up £153,000; Reserve and Accumulated Profits, £106,778; Deposits, etc., £473,749. Dividend, 5 p.c. p.a. (32 Agencies.)
- 12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1804), *Milan*, Italy (34, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Capital: Lire 700,000,000; Reserve, Lire 580,000,000; Deposits 30/6/31, Lire 7,668,000,000. (117 Branches.)
- BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (London Office, Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Penetas* 100,000,000; Paid-up Capital, *Penetas* 65,750,000; Reserve Fund, *Penetas* 86,679,449.11; Deposits, etc., *Penetas* 875,614,243.61; Dividends, 1931, 12 p.c.; 1932, 12 p.c. (68 Branches in Spain, France, Morocco and Canary Islands.)
- 12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894), *Santiago* and *Valparaiso*, Chile (99, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, paid up \$100,000,000; Reserves, \$101,500,000. Deposits, etc., Currency \$335,500,000. (33 Branches.)
- BANCO DI ROMA (1880), *Rome*. (London Representative Office, Gresham House, 24, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 4).—Capital paid up, Lire 200,000,000; Reserve Fund, Lire 65,000,000; Deposits, etc., Lire 2,268,000,000. (123 Branches in Italy and Colonies, also 13 Branches in Switzerland, Malta, Turkey, Syria and Palestine.)
- 13 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), *Buenos Aires*, Argentina (7, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, \$50,000,000; Contingency and Reserve Fund, \$16,427,550. (39 Branches, 19 Agencies.)
- BANGALORE BANK, LTD., *Bangalore*, India.—Capital, Authorised Rs. 10,00,000, Subscribed Rs. 6,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,35,750; Deposits, etc., Rs. 20,24,078; Dividend, 8 p.c.
- BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS, *Geneva*, Switzerland.—Capital, 500,000,000 Swiss Francs (200,000 shares of 2,500 Gold Swiss fcs., 25 p.c. paid up).
- 13A BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £6,667,037; Dividend, 1932-33, Int. Div. 4 p.c. p.a. Final Div. 4 p.c. p.a. (112 Branches and Sub-branches.)
- BANK OF AMERICA TRUST AND NATIONAL SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, *San Francisco*, California, U.S.A., (12, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4). Capital, \$50,000,000; Reserves, \$7,279,379.70; Deposits, 30/6/31, \$715,026,352.06. (420 Banking Offices in 243 California Cities.)

- 14 **BANK OF ATHENS** (1893), *Athens, Greece* (22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, Dr. 100,000,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid). (114 Branches.)
- 15 **BANK OF AUSTRALASIA** (1835) (4, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Paid up Capital, £4,500,000 (£5 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,475,000; Currency Reserve, £2,000,000; Total Liabilities, £5,825,583; Dividend, 1931-32, £7 p.c. (227 Branches in Australia and N.Z.)
- BANK OF BARODA, LTD.** (1908), *Mandvi-Baroda, India* (London Agents, 90).—Issued and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 30,00,000. (Shares of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 20,00,000; Deposits, Rs. 7,32,75,788; Dividend, 1932, 10 p.c. (16 Branches in India.)
- BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD.** (1889), *Hamilton, Bermuda* (London Agents, 164).—Subscribed Capital, £50,000 of which is paid up £45,720 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £78,000. (Branches at Somerset and St. George's.)
- BANK OF N. T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD.** Established 1858, Incorporated 1904. Cable Address, *Held, Bermuda*.—Capital Subscribed and Paid up, £40,000. Reserve Fund, £100,000. Total Resources, over £750,000.
- 17 **BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LTD.** (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, authorised £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000,000; paid up £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, £3,107,184 (53 Branches and Agencies.)
- 19 **BANK OF ENGLAND** (1694), Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £14,533,000 (Fully paid Stock); Reserve Fund, £3,679,352; Deposits, etc., Sept. 15, 1933, £15,848,360; Dividend, 1932-33, 12 p.c. (9 Branches in London and England.) *See also p. 498.*
- 20A **BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1906), *Bombay, India* (London Agents, 221).—Capital, Rs. 2,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,00,00,000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 15,07,64,785; Dividend, 1931-32, 10 p.c. Bonus 1 p.c. (10 Branches)
- 21A **BANK OF IRELAND** (1793), *College Green, Dublin* (London Agents, 21, 175).—Capital, £2,769,200 Stock; Reserve Fund, £3,180,000; Deposits, etc., £37,717,111; Dividend, 1932, 14½% less Income Tax. (167 Branches and Agencies.)
- 21C **BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD.** (1886) (6, 7 and 8, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2).—Authorised Capital, £4,000,000; Paid up Capital, £3,340,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid). Reserve Fund, £1,500,000. Dividend, 1931-32, 3 p.c. (13 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF MALTA** (1822), *Malta* (London Agents, 30, 132, 164, 221).
- 22 **BANK OF MONTREAL** (1827), *Montreal, Canada* (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 4, Watfloo Place, S.W. 1).—Capital, \$26,000,000 (\$100 Shares); Reserve Fund, \$28,000,000; Total Assets, etc., \$769,156,272 1/2; Dividend, 1930-31-32-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31, 12 p.c., 1932, 11 p.c. and bonus 2 p.c. (524 Branches and Agencies.)
- 23 **BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES** (1827), *Sydney, N.S.W.* (29, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Paid up Capital, £3,780,000; Reserve Fund, £6,150,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £8,780,000; Aggregate Assets to 30/9/32, £107,525,115; Dividend, 1931-32, 5½ p.c. payable in Australian Currency. (714 Branches and Agencies in Australia, N.Z., Fiji, Papua and New Guinea.)
- 24 **BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated** with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1862), *Wellington, N.Z.* (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4).—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, £6,528,113 (£500,000 4 p.c. Guaranteed Stock—Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of £1 each, £324,375 fully paid. D Long term Mortgage Shares of £1 each, £468,750, fully paid. Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, and Undivided Profits, £3,970,026; Deposits, £31,565,843; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1931-32, 14½ p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (Over 230 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also branches in Melbourne and Sydney, Fiji and Samoa.)
- 24B **BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA** (1832), *Halifax, N.S.*; General Manager's Office, *Toronto, Ontario, Canada* (108, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 2).—Capital, \$12,000,000 (\$100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$24,000,000; Total Assets, \$260,000,000; Dividend, 1919 to June 1932, 16 p.c.; July 1932 to March 1933, 14 p.c.; June 1933, 12 p.c. (136 Branches and Sub-Branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, etc.)
- 25 **BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD.** (1903) (*Bucharest*) 123, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £10,000.
- 26 **BANK OF SCOTLAND** (1695), *Bank St., Edinburgh* (20, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2), and 16/18, Piccadilly, W. 17.—Capital, £2,250,000 (Stock, £1,500,000 paid up); Reserve Fund, etc., £2,365,127; Deposits, etc., £26,049,095; Dividend, 1932-33, at the rate of 18% in October 1932, at the rate of 18% in April 1933. (250 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- 27 **BANK OF SPAIN** (1856), *Madrid, Spain* (56, New Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Peetas* 177,000,000 (Shares of *Peetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Peetas* 33,000,000. Provision Fund, *Peetas* 28,000,000. Special Reserve Fund, *Peetas* 17,799,499 7/8. Deposits, etc., *Peetas* 199,641,880 95; Dividend, 1932, *Peetas* 135 per share. (73 Branches and Agencies.)
- 27A **BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.** (1899), *Taipei, Formosa* (40 and 41, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2).—Capital, Yen 15,000,000; Reserve Fund, Yen 2,024,000; Dividend, 1933, 3 p.c. (13 Branches and Agencies.)
- 28 **BANK OF TORONTO** (1825), *Toronto, Ontario, Canada* (London Agents, 164).—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares of \$100, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$9,000,000; Deposits, etc., over \$23,000,000; Dividend, 1932, 11 p.c., bonus 1 p.c. (779 Branches and Agencies.)
- 29C **BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD.** (1902), *Brussels* (4, Bishopsgate St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Francs* 200,000,000 (Shares Fr. 500); Reserve Fund, Fr. 120,000,000; Deposits, etc., Fr. 1,880,222,023; Dividend, 1931-32, 6 p.c. free of tax. (6 Branches.)
- BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, Mont-**

- real*, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).—Paid up Capital and Reserve, \$14,000,000; Assets over \$320,000,000. (263 Offices in Canada. Subsidiary in Paris.)
- BANQUE DE FRANCE (1800), *Paris*.—Paid up Capital, Fr. 280,500,000 (Fr. 1,000 shares, fully paid); Reserves, Fr. 298,801,861; Deposits, etc., 24/12/1929, Fr. 20,093,893,345; Net Dividend, 1929, 52 p.c. (666 Branches, Agencies and Auxiliary Offices.)
- BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), *Brussels and Antwerp* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2). (28 Branches in Africa.)
- BANQUE FRANCO-SERBE (1920), *Paris, Belgrade and London* (26, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2).—Capital, Fr. 20,000,000 (Shares, Fr. 500, fully paid). (7 Branches.)
- 30 BARCLAYS BANK, LTD. (1895), *Head Office*, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Chief Foreign Branch*, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; *City Office*, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3 (branches throughout London), Country, North and South Wales, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands.—Capital, £20,000,000, paid up, £15,858,217; (A Shares £4, fully paid; B Shares £1, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £10,500,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/33, £379,395,573; Dividend, 1929-30: A Shares 10 p.c., B Shares 14 p.c., C Shares 14 p.c. (Over 2,070 Branches.) *Affiliated Banks*—BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA); BARCLAYS TRUST CO. OF CANADA; BARCLAYS BANK (S.A.L.); BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS); THE BRITISH LIKEN BANK; THE UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER LTD., &c.
- BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA), *Head Office*, 214, St. James' Street, West Montreal. *Branches*, Montreal and Toronto.
- 30A BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD., *Chief Office*, 33, Rue du IV Septembre, *Paris*. (15 Branches.)
- 30B BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS), 54, Lombard St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £10,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £6,975,500; Paid-up Capital, £4,975,500; Reserve Fund, £1,650,000; Deposits, 31/3/33, £71,350,255; Dividend, 8 p.c. Preference Shares and 4½ p.c. on A and B Shares. (479 Branches and Agencies.)
- 31 Baring Brothers & Co., LTD. (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2 and Liverpool.—Capital, £3,050,000 (fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £17,411,775.
- 32 BELFANT BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), *Belfant* (Affiliated to No. 164).—Subscribed Capital, £5,500,000; Paid-up Capital, £300,000 (200,000 Shares of £12 10s., £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £700,000; Deposits, etc. (31 Dec., 1929), £15,173,928; Dividend, 1929, 11 p.c. less tax. (87 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BENSON & CO., FREDERICK J. (1896), Dorland House, 14, Regent St., S.W. 1.
- BENSON, ROBERT & CO., LTD., 24, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.
- BLANDY BROS. & CO., LTD., *Madeira*.
- BLANDY BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (1815), *Madeira*; London Correspondents, Blandy Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd. (London House, 3, New London St., E.C. 3).
- BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (1886), (Grand Canary), S.A., *Las Palmas*; London Correspondents, Blandy Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd., 3, New London St., E.C. 3.
- B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & Co. (1898), 54, 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £100,000; Loans, Deposits, etc., £2,618,806.
- BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM F., & Co. (1895), 24, Birch Lane, E.C. 3.
- BRANDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & Co. (1805), 36, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3, formerly of 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
- BRIGHTWEN & Co. (1860), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.
- 33 BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 11, Angel Court, E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £351,600; 351,600 Shares of £1 each fully paid; Deposits and Current Accounts, £271,784.
- 39 BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1863), 117, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£200 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £5,652,040; Dividend, 1929, 66 p. per share. (6 Branches.)
- 40 BRITISH LIKEN BANK (1746), 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (38, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). *Affiliated* to Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid; Reserve Fund, £2,320,000; Deposits, etc., £30,661,427; Dividend, 1929-33, 16 p.c. (200 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- 41 BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.—Capital, £300,000 (£25 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £100,000; Deposits, etc., £773,022; Dividend, 1929, 12 p.c.
- BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1919), 33, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.—Capital, £5,000,000; authorised £2,000,000; paid in full, 100,000 A Shares of £5; 200,000 B Shares of £5; Reserve Fund, £175,000; Deposits, £2,045,879.
- 45 BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. (1820), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 2.
- BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED, Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
- 46A CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (London Agents, 164).—Capital, Paid up, \$7,000,000.00 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$8,000,000.00; Deposits, \$14,608,170.20; Dividend, 1929, 12 p.c. (9 Branches in Canada.)
- 47 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (24, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £6,164,384 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £6,164,384; Total Assets, 30/12/32, £13,335,423; Dividend, March and June, 12 p.c.; Sept. and Dec., 10 p.c. (715 Branches throughout the World.)
- CATER & COY., LTD. (1912), Royal Bank Buildings, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
- CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, *New York, U.S.A.* (144, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Capital, \$21,000,000.00; Surplus, \$50,000,000.00; Reserve, \$8,163,479.50; Deposits, 30/6/33, \$625,399,509.59.
- CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), *Bombay*, (London Agents, 164).—Capital, Rs. 1,68,00,000; (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 paid); Reserve and Contingency Fund, Rs. 70,00,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/32,

- Ra. 20,11,22,000; Dividend, 31/12/32, 6 p.c. (24 Branches and 9 Pay-Offices.)
- 53 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (1853), 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£25 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., £43,632,954; Dividend, 1932, 14 p.c. (43 Branches and Agencies.)
- THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, New York, U.S.A. (10, Moorgate Street, E.C. 2 and Bush House, W.C. 2).—Capital, \$148,000,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits, 31/12/32, \$111,130,610.55. Deposits, \$1,466,038,619.32.
- CHILD & CO. (1899), Amalgamated with GLYN, MILLS & CO.
- 60 CLYDEDALE BANK, LTD. (1896), St. Vincent Place, Glasgow (30, Lombard St., E.C. 3, and 16, Regent St., S.W. 1). Affiliated to No. 164.—Authorised Capital, £3,300,000. Subscribed Capital, £3,300,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,300,000 (100,000 Shares of £10, £10 paid; 30,000 Shares of £10, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,600,000; Deposits, etc. (Dec. 31, 1932), £32,000,899; Dividend, 1932, 16 p.c. (202 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- 66 COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1893), Collins St., Melbourne (17, Moorgate, E.C. 2).—Subscribed Capital, £4,117,350 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 100,000 Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £2,250,000; Deposits, etc., £22,347,234; Dividend, 1932-33, 4 p.c. on Pref. shares, 5 p.c. on Ordinary shares. (138 Branches and Agencies.)
- 68 COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), 14, George St., Edinburgh (62, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £7,500,000 (£1,750,000 A shares of £4 each, £1 paid; 400,000 B shares of £1 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,850,000; Deposits, etc., £27,502,627; Dividend, 1932-33, 16 p.c. on A shares; 10 p.c. on B shares. (Over 350 Branches and Sub-Offices.)
- 68A COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD. (1904). See ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD.
- 69 COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. (18, Brixton Lane, E.C. 3).—Authorised Capital, £12,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £4,300,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/32, £44,466,428; Dividend, 1931-32, 5 p.c. (430 Branches in N.S.W., Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and Federal Capital Territory.)
- 70 COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912)—Sydney, N.S.W. (8, Old Jewry, E.C. 2; Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Authorised Capital, £20,000,000; Capital in hand, £4,000,000. Deposits, (General Bank) 31/12/32, £63,080,502. (Savings Bank) £116,775,753; Reserve Fund, General Bank, £1,405,922. Savings Bank, £1,720,881. (280 Branches in Commonwealth.) Note Issue Dept., £50,053,426.
- 71 COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1809), 14, Rue Bergère, Paris, City Office (8-13, King William St., E.C. 4; West End Office, 8, Princes St., W. 1).—Capital, France 400,000,000 (Shares, France 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, France 438,921,967; Deposits, etc., France 9,103,359,528.08; Dividend, 1932, France 50 per share—i.e. 10 p.c. on 800,000 shares. (77 Offices in Paris and Suburbs.)
- 73 THOS. COOK & SON (BANKERS), LTD., 2841, Berkeley St., W. 1.—Capital, Authorised and issued, £500,000; called up, £125,000 in 250,000 shares of £1 with 10s. paid; Reserve Fund, £125,000; Deposits, etc., £2,974,164. (28 Branches in London.)
- CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD. (1872), 1, Balloon St., Manchester (and 99, Leman St., E. 1).—Capital paid up, £10,332,781; Deposits, etc., £71,278,220; Reserve and Insurance Fund, £7,266,676; Dividend, 1931-32, 5 p.c. (5 Branches.)
- COPLYS BANK, LTD. (1916), 20-7, Old Jewry, E.C. 4, Perth, W. A., and Melbourne.
- 75* COUTTS & CO. (1820), 440, Strand, W.C. 2; 15, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Park Lane, W. 1; 16 Cavendish Sq., W. 1; 1 Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, S.W. 1, and 1 Brook Gate, Park Lane, W. 1.—Capital, issued and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/32, £18,901,538.
- CREDIT FONCIER D'ALGERIE ET DE TUNISIE (1880), 43, Rue Cambon, Paris, (28, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, France 150,000,000; Reserves, France 30,857,772; Deposits, France 2,143,947,983; Dividend 1932, 37 p.c. (124 Branches.)
- 76A CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1899), 65, Rue de la Victoire, Paris (65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4).—Capital, 100,000,000. Issued 200,000 Shares of Fr. 500, 130,000 Registered Shares, Fr. 125 paid up, and 70,000 Shares fully paid to 14/6/1932; Reserve Fund, Fr. 70,000,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/32, Fr. 1,997,258,950.90. (66 Branches in Paris and Suburbs.)
- 77 CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, Lyons, France (40, Lombard St., E.C. 3; West End Office, 25-27, Charles St., Haymarket, S.W. 1).—Capital, France 400,000,000 (Shares, Fr. 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Fr. 800,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/1931, Fr. 14,967,492,122. (58 Branches and sub-Branches in France.)
- 77A CREDITO ITALIANO (1876), Genoa and Milan, Italy (2, Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C. 3).—Capital, Lire 500,000,000 (Shares, Lire 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Lire 200,000,000; Deposits, etc., Lire 6,454,866,643; Dividend, 1931, 6 p.c. (224 Branches.)
- 81 ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO. (1829), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4, DANIELL, CAZENOVE & CO., 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
- 82 DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1889), Spring Gardens, Manchester (75, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital £9,795,000 (A Shares £5 each, £1 paid; B Shares, £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,000,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/32, £53,149,033; Dividends, 1931, A Shares, 16 2/3 p.c.; B Shares, 10 p.c. (399 Branches.)
- 82A DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, Canada (3, King William Street, E.C. 4).—Capital, \$5,000,000 (\$500 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$2,310,773; Deposits, etc., \$205,179,948; Dividends, 10 p.c. (133 Branches in Canada.)
- MESSRS. DRUMMOND (1727), 49, Charing

- Cross, S.W. 1. (Now Drummonds Branch Royal Bank of Scotland.)
- 89 WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD., 115 Cannon St., E.C. 4.
- 90 BENJAMIN DUNN & Co., Maidstone.
- EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £300,000; Deposits, etc., £6,007,095; Dividend, 1932, 6s. a share—less Income Tax. (12 Branches in India and East.)
- 93 ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1893), 5, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, Paid up, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve and Special Reserve Fund, £3,305,000; Deposits, etc., £9,378,885; Dividend, 1931-32, 5 p.c., free of Income Tax. (98 Branches in Australia and Tasmania.)
- 94 ERLANGERS, LTD. (1899), 4, Moorgate, E.C. 4.
- 95 GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 27, Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.
- 100* GILBY, MILLS & Co. (1853), incorporating CHILD & Co. and HOIT & Co., 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Child & Co., 1, Fleet St., E.C. 4, and Marygold House, Carfax, Oxford; HOIT & Co., Kirkland House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,000,000 (Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £350,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/1932, £25,731,679.
- GORDON, GRANT & Co., LTD. (1911), Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies (London Agents, 75). Authorised Capital, Fully paid up, \$2,400,000.00; Reserve Fund, \$324,000; Deposit Accounts, and Sundry Creditors, \$298,000.
- GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE, 12, Austin Friars, E.C. 4.
- GRACE BROTHERS & Co., LTD., 147, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3; Liverpool.
- 105 GRINDLAY & Co., LTD. (1862), 54, Parliament St., S.W. 1.—Capital, £250,000; Reserve, £100,000; Deposits, etc., £2,895,467. (7 Branches in India.)
- 105A GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1864), 140, Broadway, New York, U.S.A. (32, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, \$50,000,000.00 (\$500 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$70,000,000.00; Undivided Profits Account, 31/3/1933, \$11,299,823. Deposits, \$925,543. (Branches in Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Brussels and Antwerp.)
- 105D GUINNESS, MAHON & Co. (1865), 53, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 17, College Green, Dublin.
- 106 GUNNER & Co. (1869), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (London Agents, 30).
- HAES & SONS (1890), 124, Old Broad St., E.C. 2, and Stock Exchange.
- HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1880), Amalgamated with the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS.
- HAMBROS BANK, LTD., Head Office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; West End Office, 21-24, Cockspur St., Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £4,400,000; Paid-up Capital, £1,400,000 (£20 shares, £2 10s. paid); and £400,000 ("A" Shares of £2 each fully paid); Reserve, 1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £10,621,787; Dividend, 1930-31, 18 p.c. on £20 shares, 6 p.c. "A" shares, less Income Tax.
- 114 HARROD'S LTD. (1883), Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.—Authorised Capital, £6,500,000; Issued Capital, £6,215,194; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.
- HELBERT, WAGG & Co., LTD. (1919), 41, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital Authorised and Issued, £400,000; Shares, £20 fully paid (£300,000 Preference, £100,000 Ordinary).
- 115 HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, 132).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £11,829,563; Dividend half year ending June 30, 1933, 11 p.c. (115 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- HIGGINSON & Co. (1907), 80, Lombard St., E.C. 3, and 12, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
- 115A CHARLES HOARE & Co. (1873), 37, Fleet St., E.C. 4, and Aldford House, Park Lane, W. 1.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £3,598,596.
- HOHLER & Co. (1880), 33, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
- 115D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1867), Hongkong (9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, \$20,000,000 (\$25 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Liability of Proprietors, \$20,000,000; Sterling Reserve Fund, £6,500,000; Silver Reserve Fund, \$10,000,000; Deposits, etc., \$21,637,829; Dividend, 1932, £6 per share. (41 Branches.)
- 115E FRED. HUTH & Co. (1809), 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 4.
- 115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, 132).—Capital, \$7,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$2,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/1932, \$99,728,331; Dividends, 1900-1932, 12 p.c. Nov. 1932, 10 p.c. (128 Branches.)
- IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1925), Calcutta, Bombay, Madras. (11A London Office, 25, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, Subscribed, Rs. 11,25,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 3,20,00,000; Dividend, 1931-32, 12 p.c. free of tax. (155 Branches.)
- 116 IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), 33-36, King William St., E.C. 4.—Capital, £650,000 (£5 10s. Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £710,000; Deposits, £2,720,669; Dividend, 12s. per share, 1930-31 plus special Bonus of 2s. per share, free of tax. (21 Branches in Persia, India and Iraq.)
- 118 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), New York Office, 35, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (56, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital and Surplus, \$5,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$4,856,487; Deposits, etc., \$6,244,083.04; Dividend, 1932, 2½ p.c. quarterly.
- 119 IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1830), 25/27, Moorgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, Authorised, £1,000,000; Paid up, £600,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £100,000; Deposits, etc., £2,620,231; Dividend, 1932, 2 p.c. (40 Branches in Greece, Egypt and Cyprus.)
- 120 IRONMONGER & Co., 5, Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.
- 121 ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD. (1865), Douglas, I. of M. (London Agents, 221).—Capital, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each—£3 6s. 8d. paid up; Reserve Fund, £125,000; Deposits, etc., £3,109,140; Dividend, 1932, 11 p.c. (8 Branches.)
- ITALO-BELGIAN BANK (Banque Italo-Belge, S.A.), Antwerp (100, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2).—Capital, Fr. 100,000,000 (Fr. 500 Shares); Reserves, Fr. 100,000,000. (8 Branches.)

8. JAPHET & CO., LTD., 60, London Wall, E.C. 4; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.
- 122A JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD. (1890), Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 90, High St., Whitechapel.—Capital, £395,339 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,322; Deposits, etc., £1,138,341.
- 122B N. KEIZER & CO., 9, Drapers Gdns., E.C. 2.
- 122C A. KEYSER & CO. (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.
- 126 KLEINWORT, SONS & CO. (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; and at *Liverpool*.
LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1864), 360, Collins St., Melbourne.—Capital paid up, £76,500 £s. (£1 12s. Shares, 10s. 6d. paid); Deposits, etc., £1,519. Dividend, 1931-32, 5 p.c.
- 131 LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LTD., 11, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
- 132 LLOYDS BANK LTD. (1865), *Head and Registered Office*, 71 Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Branches* Stock Office, 21 Austin Friars, E.C. 2. *Eastern Department*, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Trustees Department*, 39 Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Principal London Offices*:—City Office, 71 Lombard St., E.C. 3; 39 Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Colonial and Foreign Office, 80, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3; 6, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. (Cox & King's Branch); 16, St James's St., S.W. 1; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C. 2;—Subscribed Capital, £73,302,076 (A Shares £5, £1 paid; B Shares, £1, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £8,000,000; Current, Deposit, and Other Accounts (30/6/1933), £373,567,386; Dividend, 1932, 12 p.c. less tax on "A" Shares, 5 p.c. less tax "B" Shares. Over 1,900 Offices in England and Wales and others in India and Burma. *Associated Banks*:—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD.; BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (q.v.).—LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED; THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD.; BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LTD.
- 132B LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD. (1911), 43, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris; 34, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; and 71, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid). (20 Branches.)
LONDON AND EASTERN TRADE BANK LTD. (1920), 61, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, Authorised, £1,000,000; Subscribed and Paid up, £600,000.
- 137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD. (1873), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital Subscribed, £1,350,000; Paid up, £825,000. Dividends on A Shares 7 p.c., on B Shares 4 p.c. for 1930; Deposits £1,067,058.
LYON & TUCKER (1866), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.
- 138A MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LTD. (1864), 55, King St., Manchester (London Agents, 175).—Capital, £5,460,200 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, etc., £18,531,731; Dividend, 12½ p.c., 1932. (190 Branches.)
M. W. MARSHALL & CO. (1860), 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.
- 138B MARTINE BANK, LTD. (1821), 3, Water St., Liverpool (68, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital paid up, £4,160,048 (939,356 Shares of £20 each, £2 10s. paid, and 1,811,152 £1 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,900,000; Deposits, etc., 30 June, 1933, £83,804,551; Dividend, 1932-33, £14 p.c.; Interim, 1933, 14 p.c. p.a.; Interim, 1931, 14 p.c. p.a. (Over 555 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1829), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,050,000 (60,000 A and B Shares, £25—£12 10s. paid, 60,000 C Shares, £5—fully paid); Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, £1,246,736; Deposits, etc., £13,034,773; Dividend, 1932, 12 p.c. (as Branches and Agencies.)
- MIDDLESEX BANKING CO., LTD. (1885), 83, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital, £100,000; paid up, £50,000.
- 164 MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), *Principal City Branches*, Poultry and Princes St., E.C. 2; 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Overseas Branch*, 122, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £41,504,252. Paid up Capital, £14,248,012 (£205,079 Shares of £12 10s. each, £2 10s. paid; 1,921,677 Shares of £2 10s. each, fully paid) and 2,271,122 Shares of £1 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, £11,500,000; Deposits, etc. (June 30, 1933), £425,102,158; Dividend, 27 years to 1930, 12 p.c. per ann.; 1931, 1932 and first half of 1933, 16 p.c. per ann. (Over 2,100 offices in England and Wales) *Affiliations*: BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD., THE CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD., and NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (q.v.), MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. (1853), 114, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
- MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), Montreal, Canada (London Agents, 22).—Capital, \$2,000,000 (£100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$2,200,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/33, \$55,075,793. (22 Branches in Montreal and District.)
- MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. (1838), 23, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2. Private unlimited Coy. (1917)—Capital, £1,000,000 fully paid.
- MOSCOW NARODNY BANK LTD., 58-60 Moorgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,635,000
- THOMAS MOSLEY & CO. (1829), Gibraltar and Tangier (London Agents, 22) and 132.
- 165 MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, Cork, Ireland (London Agents, 175).—Subscribed Capital, £1,875,000 (375,000 Shares of £5 each); Capital paid up, £750,000 (375,000 Shares of £2 each); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, £26,015,972; Dividend, June, 1933, 12 p.c. free of Income Tax. (220 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- MURRIETA & CO., LTD. (1925), 19, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2.
- THE MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1912), Lahore. (London Agents, 22.) (9 Branches.)
- 168 NATIONAL BANK LTD. (1833), 13-17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,040,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/33, £29,038,076; Dividend, 12 p.c. per ann. June, 1933. (270 Branches and Sub-Branches in England and Ireland.)
- 169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD. (1848), Collins St., Melbourne (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, Paid up, £5,000,000 (£10

- fully paid Shares: £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid; Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Exchange Adjustment Reserve, £300,000; Deposits, 31/3/1933, £23,968,199; Dividend, 1932-33, 5 p.c. (432 Branches and Agencies in Australasia.)
- 170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), Cairo, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4) — Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, £26,474,023; Dividend, 1932-33, 15 p.c. (37 Offices in Egypt and The Sudan.)
- 171 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. — Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,200,000; Deposits, etc., £30,860,471; Dividend, 1930-31, 30 p.c. (30 Branches, etc.)
- 172 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8, Moorgate, E.C. 2. — Capital, £6,000,000 (£7 10s. Shares, £3 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,000,000; Deposits, £13,767,816; Dividend, 1932-33, 4 p.c. (85 Branches and Agencies.)
- 173 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4). Affiliated to Lloyds Bank, Ltd. — Capital, £5,000,000; Paid up, £1,100,000 (£500 Stock, £110 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,550,000; Deposits, etc., 1/11/32, £33,867,669; Dividend, 1930-32, 16 p.c. (186 Branches, etc.)
- 173A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. (1892). — Amalgamated with Barclays Bank, 54, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
- 173D NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 55, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and 21, Waterloo Place, S.W. 7). — Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, 31/3/1933, \$79,083,030.17; Deposits, \$1,023,319,822.24; Dividend, 1932, 12½ p.c.
- 174 NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3. — Authorised Capital, £2,700,000 — Issued £2,153,335. Paid up Capital £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £26,944,346; Dividend and Bonus, 1932, "A" shares, Dividend 20 p.c.; "B" shares, Dividend 20 p.c.; Bonus 4 p.c.
- 174A NATIONAL METAL AND CHEMICAL BANK, LTD., Adelaide House, King William St., E.C. 4.
- 175 NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833), Head Office, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. — Subscribed Capital, £43,617,080 (£25 Shares, £3 10s. paid; £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid); Paid up Capital £9,479,416; Reserve Fund, £8,000,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/33, £29,073,200; Dividend, 1932, 15 p.c. (1,370 Branches and Agencies.)
- NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK, N.V. (1863), Amsterdam (London Agents, 30, 32, 164, 221A, 189). — Paid up Capital, Fls. 55,000,000; Reserve, Fls. 25,691,119.83; Deposits, etc., Fls. 123,696,360.43; Dividend, 1932, nil.
- 175A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888), Amsterdam (Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2). — Capital, £642,571; South African Currency (£50 and Fl. 500 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £185,122; South African Currency; Deposits, etc., £1,727,245. South African
- Currency; Dividend, 1931, 6 p.c. (15 Branches in South Africa.)
- NEUMANN, LURBECK & Co. 286-294, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.
- NORTH BORNEO, STATE BANK OF (1921), Sandakan. Branch Office, Jesselton. (London Agents, 53.)
- 176 NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), Aberdeen (London Office, 3 & 4, Louthbury, E.C. 2). Affiliated to No. 164. — Subscribed Capital, £3,260,000. Paid up Capital, £1,141,000 (£63,000 Shares of £20 each, £7 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,165,000; Deposits, etc., Dec. 31, 1932, £21,198,295; Dividend, 1932, 16 p.c. (160 Branches.)
- 178 NORTHERN BANK, LTD. (1884), Belfast (London Agents, 100, 30). — Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000; Reserve Funds, £500,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/32, £15,257,277; Dividend, 1910-32, 12½ p.c. A shares, 6½ p.c. B shares. (182 Branches and Agencies.)
- OTTOMAN BANK (1863), Istanbul, Turkey (26, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2). — Capital £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., Dec. 31, 1932, £13,594,360; Dividend, 31, per Share (paid July, 1932). (74 Branches in Turkey, Cyprus, Egypt and Greece.)
- OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION LTD. (1932), Singapore, Straits Settlements. — Authorised Capital, \$40,000,000; Paid up, \$10,000,000.00.
- 178B THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. West End Branch, 16, Cockspur St., S.W. — Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid). Issued Capital, £2,594,160; Reserve, £180,000; Deposits, £7,071,000. Dividend, 1932-33, 5 p.c. (8 Branches.)
- 179 PARRY, MURRAY & Co., Ltd., 107, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
- 181 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), 221, St. James St., Montreal (London Agents, 132). — Capital, \$4,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000; Deposits, etc., \$43,206,660.19; Dividend, 1932-33, 7 p.c. (139 Branches and 108 Sub-Branches.)
- 183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2. (London Agents 30). — Capital, £4,080,000 (£100 Old Shares, £12 10s. paid; £20 New Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £470,000; Deposits, etc., £15,630,955; Dividend, 1932-33, 12½ p.c. (135 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- 184 QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1872), Brisbane (8, Princes St., E.C. 2). — Capital authorised £1,750,000 paid up, £1,750,000; Reserve Fund, £860,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/33, £7,872,224; Dividend, 1932-33, 4 p.c. (133 Branches.)
- 185 GERALD QUIN, COPE & Co. (1892), 12, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
- 186 REHVEN, WHITBURN & COMPANY, LTD., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.
- 186A REID, (ASTRO & Co. (1850), Funchal, Madeira (119, Cheapside, E.C. 2).
- 187A RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 105, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4. — Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, March 31, 1931, £50,000.
- 188 RICHARDSON & Co. (18th century), 26, King St., St. James's, S.W. 1.
- RODOCANACHI, BONS & Co. (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

- G. ROSS & Co. (1866), 80, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
- 189 N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1863), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.
- 190 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (4, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, £35,000,000 (\$500 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$35,000,000; Deposits, 29/4/33, \$274,825,498; Dividend, 1932-33, 51 p.c. (120 Branches in Canada, British West Indies, etc.)
- 191 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1836), Foster Place, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £270,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/32, £6,661,989; Div., 1931-32, 10 p.c. (71 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- 192 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1797), St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,780,100 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,780,086; Deposits, 31/12/32, £55,868,683; Dividend, 1932-33, 17 p.c. (221 Branches and Sub-Branches.) Associated Bank, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
- 194 A. RUFFER & SONS, LTD. (1879), 39, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
- 195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE (1871), 59-60, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
- 196 J. HENRY SCHRÖDER & Co. (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
- 197 A. SCOTT & Co. (1854), *Rangoon*, *Burma* (*London Agents*, 105).
- SELIGMAN BROTHERS, LTD. (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
- SEYD & Co., LTD. (1858), 5, Clements Ln., E.C. 4.
- 198B SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL (1903), *Brussels* (224, Cannon St., E.C. 4).
- 198C SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (105, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 21, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Subscribed Capital, *Fr.* 605,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500); Paid up Capital, *Fr.* 300,977,750; Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, *Fr.* 416,913,015; Deposits, 30/6/31, *Fr.* 11,912,323,619. (1,450 Branches.)
- SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (1900), *Pretoria*, *Transvaal* (*London Agents*, 19).—Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000; Deposits, £22,317,425; Dividend, 1932-33, 6 p.c. (5 Branches.)
- 199 THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), 10, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, and 77, King William St., E.C. 4, 63, London Wall, E.C. 2, and 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—Authorized and Subscribed Capital, £10,000,000; Paid up Capital, £5,500,000; Reserve Fund, £3,500,000; Deposits, etc., £22,960,375; Dividend, 1932-33, 10 p.c. (370 Branches and Agencies in Africa.)
- GEORGE STEUART & Co. (1843), *Colombo*, *Ceylon* (*London Agents*, 30).
- 200A JOHN STUART & Co., LTD. (1832), *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £40,000; Issued, £32,700 Preference; 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).
- SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. (1895), *Osaka*, *Japan* (67, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). Subscribed Capital, *Yen* 70,000,000; Paid up Capital, *Yen* 50,000,000; Reserve, *Yen* 31,260,000.00; Deposits, 30/6/33, *Yen* 812,300,472.47; Dividend, 1932 (1st half), 7 p.c. p.a. (83 Branches.)
- 200B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), *Basle* (99, Gresham Street, E.C. 2; 120, Regent Street, S.W. 1).—Capital and Reserves, *Fr.* 214,000,000; In Sterling, 31/12/31, £1 = 25 *fr.*; Share Capital, £6,500,000; Reserves, £2,100,000; Fixed Right and Time Deposits, £44,000,000; Dividend, 1932, 6 p.c. (23 Branches and Agencies.)
- B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 221).
- LUKE THOMAS & Co., LTD., 128, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and at Aden.
- 201 ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Waring Street, *Belfast* (Affiliated to No. 221).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,100,000; Deposits, etc., £23,466,141; Dividend, 1932, 16 p.c. free of tax. (116 Branches and 93 Sub-Offices.)
- 201B THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1877), 71, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Authorised and Issued, £12,000,000; Paid up £4,000,000; Reserve Fund, £3,250,000; Currency Reserve, £1,500,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £8,000,000; Deposits, £35,215,930; Div., 1932-33, 5 p.c., free of U.K. Income Tax (214 Branches in Australia and New Zealand.)
- 210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD. (1836), York St., *Manchester* (*London Agents* 30). Associated with Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Issued Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Funds, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £19,159,664; Dividend, 1932, 12 p.c.
- 211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830), 120, St. Vincent St., *Glasgow*, C. 2; 64, George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,800,000; Deposits, etc., £28,546,761; Dividend, 1932-33, 18 p.c. (212 Branches, etc.)
- 212 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1884), 39, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Issued, £2,500,000; Paid up, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,750,000; Deposits, etc., £28,437,710; Dividend 15 p.c. and Bonus 5 p.c. (1932).
- 221 *WESTMINSTER BANK LTD. (1836). *Head Office*, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; *Stock Transfer Office*, 9, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; *Trustees Department*, 51, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Lombard Street Office*, 21, Lombard Street, E.C. 3; *West End Office*, 1, St. James's Sq., S.W. 1; *Foreign Branch Office*, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Capital, £33,000,000 (7,500,000 Shares of £4 each (£2 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each); Reserve Fund, £7,500,000; Deposits, etc., June 30, 1933, £304,670,141; Dividend, 1932, 18 p.c. £4 Shares, 12½ p.c. £1 Shares. (1,071 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.) Affiliated Banks, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK LTD.; ULSTER BANK LTD. (q.v.).
- 221A WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
- 222 WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD. (1899), Queen's Rd., *Bayswater*, W. 2.
- 223* WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Mosley St., *Manchester* (20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3).—Issued Capital, £8,125,000; Paid up Capital, £1,875,000; Reserve Fund, £300,000; Deposits, 31/12/32, £33,812,563; Dividend, 1932, A Shares 12½ p.c., B Shares 12½ p.c. (174 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- WOGAU & Co. (1839), 53, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

Banks and Banking—Breakdown of Gold Standard.

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225 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. (1880),
Yokohama, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).
—Capital, Yen 100,000,000 (Yen 100 Shares,
fully paid); Reserve Fund, Yen 119,750,000;
Deposits, etc., 30/12/32, Yen 680,156,578.59;
Dividend, 1931-32, 10 p.c. (41 Branches.)
227 YORKSHIRE FARMY BANK, LTD. (1912),
2, Infirmary St., Leeds (97-99 Cheapside,

E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,500,000 (Capital Paid
up 250,000 £1 Shares, £3 paid £750,000,
250,000 £1 Shares fully paid, £500,000);
Capital uncalled, £500,000; Reserve Fund,
£1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £21,326,050.
(157 Town Branches, 78 Village Branches
and 3,021 Banks for School Children.)

THE "BIG FIVE."

Name.	Branches and Sub-Branches	Capital.	Capital Paid up	Reserve Fund.	Current Deposit and (Other Accounts.	Net Profits, 1932, including carry forward	Dividend	Special Allowance.
		£	£	£	£	£		£
Barclays Bank, Ltd.	over 2,070	"A" Shares, £40,000,000 fully paid. "B" Shares, £2 each, fully paid "C" Shares, £1 each, fully paid	15,898,217	10,250,000	30/6/33 379,395,573	2,130,968	"A" Shares 10% "B" Shares 14% "C" Shares 14%	Nil
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	over 1,900	Subscribed £73,302,076 "A" Shares, £5. £1 paid. "B" Shares, £1, fully paid	15,810,252	8,000,000	30/6/33 373,567,386	2,072,566	"A" Shares 12% "B" Shares 5%	200,000
Midland Bank, Ltd.	over 2,100	Subscribed £22,904,262 £12 Shares, £2 10s paid £2 10s Shares, fully paid £1 Shares, fully paid	14,248,012	11,500,000	30/6/33 428,102,158	2,869,158	16%	300,000
National Provincial Bank Ltd.	1,370	Subscribed £43,617,080 £25 Shares, £3 10s paid £20 Shares, £4 paid £25 Shares, fully paid	9,479,416	8,000,000	30/6/33 292,073,200	2,307,434	15%	200,000
Westminster Bank, Ltd.	1,071	Subscribed £31,000,000 £4 Shares, £1 paid £1 Shares, fully paid	9,320,157	7,500,000	30/6/33 304,670,141	1,926,428	£4 Shares 16% £1 Shares 12%	300,000

BRITISH AND OTHER BANK DEPOSITS.

Midland Bank, London (30/6/33) ...	£425,102,158	National City Bank of New York' (31/3/33) ...	£204,663,964
Barclays Bank, London (30/6/33) ...	379,395,573	Guaranty Trust Company, New York (31/3/33) ...	190,508,600
Lloyds Bank, London (30/6/33) ...	373,567,386	Bank of England, London (15/9/33)	165,848,360
Westminster Bank, London (30/6/33)	304,670,141	Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto (30/11/32) ...	123,352,423
Chase National Bank of the City of New York (31/12/32) ...	293,207,723		
National Provincial Bank, London (30/6/33) ...	292,073,200		

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

The breakdown of the gold standard was a gradual process, beginning in 1929 and continuing until April, 1933 (when the United States dollar depreciated in relation to gold). The nations which have abandoned the gold standard are placed in order of the time that their currencies first depreciated in terms of gold.

Country.	Date of Depreciation	Country.	Date of Depreciation
Uruguay	April 1929	Portugal	Oct. 1931
Argentina	Nov. 1929	Finland	Oct. 1931
Brazil	Dec. 1929	Bolivia	Oct. 1931
Australia	March 1930	Salvador	Oct. 1931
New Zealand	April 1930	Japan	Dec. 1931
Venezuela	Sept. 1930	Colombia	Jan. 1932
Mexico	Aug. 1931	Nicaragua	Jan. 1932
United Kingdom	Sept. 1931	Costa Rica	Jan. 1932
Canada	Sept. 1931	Greece	April 1932
India	Sept. 1931	Chile	April 1932
Sweden	Sept. 1931	Peru	May 1932
Denmark	Sept. 1931	Ecuador	June 1932
Norway	Sept. 1931	Siam	June 1932
Egypt	Sept. 1931	Yugoslavia	July 1932
Irish Free State	Sept. 1931	Union of South Africa	Jan. 1933
British Malaya	Sept. 1931	Honduras	April 1933
Palestine	Sept. 1931	United States	April 1933
Austria	Oct. 1931		

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Bank Holidays.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE:—
Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August and First Week Day after Christmas (Boxing Day.)

Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day, and the Bank of England Transfer Offices on May 1 and Nov 1 (or next day, if Sunday) in addition.

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and on Jan. 1, May 1 and Nov. 1.

Custom House and Docks, as Banks: with the King's Birthday (June 3 or when decreed.)

Excise and Stamp Offices, as Banks: with

Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed.

Law Offices—Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, and first week day after Christmas.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE:—New Year's Day, First Monday in May and First Monday in August.

Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. There are also Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

SCOTLAND has special Term (Quarter) Days:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15 (Fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the Removal Terms are May 28 and Nov. 28.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes in Great Britain and Ireland:—

are payable on the PRECEDING business day when the last day of grace falls on one of the days stated below:

ENGLAND, WALES AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.	IRELAND.	SCOTLAND.
Good Friday.*	Good Friday.	Good Friday.
Christmas Day.*	Christmas Day.	Christmas Day.
Dec. 26th if a Sunday.*	Dec. 26th if a Sunday.	—
Sunday, unless the second day of grace is a bank holiday.*	Sunday, unless the second day of grace is a bank holiday.	Sunday, unless the second day of grace is a bank holiday.
A day proclaimed as a public fast or thanksgiving.*	A day proclaimed as a public fast or thanksgiving.	A day proclaimed as a public fast or thanksgiving.

* In the Isle of Man bills due on this day are payable on the SUCCEEDING business day.

are payable on the SUCCEEDING business day when the last day of grace falls on one of the days stated below:

ENGLAND, WALES, CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN.	IRELAND.	SCOTLAND.
Jan. 1st (but and when 1st is a Sunday) only in Channel Islands and Isle of Man.	Jan. 1st (but and when 1st is a Sunday) only in Irish Free State and if proclaimed as a bank holiday.	Jan. 1st (but and when 1st is a Sunday).
—	March 17th (but 18th when 17th is a Sunday).	—
Easter Monday.	Easter Monday.	—
Whit Monday.	Whit Monday.	1st Monday in May.
The King's Birthday only in Channel Islands and Isle of Man (Monday in Isle of Man when the date falls on a Sunday.)	—	—
July 5th (but 6th when 5th is a Sunday) only in Isle of Man.	July 12th (but 13th when 12th is a Sunday) only in Northern Ireland and if proclaimed as a bank holiday.	—
1st Monday in August.	1st Monday in August.	1st Monday in August.
Nov. 12th (but 12th when 12th is a Sunday) only in Isle of Man.	—	—
Dec. 26th if a weekday (but 27th when 26th is a Sunday).	Dec. 26th if a weekday (but 27th when 26th is a Sunday).	Dec. 26th if a Sunday or Monday.
Sunday, when the second day of grace is a bank holiday.	Sunday, when the second day of grace is a bank holiday.	Sunday, if the second day of grace is a bank holiday.
A day proclaimed as a bank holiday.	A day proclaimed as a bank holiday.	A day proclaimed as a bank holiday.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of nine Colonial companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked O in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letter I.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended December 31, 1932.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reinsuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 22½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading,

because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is without deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

VALUATIONS.—The last columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables H^m(2) and O^m(2) which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and O^m(2) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows.—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually ss.

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from ss.

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from ss.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong

company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

Principal Life Assurance Companies.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Estab-lished.	Class.	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1933				VALUATION.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	% of Ex-cesses to Premiums.	Rate of Interest earned.	Mortality Table.	Interest Assumed.
			£	£		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1883	P O	Abstainers & General	3,365,313	348,683	20'02	5 8 4	Om	3 0 0
1904	P	African Life	5,016,686	679,041	25'24	5 18 4	Om(s)	4 0 0
1884	P O	Alliance*	23,451,441	1,500,992	25'24	5 3 7	Om	3 0 0
1808	P O	Atlas	9,063,980	929,769	11'74	5 13 7	Om(s) & Eastn Counties	3 31 & 4
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	74,907,240	5,421,732	12'19	4 15 11	Hm & Carlisle & Gov. 1884	3 0 0
1866	P I O	Britannic (Ordinary)...	8,235,901	1,104,634	12'52	5 13 0	Om	3 0 0
1854	P O	British Equitable	1,698,305	161,648	18'51	5 0 0	Om	3 0 0
1904	P O	British General	1,033,740	154,046	12'08	5 6 7	Om	3 0 0
1902	P I	British Widows (Ord.)	151,953	25,051	20'36	5 6 7	Om & Hm	3 10 0
1805	P O	Caledonian	7,225,245	558,347	16'14	6 3 6	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	42,109,397	5,496,598	24'03	5 4 7	Om(s)	3 & 31
1884	P	Cleric'l, Medic'l & Gen.	11,223,075	821,534	14'80	5 10 6	Om(s)	2 10 0
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C) ..	11,348,649	1,459,450	25'38	4 10 9	Om	3 10 0
1861	P O	Commercial Union* ..	20,600,869	1,657,290	11'58	5 6 2	Om	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C) ..	18,030,029	2,678,549	25'05	5 1 10	Om(s) & Am	3 & 31
1867	P O	Co-operative (Ord.) ..	5,907,811	822,608	14'67	5 4 0(N)	Om & Hm	3 & 31
1807	P O	Eagle, Star & B. Dom.*	14,406,143	834,513	16'73	5 9 2	Om	3 & 31
1887	P O	Ecclesiastical	294,097	21,245	3'09	5 7 10	Om	21 & 3
1901	P O	Economic	135,584	5,750	13'27	5 2 6	Om	3 0 0
1768	M	Equitable (e)	8,091,365	523,900	7'20	5 11 6	E.C.	4 0 0
1844	P	Equity & Law	10,656,056	751,753	14'16	4 11 9(N)	Om & Om(s)	3 0 0
1832	M	(Friends' Provident & Century	7,307,328	602,693	17'90	5 18 7	Om(s) & Om	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2,631,542	357,476	21'65	5 2 5	Om Am & Af	3 10 0
1848	P	Gresham	2,780,178	296,555	23'20	5 2 11	Hm	3 0 0
1821	P O	Guardian	6,785,502	596,400	14'07	5 11 5	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0
1896	P	(Imperial Life of Canada (C))	13,068,106	2,033,553	17'25	5 10 5	Hm	3 & 31
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock ..	10,790,832	722,871	23'29	5 9 4	Om	3 0 0
1836	P O	Legal & General	21,996,414	2,303,516	20'85	5 10 1	Govt. Annuity 1900-1920	4 0 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	7,195,381	533,635	20'35	5 7 2	Om	3 0 0
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	10,661,440	819,309	10'96	5 6 7	Om & Om(s)	2 15 0
1843	I	L'pool Vict. Friendly	848,260	294,960	27'71	5 0 10	Om & Eng. No. 8	3 10 0
1862	P O	London & Scottish* ..	4,908,834	365,523	21'27	5 3 0	Om	3 10 0
1869	P I O	Lond'n & Manch. (Ord.)	7,035,954	1,070,623	16'31	6 2 2	Om	3 0 0
1720	P O	London Assurance	7,123,372	683,373	14'80	5 6 3	Om	2 15 0
1906	P O	London General (Ord.)	330,272	24,045	44'31	5 16 4	Hm	4 10 0
1806	M	London Life (e)	16,157,268	1,470,716	5'05	5 4 1	E.C. Rural Distn. (males) 1920-1922	3 15 0
1887	P	Manufacturers Life (C)	22,626,683	4,083,290	24'12	4 18 11	Hm, American, &c.	3 & 31
1822	M	Marine & General	3,516,992	212,596	20'17	6 0 3	Om	3 0 0
1884	M	(Medical Sickness, Annuity & Life) ...	382,294	33,285	8'53	5 0 2	(C.C. Rural (males))	3 0 0
1886	P	Mutual L. & Citizens (C)	15,266,506	1,345,402	13'98	4 19 11	Hm, a (f) & A(m)	3 0 0
1910	M	Nat. Farmers' Un. Mut.*	43,712	18,166	13'50	4 12 3	Om	3 0 0
1830	M	National Mutual	5,331,845	366,222	13'82	5 8 11	{E.C. Rural (males)}	3 15 0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)*	35,121,428	3,078,860	12'28	5 17 9	Hm	3 0 0
1835	M	National Provident ..	10,917,996	789,326	13'24	5 13 1	Om	3 0 0
1925	P I O	New Ireland	161,225	40,193	22'22	4 9 3	Om	4 0 0
1823	P O	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	32,880,610	2,188,607	17'16	5 8 3	Om	3 0 0
1836	P O	Northern	7,144,191	490,932	13'41	5 4 3	Om	21
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	36,607,864	3,721,518	14'35	5 9 8	Om	2 10 0
1864	P I O	Pearl (Ordinary)	32,316,407	4,844,881	9'89	5 9 6	{Cent. C'ties Rural Distn. (males)}	3 0 0
1782	P O	Phoenix	16,002,739	1,203,740	14'47	5 10 1	Om	3 0 0
1891	P I	Pioneer Life (Ord.)* ..	348,730	39,453	14'29	4 1 10(N)	Om	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1933.				VALUATION.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	% of Excess to Premiums.	Rate of Interest Earned.	Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1877	P	Prov. Assoc. of London	*6,408,651	*498,199	{11'51 18'32}	5 1 9	Om	2 10 0
1840	M	Provident Mutual	8,569,412	933,339	14'09	5 7 0	Om	3 0 0
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord.)	104,136,138	12,876,892	13'17	4 16 3(N)	Om	3 0 0
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	33,930,701	4,223,042	14'46	4 10 7(N)	Om	3 0 0
1845	P O	Royal	24,529,238	1,915,575	12'73	5 2 5	Om & Om(5)*	3 0 0
1850	M	Royal Liver, Friendly...	1,954,531	243,080	11'22	5 0 5	Om	3 0 0
1720	P O	Royal Exchange	11,434,256	1,043,698	16'60	5 14 0	Om	3 0 0
1861	P I	Royal London (Ord.)	8,076,147	1,349,777	17'58	5 7 5	Om	3 10 0
1867	P I	Salvation Army	2,055,413	282,362	12'44	5 11 7	Hm	3 0 0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	10,781,608	690,149	15'70	5 11 5	Om(5)*	2 15 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	10,047,749	764,522	13'92	5 8 7	{Om(5) & Om (netprema.)	3 0 0
1877	P O	Scottish Insurance	*927,332	58,198	19'56	5 5 8	{Om(5) & Carlisle}	3 0 0
1881	P O	Scottish Life	6,950,436	549,444	16'18	5 11 7	Om	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	22,423,300	1,230,420	17'18	5 7 8	Om	3 0 0
1883	P	Scottish Temperance	6,928,760	567,003	15'41	5 12 11	Om	3 0 0
1844	P O	Scottish Union & Nat.*	11,115,795	736,889	17'64	5 6 5	Om	3 0 0
1815	M	Scottish Widows	30,026,113	1,885,346	13'26	5 7 4	Om(5)*	2 15 0
1891	P	Southern Life Association	5,830,457	604,459	13'76	5 11 10	Om(5)	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	22,824,163	1,234,642	16'47	5 0 3(N)	{Om(5) & Om (netprema.)	2 10 0
1810	P	Sun Life	34,083,107	3,258,997	15'80	5 7 11	Om	3 0 0*
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C.)	118,251,593	22,652,915	22'48	4 4 5	Om(2)	3 & 3†
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	20,286,180	1,430,472	14'02	5 12 6	Om & Om(5)	3 10 0
1825	P	University Life	1,367,269	79,122	10'83	4 19 7	Om(4)	3 0 0
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.)	5,147,539	622,141	17'93	5 5 9	Om	3† & 3†
1824	P O	Yorkshire	7,733,267	676,457	12'26	5 9 6	Om & Om(5)	2†† & 3†

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1866	P	Britannic	11,607,459	3,294,670.	35'74	5 14 5	{Eng. No. 8 Males}	3 0 0
1843	M	Liverpool Vict. Friendly	25,174,945	5,206,855	40'22	5 0 10	Eng. No. 8	3 0 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	5,371,180	1,569,968	41'24	5 14 5	Eng. No. 8	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	31,595,262	7,254,877	31'31	5 8 1	{C.C.U.D. Males}	2 10 0
1848	P	Prudential	137,592,325	19,133,362	24'23	5 5 4(N)	Eng. No. 8	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	18,201,822	5,168,820	35'79	5 5 7(N)	Eng. No. 8	3 & 3†
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly	15,812,848	3,337,901	38'24	5 0 5	{Eng. No. 6 Om, &c.}	3 & 3†
1861	P	Royal London	19,076,878	4,248,858	43'07	5 9 7	{Eng. No. 9 Males}	3 0 0
1867	P	Salvation Army	3,078,265	819,814	36'05	5 12 0	Eng. No. 9	3 10 0
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	5,859,908	1,238,102	38'69	5 6 5	{Eng. No. 6 Males}	3 10 0

U = Colonial Office. c = Does not pay Commission.

* Alliance Including funds of acquired businesses
The ex. of the Life Dept. Including Coms. are
limited to 20% of total premium

* Commercial Union. Including figures of acquired
businesses.

* Eagle Star and B.D.—Including funds of acquired
businesses.

* London and Scottish. Includes figures of acquired
Scottish Metropolitan business.

* Natl. Farmers Union. Life Dept. est. Dec. 1928.

* Natl. Mut. of Austral. Three years ending Sept. 30, 1931.

* Northern.—Interest earned in participating branch.

* Norwich Union. Excludes acquired Scottish Imp.
fund.

† With profit business ‡ Without profit business.

* Pioneer Life. Year ending March 31, 1933.

* Prov. Assoc. Figures include Ord. & Mnthly business.

* Royal. Om and Om(5) with Om select net premiums.

* Scottish Amicable. Combined with Om net premiums.

* Scottish Equitable. Year ending March 1, 1932.

* Scottish Ins.—(a) Funds after transferring £50,000
to Investment Reserve Fund; (b) Combined with
Om net premiums.

* Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow
business.

* Scottish Widows. Om(4) with Om net premiums.

* Standard. Year ending Nov. 15, 1932.

* Sun Life. Interest assumed for non-participating
assurances and for bonuses 24 per cent.

* Wesleyan and General. † With profit business. ‡ With-
out profit business.

Life Assurance—Bonuses.

BONUSES.

The following table gives examples of Bonus declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60.

Office.	Last Valuation.	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurance 5 years in force	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurance	Interim Bonus
Abstainers and General African Life	1932 ^o 1929	£21/0/0 Guaranteed £2 for first 20 years, bonuses then cease and premiums are reduced.	£1/28/0 £1/26/0	At full rate last declared. Not stated.
Alliance	1928	£2/2/0 compound	Same as Whole Life	22/0 compound for each premium paid in current quinquennium.
Atlas	1932 ^o	£2/8/0 compound	Same as Whole Life	£2/8/0 compound
Australian Mutual	1932 ^a	£2/6/0 £2/3/0	£2/28/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/12/0 (20) Same as Whole Life	Proportion of year's bonus granted
Britannic	1932 ^a	£2/28/0	Same as Whole Life	Three-quarters of that last declared
British Equitable	1932 ^a	£1/17/6. Abstainers Special Bonus Plus £2/5/0	£2/10/0 compound	£2/17/6 for 1929 and 1933
British General	1930 ^o	£2/0/0 compound	£2/8/0	£2/0/0 compound
Canadian	1930 ^o	£2/10/0	£2/8/0	Whole Life, £2/8/0; Endowment, £2/0/0. Allowed on death.
Canada Life	1932 ^a	£2/0/8 £2/4/2	£2/22/8 (5 yrs. in force) £2/8/0 (20) £2/9/0 (30)	Full rate last declared.
Clerical, Medical and General	1932 ^a	£2/5/6 £2/12/2	£2/20/0 (20) £2/8/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/22/0 (20)	Full rate last declared.
Commercial Union	1932 ^a	£1/28/4 £2/28/9	£2/12/0 (20) £2/8/0	Full rate last declared.
Confederation	1932 ^a	* £2/20/0	£2/8/0	According to age, plan and duration of policy
Co-operative	1932 ^a	£2/16/0	£2/26/0	£2/16/0
Eagle, Star and British Dominions	1931	£2/8/0. Abstainers' £2/9/0	Same as Whole Life	£2/15/0
Equitable	1929 ^o 1930 ^o 1932 ^o	£2/0/0 compound £2/0/0 compound £2/22/6	£2/8/0 compound £2/8/0 compound £2/20/0 on Sum Assured and Existing Bonuses; also extra Bonus of 25/- p.c. p.a. simple on survival.	£2/0/0 compound £2/20/0 compound At £2/20/0 p.a. From 30/- to £2/25/0 p.a.
Equity & Law	1929	£2 a/o £2/6/0	£2/10/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/8/0 (20)	On Survival—£2/20/0 compound plus 25/- simple p.a.
Friends Prov. and Century	1929	£2/8/0 compound	£2/8/0 compound	Whole Life Cash Bonus rate with minimum of £2/2/0
General	1930	£2/15/0	£2/15/0	Endowment—full reversionary rate.
Gresham	1929	£2/15/0 £2/15/0 £2/5/8	£2/13/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/24/7 (20)	£2/15/0 compound
Guardian	1929	£2/15/2 £2/9/7	£2/14/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/24/7 (20)	One fifth of last bonus rate for each year
Imperial Life of Canada	1932 ^a	£2/27/2 £2/3/7	£2/13/0 (20)	At rate last declared.
Law Union & Rock	1929	£2/5/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound	Interim Bonus is allowed on death
Life Association of Scotland	1930 ^o	£2/4/0	£2/4/0	£2/15/0 simple in respect of four annual premiums paid in current quinquennium.
Liverpool, London & Globe	1928	£2/2/0	£2/0/0	£2/4/0
Liverpool Victoria	1930	£2/15/0	£2/15/0	Whole Life, £2/8/0. Endt. £2/3/0
London and Manchester	1932 ^a	£2/4/0	£2/4/0	£2/4/0 by maturity.
London & Scottish London Assurance	1932 ^a 1930 ^o 1932 ^a	£2/22/0 £2/15/0 compound £2/15/0 compound for year from July 1, 1933	£2/12/0 £2/5/0 compound	Nil—by death
London Life	1932 ^a	£2/15/0 compound for year from July 1, 1933	£2/5/0 compound	Same as rate last declared
Manufacturers	1932 ^a	Profits distributed annually as cash dividends	£2/15/0 compound	Nil on claims between policy anniversaries.
Marine and General	1929	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	Full reversionary rate
Medical Sicknes	1930 ^o	£2/3/0	£2/3/0	£2/3/0
Mutual Life	1932 ^a	£2/5/0 £2/0/0	£2/10/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/9/0 (20) £2/10/0 (30)	As Bonus last declared.
Nat Farmers Union	1932 ^a	£2/8/0 £2/20/0	£2/0/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/8/0 (20) £2/17/6 compound (old series)	£2/10/0
National Mutual of Australia	1932 ^a	£2/8/0 £2/27/0	£2/17/6 compound (old series)	As last declared
National Mutual	1930 ^o	£2/2/6 compound (old series) plus 6/0 compound £2/0/0 until expectation of life attained, increasing gradually thereafter to £2/5/0 and over.	£2/8/0 (up to 25 yrs. in force) £2/28/0 (over 25 yrs. in force) plus extra 20/- payable on survival only	As Bonus last declared.
National Provident	1930	£2/2/6 compound (old series) plus 6/0 compound £2/0/0 until expectation of life attained, increasing gradually thereafter to £2/5/0 and over.	£2/8/0 (up to 25 yrs. in force) £2/28/0 (over 25 yrs. in force) plus extra 20/- payable on survival only	As last declared

Office.	Last Valuation.	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force.	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 20 years in force.	Bonuses declared on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
New Ireland ..	1932 ^a		£2/0/0	£2/0/0	Nil by death claims
North British and Mercantile ..	1930	£2/0/0	£2/6/0	Same as Whole Life	Full rate last declared
Northern ..	1930		£2/20/0 for	1926-30	£2/5/0 from Dec. 1929
Norwich Union ..	1930	£2/15/0	£2/18/0	£2/6/0	Full rate last declared
Pearl ..	1932 ^a		£2/0/0	£2/0/0	Nil by Death Claims
Phoenix ..	1930		£2/10/0	£2/6/0	By Death, Whole Life, £2/0/0; Endowment, £2/0/0.
Provident Association of London	1932 ^a		£2/20/0	£2/20/0	By Maturity, £2/6/0
Provident Mutual Prudential ..	1932 ^a		£2/5/0	£2/15/0	Full rate last declared
Refuge ..	1932 ^a		£2/6/0	£2/0/0	Rate last declared
Royal Exchange ..	1930		£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound from Jan. 1932
Royal ..	1929		£2/2/0	£2/2/0	£2/5/0
Royal Liver Friendly ..	1932 ^a		£2/0/0	£2/0/0	Full rate last declared
Royal London ..	1930		£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Salvation Army ..	1932 ^a		£2/0/0	£2/0/0	Same as bonus last declared
Scottish Amicable ..	1930		£2/1/6 compound	£2/2/6 compound	£2/0/6 compound
Scottish Equitable ..	1932 ^a		£2/0/6 compound	£2/0/6 compound	£2/0/6 compound from 1929
Scottish Insurance ..	1932 ^a		£2/4/0	£2/4/0	£2/1/0
Scottish Life ..	1932 ^a		£2/8/0	£2/8/0	£2/2/0
Scottish Provident ..	1926		£2/20/0 Policies not previously shared	£2/0/0 compound	Endowment, £2/0/0 compound
Scottish Temperance ..	1932		£2/15/0 and £2/0/0 Policies previously shared		
Scottish Union ..	1932		£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0	Whole Life, £2/15/0 compound; Endowment, £2/15/0 simple
Scottish Widows ..	1926		£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound	£2/18/0 for each year's premium paid subsequent to Dec. 31, 1932
Southern Life ..	1932 ^a		£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/6 compound
Standard ..	1932 ^a		£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/6 compound
Sun Life ..	1932		£2/15/0	£2/15/0	Same rates as last declared
Sun Life of Canada ..	1932 ^a		£2/1/0	£2/1/0	
United Kingdom ..	1932 ^a		Temp. Sect. £2/5 comp'd Gen'l. £2/2/0	Temp. Sect. £2/3/0 £2/20/0	At compound rates 42 per cent. less than last declared
University Life ..	1929 ^a				At death, £2/0/0
Wesleyan & General ..	1932 ^a		£2/20/0	£2/4/0	Maturing Endowment—
Yorkshire ..	1926		£2/4/20	£2/4/0 (5 years in force) £2/9/7 (20 years in force)	£2/20/0 for each year after Dec. 1929
					Nil, by Death Claims
					Full rates last declared

^a Note.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

A.—Annual Valuation.

Abolition and General.—Three years ended December 31, 1932.

Atlas.—One year ending December 31, 1932.

British General.—Three years ending December 31, 1932.

Caledonian.—Three years ending December 31, 1932.

Clerical, Medical and General.—Four and one-half years ending December 31, 1932.

Commercial Union.—Policy maturing at age 55.

Confederation.—Anticipated Specimen Annual Bonuses payable in 1932.

Ecclesiastical.—Five years ending February 28, 1929.

Equitable.—Four years ending December 31, 1930.

Life Association of Scotland.—Three and three-quarter years ending December 31, 1930.

London and Manchester.—One year ending March 24, 1932.

Medical Sickness Annuity and Life.—Five years 30 June, 1932.

National Mutual of Australasia.—Three years ending September 30, 1932.

Bonuses allotted at distribution as at September 30, 1932.

National Mutual.—Two years ending December 31, 1932.

National Provident.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1930.

New Ireland.—One year ending December 31, 1932.

Scottish Equitable.—Five years ending March 2, 1932.

Scottish Insurance.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1932.

Southern Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1932.

Standard.—One year ending November 25, 1932.

United Kingdom.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1932.

University Life.—41 years ending Dec. 31, 1929.

REPAYMENTS OF INCOME TAX ON PREMIUMS.

The amounts repaid by the Income Tax Commissioners on account of Life Insurance Premiums during the years 1914-15 to 1929-30 are shown below. These amounts repaid are additional to the allowances made on assessment.

Year.	Number.	Amount.	Year.	Number.	Amount.
1914-15	24,942	£144,185	1920-21	—	£679,337
1915-16	25,005	179,676	1921-22	83,981	704,433
1916-17	32,908	343,189	1922-23	83,886	816,464
1917-18	37,989	337,761	1923-24	—	632,997
1918-19	37,980	351,073	1924-25	—	536,196
1919-20	36,767	325,637	1925-26	—	512,179

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium, or surrendered for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system.

If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	4	1	11	2	3	10	0	2	3	6	11	2	15	4	2	13	11
22	2	0	0	1	11	10	3	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	14	2	3	15	9
23	2	1	1	1	12	7	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	14	2	15	4	17	9
24	2	2	1	1	13	5	14	0	34	2	14	2	3	11	2	16	3	19	9
25	2	3	1	1	14	3	14	9	35	2	15	9	2	12	3	17	0	2	11
26	2	4	1	1	15	2	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	12	2	18	3	4	3
27	2	5	2	1	16	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	13	6	19	3	9	3
28	2	6	4	1	17	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	14	1	20	3	15	0
29	2	7	6	1	18	1	18	2	39	3	2	8	2	15	9	21	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	1	19	1	19	1	40	3	4	8	2	16	6	22	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually

high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE	Age 21	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 50	Age 55	Age 60
*Abstainers' & Gen.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*African Life	1 18 4	2 2 7	2 9 0	2 17 1	3 7 4	4 2 2	4 16 7	5 17 10	7 5 10
*Alliance	2 0 4	2 3 5	2 9 1	2 16 2	3 5 1	3 16 5	4 10 10	5 9 5	6 16 1
*Atlas	1 18 7	2 2 5	2 8 1	2 15 1	3 3 7	3 14 6	4 8 4	5 11 6	6 11 11
*Australian Mutual	1 18 5	2 2 8	2 8 2	2 15 4	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 9 10	5 12 2	7 1 4
*Britannic	1 18 3	2 2 1	2 7 9	2 15 0	3 4 0	3 15 7	4 11 1	5 11 11	6 19 1
*British Equitable	1 15 5	2 0 4	2 6 0	2 13 0	3 1 10	3 12 10	4 7 3	5 6 11	6 13 4
*British General	2 0 4	2 3 11	2 9 5	2 16 3	3 4 10	3 15 8	4 10 7	5 10 4	6 18 0
*Caledonian	1 19 4	2 2 11	2 8 5	2 15 4	3 4 6	3 15 11	4 10 7	5 9 2	6 13 3
*Canada Life	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 5	2 15 10	3 5 4	3 17 10	4 14 2	5 15 11	7 5 4
*Clerical, Medical & General	1 18 8	2 2 1	2 7 6	2 15 3	3 5 2	3 18 1	4 14 10	5 16 11	7 5 11
Colonial Mutual	1 18 5	2 2 7	2 8 3	2 16 0	3 5 1	3 15 11	4 9 10	5 11 11	7 1 2
Commercial Union	1 17 2	2 0 8	2 6 3	2 13 9	3 3 3	3 16 4	4 13 2	5 15 6	7 8 1
*Confederation	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
*Co-operative Ins.	1 18 1	2 1 8	2 7 4	2 14 4	3 3 1	3 14 9	4 10 1	5 10 7	6 18 7
*Eagle, Star & B. Do.	1 18 5	2 2 4	2 8 1	2 15 1	3 3 10	3 15 9	4 9 5	5 12 10	6 12 0
Ecclesiastical	1 18 3	2 1 7	2 6 10	2 13 4	3 2 7	3 12 0	4 5 9	5 6 6	6 8 8
*Economic	1 19 2	2 2 6	2 8 5	2 15 9	3 4 9	3 16 0	4 10 9	5 10 2	6 16 1
*Equitable	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 18 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	6 4 0
Equity and Law	1 18 9	2 3 0	2 8 10	2 15 10	3 4 6	3 15 7	4 10 9	5 12 6	7 2 5
*Friends' Provident & Century	1 19 0	2 2 6	2 8 0	2 15 2	3 4 3	3 15 2	4 9 9	5 9 4	6 16 0
*General Life	2 0 2	2 3 8	2 9 2	2 16 1	3 4 11	3 16 5	4 11 3	5 10 7	6 16 1
*Gresham	1 18 9	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 14 3	3 3 10	3 14 0	4 8 6	5 7 5	6 12 3
Guardian	1 18 2	2 1 4	2 8 10	2 16 7	3 4 6	3 15 2	4 9 3	5 8 4	6 14 6

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
Ideal Life	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
†Imp. Life of Canada	1 18 5	2 2 3	2 7 11	2 14 11	3 3 5	3 14 4	4 8 8	5 5 9	6 1 5
†Law Union & Rock	1 18 10	2 2 8	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 3	3 17 9	4 14 8	5 16 3	7 6 5
†Life Assoc. of Scot.	1 18 6	2 2 6	2 8 4	2 15 3	3 4 0	3 15 5	4 9 10	5 10 6	6 16 0
†L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	1 19 3	2 3 3	2 8 11	2 16 1	3 4 10	3 16 3	4 11 1	5 10 9	6 16 10
†L'pool Victoria F'dly	1 13 0	2 4 2	2 9 10	2 16 3	3 5 9	3 17 0	4 11 11	5 12 4	6 18 8
†London & Manchester	1 13 2	2 17 5	2 4 3	2 13 9	3 3 5	3 16 11	4 14 7	5 18 2	7 10 0
†London & Scottish	1 19 3	2 3 4	2 9 2	2 16 3	3 5 5	3 16 9	4 11 11	5 12 1	6 17 6
†London Assurance	1 19 3	2 3 11	2 8 9	2 15 10	3 4 9	3 16 8	4 11 8	5 11 4	6 17 8
†London Life	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 9 0	2 15 9	3 4 8	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 8 5	6 14 11
†London Life	1 17 3	2 0 8	2 5 3	2 11 5	2 19 0	3 9 0	4 3 0	5 0 0	6 3 0
†Manufacturers	1 11 6	1 14 8	1 19 11	2 6 10	2 16 1	3 8 4	4 4 7	5 6 4	6 15 5
Marine & General	1 19 7	2 3 3	2 8 10	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 7	4 11 6	5 11 1	6 16 8
Medical Sickness Annuity & Life	1 11 5	1 14 10	2 0 2	2 6 10	2 15 3	3 3 6	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
Mutual and Citizens'	1 18 6	2 2 8	2 8 9	2 16 1	3 5 3	3 15 7	4 9 9	5 11 6	7 0 10
†National Farmers' Union Mutual	1 16 9	2 0 2	2 5 7	2 12 4	3 0 10	3 11 10	4 6 0	5 4 3	6 8 1
†National Mutual	0 9 2	2 3 4	2 8 4	2 14 11	3 3 7	3 14 11	4 9 6	5 9 4	6 16 8
†Nat. Mu. of Australia	1 17 7	2 1 3	2 6 8	2 13 3	3 1 6	3 13 4	4 7 8	5 9 1	6 18 10
†National Provident New Ireland	0 3 2	2 4 3	2 10 2	2 17 5	3 6 3	3 17 4	4 11 1	5 10 11	6 15 9
†Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1 19 0	2 2 9	2 8 5	2 15 6	3 4 4	3 15 8	4 11 1	5 12 9	7 0 11
†Northern	1 19 1	2 3 5	2 9 10	2 17 0	3 6 1	3 16 7	4 11 11	5 11 8	6 16 2
†Norwich Union	1 19 2	2 3 10	2 9 0	2 15 9	3 4 8	3 16 7	4 10 10	5 10 8	6 17 4
†Pearl	1 19 3	2 3 6	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 6	3 17 7	4 12 5	5 12 6	7 3 0
†Phoenix	1 19 10	2 3 7	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 11	4 10 8	5 12 10	7 6 8
†Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	1 19 7	2 3 3	2 8 10	2 15 8	3 4 4	3 15 2	4 9 1	5 7 10	6 11 3
†Provident Mutual	1 19 5	2 3 1	2 8 8	2 15 10	3 4 9	3 16 3	4 10 11	5 9 10	6 18 0
†Prudential	1 19 0	2 3 0	2 8 8	2 15 8	3 4 8	3 16 0	4 10 4	5 9 0	6 13 4
†Refuge	1 17 8	2 1 2	2 7 0	2 14 11	3 4 6	3 16 3	4 11 2	5 12 1	7 1 4
†Royal	1 18 8	2 2 2	2 9 3	2 16 6	3 5 9	3 16 6	4 11 0	5 15 2	7 6 8
†Royal Exchange	1 19 4	2 2 8	2 8 0	2 15 4	3 8 1	3 16 0	4 10 9	5 8 4	6 12 8
†Royal Liver Friendly	1 18 5	2 3 3	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 4 9	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 9 12	6 16 4
†Royal London	1 19 10	2 3 3	2 8 8	2 15 1	3 6 3	3 15 2	4 9 6	5 8 7	6 15 7
†Salvation Army	1 16 7	2 0 7	2 6 8	2 14 3	3 3 9	3 15 10	4 11 7	5 12 4	7 0 4
†Scottish Amicable	1 17 11	2 1 9	2 7 7	2 15 0	3 4 4	3 15 3	4 11 9	5 11 9	6 18 1
†Scottish Equitable	1 1 1	2 4 7	2 10 1	2 17 0	3 5 9	3 16 8	4 10 6	5 10 6	6 18 0
†Scottish Insurance	0 6 2	2 4 6	2 10 0	2 16 6	3 5 6	3 16 6	4 10 6	5 10 0	6 16 6
†Scottish Life	1 18 10	2 3 6	2 8 0	2 14 8	3 3 3	3 14 4	4 9 9	5 9 7	6 16 2
†Scottish Provident	0 0 2	2 3 6	2 9 5	2 16 1	3 4 6	3 15 4	4 10 5	5 10 6	6 16 6
†Scot. Temperance	1 8 7	1 11 8	1 16 7	2 11 2	3 1 7	3 15 3	4 13 3	5 16 11	7 0 10
†Scot. Union & Nat.	1 19 7	2 3 0	2 8 6	2 15 3	3 3 9	3 15 0	4 9 10	5 9 8	6 16 10
†Scottish Widows	0 8 2	2 4 8	2 10 0	2 17 0	3 5 8	3 17 0	4 12 0	5 11 0	6 15 8
†Southern Life	0 2 2	2 10 2	2 9 4	2 16 3	3 5 1	3 16 4	4 11 0	5 10 3	6 15 6
†Standard	1 18 6	2 1 6	2 6 8	2 13 3	3 1 6	3 13 4	4 7 8	5 9 1	6 18 10
†Sun Life	1 18 10	2 2 8	2 8 5	2 15 8	3 4 4	3 13 10	4 10 1	5 8 11	6 17 8
†Sun Life of Canada	1 17 11	2 2 6	2 9 2	2 16 8	3 6 6	3 17 8	4 14 2	5 14 10	7 5 4
†United King. Temp.	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 5	2 15 10	3 5 4	3 17 10	4 14 8	5 15 11	7 0 10
†University Life	1 19 0	2 2 8	2 8 2	2 15 3	3 4 2	3 15 6	4 9 8	5 8 4	6 14 0
†Wesleyan & General	2 0 2	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 19 0	3 8 0	4 0 4	4 14 0	5 13 0	6 17 0
†Yorkshire	1 19 3	2 3 1	2 9 0	2 16 5	3 5 7	3 17 1	4 11 9	5 10 7	6 15 0
†Yorkshire	0 4 2	2 3 0	2 9 1	2 15 11	3 4 9	3 16 2	4 11 7	5 12 0	6 10 11

† Offices thus marked have a plan for accepting Assurances without medical examination, but in the majority of cases there is a limit to the amount that can be assured under this arrangement.

Abolition and General—Abolition Section.
African Life—These rates are for the first 30 years and are then reduced and carry a guaranteed Bonus.

General Life—Rates reduced by 1/6 per cent. for sums assured of £2,000 to £4,999 or by 1/4 per cent. for £5,000 and over.

London Life—Allowance is made for quarter-years in ages at entry.

Manufacturers—Rates are for age nearest birthday.

Nat. Mut. of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday.

Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over, up to £5,000, and a further reduction for over £5,000. Royal—Rates reduced by 1/4 per cent. for Assurances of £1,000 and over. Scottish Life—Rates reduced by 1/4 per cent. for Assurances of £1,000 and over on medically examined lives.

Temperance—Rates for abstainers are 10 per cent. less, limited to 9/10 per £100. Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.

University Life—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30 per cent. per annum for first 10 years and 35 per cent. per annum thereafter.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no

medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment Assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 at the end of 15, 20 and 25 years, or at death, if previous, with profits.

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT THE END OF											
	15 YEARS.				20 YEARS.				25 YEARS.			
	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.		Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.		Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.
*Aetnians & Genl.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*African Life.....	6 18	5 6 14	9 6 18	4	4 15	11 4 18	0 5 1	0	3 15	0 3 16	6 3 19	2 4 3
Alliance	6 18	9 7 1	3 7 5	2	5 1	4 5 4	5 5 7	8	4 0	8 4	5 4 5	1 4 9
Atlas	6 17	4 6 19	6 7 2	10	5 1	3 5 3	2 5 6	0	3 19	7 4 1	2 4 3	7 4 7
Australian Mutual ..	6 19	5 7 1	6 7 4	8	5 3	8 5 5	5 5 8	3	4 1	9 4 3	3 4 5	7 4 9
Britannic	6 10	8 6 14	3 6 18	10	4 16	0 4 18	11 5 3	1	3 15	1 3 17	9 4 1	2 4 5
British Equitable ..	6 19	4 7 1	6 7 4	11	5 2	4 5 4	3 5 7	2	3 19	0 4 0	7 4 3	1 4 6
British General	6 16	4 6 18	5 7 1	10	4 18	5 5 0	4 5 3	3	3 16	10 3 18	3 4 0	10 4 4
Caledonian	6 12	11 6 15	1 6 18	9	4 18	7 5 0	3 5 3	2	3 18	3 3 19	6 4 1	9 4 5
Canada Life	6 16	4 6 18	5 7 1	8	5 0	6 5 2	5 5 3	3	3 19	2 4 0	9 4 3	2 4 6
Clerical, Med. & Gen.	6 17	3 7 0	4 7 5	0	4 19	5 5 1	11 5 9	3	3 17	0 3 19	0 4 2	0 4 6
Colonial Mutual	7 11	5 7 13	10 7 17	8	5 8	0 5 9	11 5 13	3	4 2	6 4 4	1 4 6	9 4 11
Commercial Union ..	6 13	4 6 15	7 6 18	8	4 16	5 4 18	9 5 2	11	3 14	11 3 17	7 4 1	0 4 5
Confederation	7 9	3 7 11	4 7 15	2	5 5	1 5 6	10 5 10	3	3 19	0 4 1	1 4 4	1 4 8
Co-operative	6 15	4 6 17	4 7 0	10	4 19	3 5 0	9 5 3	3	3 18	0 3 18	10 4 0	10 4 6
Eagle, Star & B. D.M.	6 19	2 7 1	8 7 6	0	5 0	9 5 2	10 5 6	1	3 16	10 3 18	9 4 1	6 4 5
Ecclesiastical	6 17	10 6 19	6 7 2	5	5 2	3 5 3	8 5 6	2	4 0	4 4 1	9 4 3	10 4 7
Economic	6 11	3 6 13	3 6 16	5	4 16	8 4 18	5 5 1	2	3 15	6 3 17	0 3 19	4 2 11
Equitable	6 16	5 6 18	9 7 2	7	4 19	3 5 1	3 5 4	3	3 17	0 3 19	1 4 1	7 4 5
Equity and Law	6 16	0 6 18	0 7 2	0	5 0	0 5 2	0 5 4	0	3 18	0 4 0	0 4 2	0 4 6
Friends' Prov. & Cent.	6 18	4 7 0	10 7 5	2	5 0	10 5 3	1 5 6	4	3 18	4 4 0	4 4 3	0 4 7
*General Life	6 15	2 6 17	3 7 0	0	6 5	0 3 5	0 5 4	10	3 19	1 4 0	7 4 2	11 4 6
Gresham	6 16	6 6 18	9 7 2	3	4 19	4 5 1	3 5 4	3	3 17	5 3 19	0 4 1	6 4 5
Guardian	6 14	7 6 16	9 7 0	0	3 4	18 4 5	0 3 5	3	3 16	11 3 18	6 4 1	0 4 10
Ideal Life	7 1	10 7 4	6 7 9	0	4 19	2 5 1	7 5 5	0	3 15	10 3 17	10 4 0	10 4 5
Imperial Life of Can.	6 10	7 6 14	2 6 18	9	4 15	11 4 18	10 5 3	0	3 15	0 3 17	8 4 1	1 4 5
Law Union & Rock .	6 16	9 6 19	4 7 3	9	4 18	10 5 1	2 5 4	6	3 17	9 3 19	11 4 2	10 4 7
Life Assoc. of Scotland	6 16	3 6 19	1 7 3	6	5 0	0 5 2	8 5 5	6	3 18	0 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 7
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	6 15	6 6 17	10 7 1	6	4 19	5 5 1	1 6 5	4	3 17	0 3 19	5 4 2	0 4 6
L'pool Vict. Friendly	6 17	6 7 0	7 7 4	11	5 1	10 5 3	7 5 7	0	4 0	2 4 1	9 4 4	2 4 8
London & Manchester	6 17	2 7 0	7 7 5	4	4 19	9 5 2	7 5 6	8	3 16	11 3 19	2 4 2	8 4 7
London & Scottish ..	7 2	9 7 5	7 7 10	1	5 2	11 5 5	5 4 5	9	0 3 19	1 4 1	3 4 7	9 4 0
London Assurance ..	6 17	8 6 19	9 7 3	2	5 1	3 5 3	2 5 6	2	3 19	7 4 1	1 4 3	6 4 7
*London Life	6 16	7 6 19	1 7 2	8	4 19	1 5 1	2 5 4	5	3 17	8 3 19	6 4 2	0 4 6
*Manufacturers	6 14	0 6 15	0 6 17	0	4 19	0 5 0	0 5 1	0	3 18	0 3 19	0 4 2	0 4 0
Marine and General	6 6	1 6 8	11 6 13	8	4 9	11 4 11	11 4 15	6	3 8	10 3 10	1 3 12	8 3 17
Medical Sickness	6 18	0 7 0	2 7 3	7	5 0	3 5 2	2 5 5	0	3 18	5 3 19	11 4 2	4 4 6
Annuitants and Life	6 6	8 6 8	10 6 12	2	4 10	8 4 12	6 4 15	4	3 9	4 3 10	10 3 13	3 3 16
Mutual & Citizens ..	6 13	6 6 15	9 6 18	8	4 16	7 4 18	9 5 1	6	3 14	6 3 16	8 3 19	3
Nat. Farmers Union	6 11	5 6 13	7 6 16	11	4 15	10 4 17	9 5 0	0	7 3 14	8 3 16	3 3 18	8 4 2
National Mutual	6 16	0 6 18	10 7 2	1	5 0	11 5 2	8 5 5	5	3 19	2 4 0	8 4 3	1 4 6
*Nat. Mutual of Aust.	6 12	6 6 15	0 6 18	4	4 15	10 4 18	3 5 1	4	3 13	6 3 15	11 3 18	9 4 10
National Provident ..	6 15	8 6 19	10 7 5	0	5 0	0 5 3	9 5 8	5	3 18	4 4 1	7 4 5	9 4 11
New Ireland	6 17	9 6 19	10 7 3	3	5 1	0 5 3	11 5 10	3	18	8 4 0	2 4 2	9 4 6
North Brit & Mercan.	6 16	5 6 18	10 7 2	11	5 0	11 5 3	0 5 6	6	3 19	1 4 1	1 4 3	9 4 7
Northern	6 17	4 6 19	5 7 3	3	4 19	5 5 1	1 5 4	3	3 18	5 3 19	8 4 1	11 4 10
Norwich Union	6 12	0 6 15	6 7 0	6	4 16	6 4 19	4 5 3	0	3 15	0 3 17	5 4 1	3 4 7
Pearl	7 1	10 7 5	0 7 9	9	5 2	10 5 5	5 5 9	5	3 19	7 4 1	9 4 5	1 4 9
Phoenix	7 2	9 7 3	11 7 6	1	5 4	1 5 5	0 5 8	4	10 4	2 4 3	6 4 10	6 4 2
Prov. Assoc. of Lon.	6 17	3 6 19	5 7 2	11	5 0	7 5 2	6 5 5	6	3 18	8 4 0	3 4 10	6 4 9
Provident Mutual	6 16	0 6 18	4 7 1	8	5 0	4 5 2	0 5 5	3	3 18	8 4 0	4 4 2	8 4 6
*Prudential	7 0	8 7 2	10 7 6	3	5 2	3 5 4	7 4 3	18	3 19	11 4 1	2 4 7	0 4 0
Refuge	7 3	7 7 6	2 7 10	4	5 2	11 5 5	2 5 8	6	3 18	7 4 0	8 4 4	0 4 8

Annual Premiums for Endowment Assurance—continued. 517

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH OR AT THE END OF											
	25 YEARS.			30 YEARS.			35 YEARS.					
	Age 25.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.
*Royal	£ 2. 17. 0	£ 2. 19. 0	£ 2. 20. 0	£ 2. 17. 0	£ 2. 18. 0	£ 2. 19. 0	£ 2. 17. 0	£ 2. 18. 0	£ 2. 19. 0	£ 2. 20. 0	£ 2. 21. 0	£ 2. 22. 0
Royal Exchange	6 18. 3	7 0. 5	7 3. 10	5 0. 5	5 5. 5	6 0. 10	4 0. 10	4 5. 10	5 0. 10	5 5. 10	6 0. 10	6 5. 10
Royal Liver Friendly	7 0. 9	7 3. 7	7 10. 5	1 7. 5	3 8. 5	6 10. 4	0 1. 4	1 10. 4	4 6. 8	6 8. 6	8 6. 7	10 6. 7
Royal London	7 1. 6	7 4. 2	7 8. 0	5 1. 3	5 6. 5	7 0. 16	3 16. 7	4 18. 7	5 18. 7	6 18. 7	7 18. 7	8 18. 7
Salvation Army	7 1. 17	7 5. 6	7 11. 5	5 2. 5	5 7. 1	7 13. 19	4 19. 4	5 21. 4	6 21. 4	7 21. 4	8 21. 4	9 21. 4
Scottish Amicable	6 18. 6	7 0. 8	7 3. 9	5 1. 6	5 6. 3	6 10. 4	3 17. 1	4 18. 1	5 18. 1	6 18. 1	7 18. 1	8 18. 1
Scottish Equitable	6 15. 0	6 17. 6	6 20. 0	5 0. 5	5 5. 1	6 10. 4	3 17. 1	4 18. 1	5 18. 1	6 18. 1	7 18. 1	8 18. 1
Scottish Insurance	6 16. 5	6 18. 7	6 21. 0	5 1. 6	5 6. 3	6 10. 4	3 17. 1	4 18. 1	5 18. 1	6 18. 1	7 18. 1	8 18. 1
*Scottish Life	6 19. 2	7 1. 2	7 4. 2	5 3. 5	5 8. 5	7 10. 4	4 11. 4	5 13. 4	6 13. 4	7 13. 4	8 13. 4	9 13. 4
*Scottish Provident	6 17. 8	6 19. 8	6 21. 8	5 2. 5	5 7. 1	6 10. 4	3 17. 1	4 18. 1	5 18. 1	6 18. 1	7 18. 1	8 18. 1
*Scottish Temp.	6 16. 12	6 19. 4	6 22. 8	5 1. 6	5 6. 3	6 10. 4	3 17. 1	4 18. 1	5 18. 1	6 18. 1	7 18. 1	8 18. 1
*Scottish Un. & Nat.	6 17. 6	6 19. 8	6 22. 0	5 2. 5	5 7. 1	6 10. 4	3 17. 1	4 18. 1	5 18. 1	6 18. 1	7 18. 1	8 18. 1
Scottish Widows'	6 17. 9	6 20. 0	6 22. 1	5 2. 5	5 7. 1	6 10. 4	3 17. 1	4 18. 1	5 18. 1	6 18. 1	7 18. 1	8 18. 1
Southern Life	6 12. 6	6 16. 15	6 18. 4	4 15. 10	4 18. 3	5 1. 1	4 13. 1	5 15. 1	6 17. 1	7 19. 1	8 21. 1	9 23. 1
Standard	6 16. 3	6 18. 3	6 20. 3	5 1. 7	5 6. 5	6 10. 4	3 17. 1	4 18. 1	5 18. 1	6 18. 1	7 18. 1	8 18. 1
Sun Life	6 15. 8	6 19. 2	6 22. 6	5 1. 6	5 6. 3	6 10. 4	3 17. 1	4 18. 1	5 18. 1	6 18. 1	7 18. 1	8 18. 1
*Sun Life of Canada	6 17. 10	6 20. 0	6 23. 0	5 2. 5	5 7. 1	6 10. 4	3 17. 1	4 18. 1	5 18. 1	6 18. 1	7 18. 1	8 18. 1
United King. Temp.	6 15. 1	6 17. 3	6 19. 5	4 19. 10	5 1. 1	5 6. 3	3 17. 1	4 18. 1	5 18. 1	6 18. 1	7 18. 1	8 18. 1
University Life	7 0. 7	7 3. 7	7 6. 7	5 4. 5	5 9. 5	7 11. 9	4 12. 9	5 14. 9	6 16. 9	7 18. 9	8 20. 9	9 22. 9
Wesleyan & Gen.	6 18. 0	6 20. 7	6 23. 4	5 3. 6	5 8. 6	7 10. 9	4 11. 9	5 13. 9	6 15. 9	7 17. 9	8 19. 9	9 21. 9
Yorkshire	6 18. 0	6 20. 7	6 23. 4	5 3. 6	5 8. 6	7 10. 9	4 11. 9	5 13. 9	6 15. 9	7 17. 9	8 19. 9	9 21. 9

- * Abstinents & Genl.—Abstinents rates.
- * General Life—Rates reduced by 1/6% for sums assured of £1,000. to £2,499 or by 2/6% for £2,500 and over.
- * London Life—Allowance is made for quarter years in ages at entry.
- * Manufacturers—Rates are for age nearest birthday.
- * National Mut. of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday.
- * Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over up to £5,000 and further reduction for over £5,000.
- * Royal—Rates reduced by 2/6% for Assurances of £1,000 and over on medically examined lives.
- * Scottish Life—Rates reduced by 2/6% for Assurances of £1,000 and over on medically examined lives.
- * Scottish Temp.—Rates for Abstinents are 2/6 per cent. less.
- * Sun Life of Canada—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	ORDINARY LIFE COMPANIES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE COMPANIES.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
Premiums	£41,246,118	£70,625,105	£25,349,822	£45,407,253
Consideration for Annuities	2,262,073	4,752,824	...	...
Other Income	17,695,718	34,364,013	3,730,966	12,255,186
Total Income	61,203,909	109,742,002	29,080,788	57,662,439
Claims	30,730,140	49,040,006	9,828,339	18,741,831
Other Outgo	15,717,212	43,411,242	12,655,778	29,986,322
Increase in Funds	14,756,557	17,290,754	6,596,651	8,934,286
Total	61,203,909	109,742,002	29,080,788	57,662,439
Life Assurance Funds	425,932,087	754,262,613	80,519,449	226,295,422

	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCES.	
	No. of Policies.	Amount.	No. of Policies.	Amount.
Total Assurances in Force in 1921 as shown by the latest Returns published by the Board of Trade (Companies established within Great Britain)	5,279,713	1,667,888,777	63,946,121	1,025,205,047

Notes for page 518—

- * Caledonian—Rates increased for purchase price of £5,000 or over.
- * Co-operative, London Life and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.
- * London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.
- * Sun Life of Canada—Rates for exact ages.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES.

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to day of death. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. [For Notes see page 517.]

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70
Abstainers & General	6 12 6	6 11 2	6 10 1	6 9 4	6 10 2	6 9 8	6 8 12	6 7 6
African Life	7 9 0	6 6 4	6 5 10	6 4 12	7 8 6	6 5 2	6 4 8	6 3 10
Alliance	6 4 11	6 3 8	6 2 11	6 1 13	6 3 10	6 2 8	6 1 12	6 0 14
Atlas	6 12 6	6 11 2	6 10 1	6 9 4	6 10 2	6 9 8	6 8 12	6 7 6
Australian Mutual	6 13 2	6 12 8	6 11 3	6 10 8	6 12 8	6 11 4	6 10 9	6 9 6
Britannic	6 10 4	6 9 7	6 8 10	6 7 12	6 9 7	6 8 10	6 7 12	6 6 14
British Equitable	6 5 2	6 4 10	6 3 10	6 2 12	6 4 10	6 3 10	6 2 12	6 1 14
British General	6 10 0	6 8 8	6 7 9	6 6 11	6 9 11	6 7 8	6 6 9	6 5 11
*Caledonian	6 8 6	6 7 6	6 6 11	6 5 17	6 7 4	6 6 4	6 5 10	6 4 12
Canada Life	6 14 8	6 13 2	6 12 1	6 11 2	6 13 2	6 12 8	6 11 13	6 10 14
Clerical, Medical, & General	6 7 4	6 6 5	6 5 9	6 4 15	6 7 4	6 6 5	6 5 9	6 4 15
Colonial Mutual	6 5 8	6 4 8	6 3 13	6 2 14	6 5 8	6 4 8	6 3 13	6 2 14
Commercial Union	6 10 0	6 8 8	6 7 9	6 6 11	6 9 11	6 7 8	6 6 9	6 5 11
Confederation	6 14 8	6 13 2	6 12 1	6 11 2	6 13 2	6 12 8	6 11 13	6 10 14
*Co-operative Ins.	6 18 0	6 15 0	6 12 0	6 9 4	6 16 4	6 13 4	6 10 8	6 7 12
Eagle, Star & British Dom.	6 13 6	6 12 11	6 11 10	6 10 12	6 12 10	6 11 5	6 10 10	6 9 12
Equitable	6 11 2	6 9 7	6 8 10	6 7 12	6 10 12	6 9 7	6 8 10	6 7 12
Equity & Law	6 16 6	6 14 4	6 12 10	6 10 12	6 14 4	6 12 10	6 10 12	6 8 14
Friends Prov. & Cent.	6 12 6	6 11 4	6 10 1	6 9 4	6 11 4	6 10 1	6 9 4	6 8 6
Gresham	6 12 6	6 11 3	6 10 1	6 9 4	6 11 3	6 10 1	6 9 4	6 8 6
Guardian	6 6 10	6 5 8	6 4 10	6 3 12	6 5 8	6 4 10	6 3 12	6 2 14
Imperial Life	6 14 8	6 13 2	6 12 1	6 11 2	6 13 2	6 12 8	6 11 13	6 10 14
Law Union and Rock	6 8 2	6 7 5	6 6 8	6 5 10	6 8 2	6 7 5	6 6 8	6 5 10
Legal and General	6 12 4	6 11 8	6 10 2	6 9 3	6 11 8	6 10 2	6 9 3	6 8 4
Life Association of Scotland	6 8 10	6 7 8	6 6 11	6 5 12	6 7 8	6 6 11	6 5 12	6 4 14
Liverpool & Lond. & Globe	6 7 6	6 6 4	6 5 10	6 4 12	6 6 4	6 5 10	6 4 12	6 3 14
London & Manchester	6 12 4	6 11 10	6 10 1	6 9 3	6 11 10	6 10 1	6 9 3	6 8 4
London Assurance	6 10 0	6 8 8	6 7 9	6 6 11	6 9 11	6 7 8	6 6 9	6 5 11
London and Scottish	6 7 6	6 6 5	6 5 10	6 4 12	6 6 5	6 5 10	6 4 12	6 3 14
London General	6 16 6	6 14 4	6 12 10	6 10 12	6 14 4	6 12 10	6 10 12	6 8 14
London Life	6 11 2	6 9 7	6 8 10	6 7 12	6 10 12	6 9 7	6 8 10	6 7 12
Manufacturers	6 14 8	6 13 2	6 12 1	6 11 2	6 13 2	6 12 8	6 11 13	6 10 14
Marine and General	6 13 6	6 12 11	6 11 10	6 10 12	6 12 10	6 11 5	6 10 10	6 9 12
*Mutual and Citizens	6 1 2	6 0 10	5 9 8	5 8 10	6 0 10	5 9 8	5 8 10	5 7 12
La Nationale	7 3 2	6 2 10	6 1 16	5 0 12	7 2 2	6 1 10	5 0 12	4 9 14
National Farmers Union	6 9 10	6 8 7	6 7 10	6 6 12	6 8 7	6 7 10	6 6 12	6 5 14
National Mutual	6 15 2	6 14 8	6 13 1	6 12 3	6 14 8	6 13 1	6 12 3	6 11 4
National Provident	6 9 10	6 8 7	6 7 10	6 6 12	6 8 7	6 7 10	6 6 12	6 5 14
New Ireland	6 15 8	6 14 2	6 13 1	6 12 3	6 14 2	6 13 1	6 12 3	6 11 4
North British & Mercantile	6 8 10	6 7 6	6 6 11	6 5 12	6 7 6	6 6 11	6 5 12	6 4 14
Northern	6 9 11	6 8 8	6 7 10	6 6 12	6 8 8	6 7 10	6 6 12	6 5 14
Norwich Union Life	6 8 0	6 7 8	6 6 11	6 5 12	6 7 8	6 6 11	6 5 12	6 4 14
Pearl	6 11 2	6 9 7	6 8 10	6 7 12	6 10 12	6 9 7	6 8 10	6 7 12
Le Phénix	6 9 2	6 8 9	6 7 10	6 6 12	6 8 9	6 7 10	6 6 12	6 5 14
Phoenix	6 4 0	6 3 8	6 2 10	6 1 12	6 3 8	6 2 10	6 1 12	6 0 14
Provident Assoc. of London	7 2 0	6 1 4	6 0 10	5 9 12	7 1 0	6 0 10	5 9 12	5 8 14
Provident Mutual	6 13 4	6 12 10	6 11 1	6 10 3	6 12 10	6 11 1	6 10 3	6 9 4
Prudential	6 12 10	6 11 4	6 10 1	6 9 3	6 11 4	6 10 1	6 9 3	6 8 4
Reform	6 8 5	6 7 8	6 6 11	6 5 12	6 7 8	6 6 11	6 5 12	6 4 14
Royal	6 8 0	6 7 6	6 6 11	6 5 12	6 7 6	6 6 11	6 5 12	6 4 14
Royal Exchange	6 5 2	6 4 10	6 3 10	6 2 12	6 4 10	6 3 10	6 2 12	6 1 14
Royal London	6 13 0	6 12 0	6 11 0	6 10 0	6 12 0	6 11 0	6 10 0	6 9 0
Salvation Army	6 13 6	6 12 11	6 11 10	6 10 12	6 12 10	6 11 5	6 10 10	6 9 12
Scottish Amicable	6 5 8	6 4 8	6 3 10	6 2 12	6 4 8	6 3 10	6 2 12	6 1 14
Scottish Equitable	6 8 10	6 7 8	6 6 11	6 5 12	6 7 8	6 6 11	6 5 12	6 4 14
Scottish Insurance	6 5 8	6 4 8	6 3 10	6 2 12	6 4 8	6 3 10	6 2 12	6 1 14
Scottish Life	6 12 6	6 11 2	6 10 1	6 9 4	6 11 2	6 10 1	6 9 4	6 8 6
Scottish Provident	6 5 0	6 4 2	6 3 10	6 2 12	6 4 2	6 3 10	6 2 12	6 1 14
Scottish Temperance	6 10 0	6 8 8	6 7 9	6 6 11	6 9 11	6 7 8	6 6 9	6 5 11
Scottish Union & Nat.	6 12 6	6 11 3	6 10 1	6 9 4	6 11 3	6 10 1	6 9 4	6 8 6
Scottish Widows	6 7 6	6 6 4	6 5 10	6 4 12	6 6 4	6 5 10	6 4 12	6 3 14
Standard	6 7 6	6 6 4	6 5 10	6 4 12	6 6 4	6 5 10	6 4 12	6 3 14
*Sun Life of Canada	6 14 8	6 13 2	6 12 1	6 11 2	6 13 2	6 12 8	6 11 13	6 10 14
United Kingdom	6 5 10	6 4 6	6 3 10	6 2 12	6 4 6	6 3 10	6 2 12	6 1 14
Wesleyan & General	6 10 2	6 9 4	6 8 10	6 7 12	6 9 4	6 8 10	6 7 12	6 6 14
Yorkshire	6 11 0	6 9 8	6 8 9	6 7 11	6 9 8	6 8 9	6 7 11	6 6 13

In the following pages, Offices marked G transact the chief classes of Insurance, i.e., Fire, Life, Burglary, Motor, Employers' Liability, &c., whilst those who transact only a particular class or classes are marked accordingly.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	G	Abstainers and General'.....	{148, Edmund-street, Birmingham; 113, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1904	Life	African Life	{Johannesburg; River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, E.C. 2.
1884	G	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C. 2.
1897	Mc	Anglian	Anglian Ho., 35-37, Chiswell-street, E.C. 1.
1904	G, except Life	Army, Navy, and General.....	Trafalgar Ho., Waterloo Pl., Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
1904	G	Atlantic	36-37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1898	G	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1849	Life	Australian Mutual Provident.	Sydney; 73-75, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1905	Fire, Burglary	Baptist.....	4, Southampton-row, W.C. 1.
1839	Life	Blackburn Assurance.....	Cooper's Buildings, Church-street, Liverpool.
1863	Life	Blackburn Philanthropic	Mutual-buildings, Darwin-street, Blackburn.
1905	M & F	Black Sea and Baltic	106, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
1866	G	Britannic	{Broad-st. Corner, Birmingham; 44-45, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1863	Marine	British and Foreign Marine ..	Liverpool; 3-4 & 5-6, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1898	Emp. Liab.	British Employers' Mutual ...	St. Thomas-street, Sunderland.
1898	Machinery	British Engine, &c.	24, Fennel-st., Manchester; 56, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1864	G	British Equitable	Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1904	G	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1888	G, except Life	British Law	31 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1896	Life	British Life	7, West George-street, Glasgow.
1908	G, except Life	British Oak	63 & 64, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1908	Life	British Widows	1, Old-treet, E.C. 1.
1881	Emp. Liab.	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1895	G	Caledonian	19, George-st., Edin.; 5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1847	Life	Canada Life	Toronto; 2, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1903	G, except Life	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
1899	Fire	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1906	G	Century	{18, Charlotte-sq., Edin.; 7, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1909	Fire	City Fire Office	St. Swithin's-house, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. 4.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions.	53, Tufton-street, S.W. 1.
1884	Life	Clerical, Medical, and Gen. ...	15, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1873	Life & P. A.	Colonial Mutual	Melbourne. 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4.
1861	G	Commercial Union	24, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1871	Life	Confederation	Toronto; Bush-house, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1891	G	Congregational	21, Apsley-crescent, Bradford.
1867	G	Co-operative	{Corporation-street, Manchester; 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1905	G, except Life	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1807	{G, ex. Life}	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W. 1.
1906	G, except Life	Dominion	Edinburgh: 108A, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1909	G, except Life	Drapers' and General	104 and 105, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1904	G	Eagle, Star and British Dom. ...	{1, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2; 3-6, Lime-street; and 30-32, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1887	G	Ecclesiastical	12, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1901	G	Economic	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1883	G	Edinburgh	26, George-st., Edin.; 3, Birch-lane, E.C. 3.
1880	G	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.
1898	G, except Life	Employers Mutual	{12, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh; Melbourne-house, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1768	Life	Equitable.....	19, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1844	Life	Equity and Law.....	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1802	Fire & Acc.	Essex and Suffolk	Colchester; 7 & 8, King-street, E.C. 2.
1894	G, except Life	Excess	50-51, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1900	G, except Life	Farmers' Finance and Ins. ...	County Insurance-buildings, York.
1904	Em. Liab. &c.	Federated Employers'	{8, King-street, Manchester; and 15-16, George-street, E.C. 4.
1890	G, except Life	Fine Art and General	89 and 90, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1832	Life	Friends' Prov. and Century ...	{7, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3; 18, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices
1885	G	General Accident	<i>Perth</i> : General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C. a.
1837	Life	General Life	General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C. a.
1848	Life	Gresham Life	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1910	G. except Life	Gresham Fire and Accident	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1840	G	Guarantee Society	Sun Court, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1881	G	Guardian	68, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1919	G. except Life	Guildhall	83 & 84, Queen-street, E.C. 4.
1908	G. except Life	Hibernian	48 & 49, Dame-st., <i>Dublin</i> .
1932	Life	Ideal Life	Pitmasston, <i>Birmingham</i> .
1824	Marine	Indemnity Mutual	Lloyd's-buildings, E.C. 3.
1880	Emp. Liab.	Iron Trades Employers'	8a, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.
1898	G. except Life	Law Accident	5, Chancery-lane, W.C. a.
1907			
1845	G. except Life	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C. a.
1907	G	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. a.
1907	G	Legal	Legal Ins.-building, 331, Strand, W.C. a.
1836	G	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1890	G. except Life	Licences and General	24-28, Moorgate, E.C. a.
1838	Life	Life Assoc. of Scotland	8a, Princes-st., <i>Edinb.</i> ; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. a.
1836		L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, <i>Liverpool</i> ; 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1866	Plate-glass	L'pool & London Plate Glass	14, Dale-street, <i>Liverpool</i> .
1918	G. except Life	Liverpool Marine and General	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1843	Life	Liverpool Victoria	Victoria House, Southampton-row, W.C. 1.
1890	G. except Life	Local Government Guarantee	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street Place, E.C. 4.
1861	G. except Life	London & Lancashire	17, Chancery-lane, W.C. a (Chief Administrators); 125, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
			(King William Street House, Arthur-street, E.C. 4.
1862	G	London and Scottish	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. a.
1869	G. ex. Marine	London and Manchester	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C. a.
1885	Plate-glass	London & Manch. Plate Glass	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. 3.
1860	G. except Life	London and Provincial Marine	1, King William-street, E.C. 4; 157, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3. (Marine.)
1720	G	London Assurance	London House, 27-28, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1906	G	London General	34-5, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1869	G. except Life	London Guarantee and Accident	81, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1806	Life	London Life	<i>Toronto</i> : 1, Regent-street, S.W. 1.
1887	Life	Manufacturers	159, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1836	Marine	Marine	48, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1852	Life &c.	Marine and General	<i>Liverpool</i> : Lloyd's-buildings, E.C. 3.
1864	Marine	Maritime	300, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1884	Life & P.A	Med. Sickness, Ann. and Life	3 & 4, 5 & 6, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1871	Marine	Merchants' Marine	(Winchester House, Victoria-square, Birmingham.)
1898	Emp. Liab.	Midland Employers' Mutual	200, Wolverhampton-street <i>Dudley</i> .
1896	Plate-glass	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1.
1906	G. except Life	Motor Union	25-27, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W. 1.
1903	Fire &c.	Municipal Mutual	<i>Sydney</i> : 1, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C. a.
1886	Life & Acc.	Mutual Life and Citizens'	15, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
1899	G	Mutual Property	<i>Manchester</i> : Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.
1864	Boilers, &c.	National Boiler	10, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
1914	G. except Life	National Employers' Mutual	Church-street, Stratford-on-Avon.
1910		National Farmers' Union	<i>Glasgow</i> : 3, Birchcan-lane, E.C. 3.
1897	(G. ex. Life & Marine)	National of Great Britain	
1863	(Fidelity Guar., &c.)	National Guarant. & Suretyship	<i>Edinburgh</i> ; Granville Ho., Arundel-st., W.C. a.
1830	Life	National Mutual Life	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. a.
1869	Life	National Mutual of Austral.	5, Cheapside, E.C. a.
1835	Life	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1894	Plate Glass	National Provincial	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4.
1921	(Naval Officers, Insur., &c.)	Navigators & General	Finsbury-court, Finsbury-pavement, E.C. a.
1904	G.	New Ireland	<i>Dublin</i> : 5, Bishopsgate, E.C. a.
1909	G. except Life	North and South	Orleans House, Edmund-street, <i>Liverpool</i> .
1809	G	North British and Mercantile	64, Princes-street, <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C. a.
1836	G	Northern	1, Union-ter., <i>Aberdeen</i> ; 1, Moorgate, E.C. a.
1797	G. except Life	Norwich Union Fire	<i>Norwich</i> ; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Office.
1808	Life	Norwich Union Life	Norwich; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1871	G. except Life	Ocean Accident	36-44, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1859	Marine	Ocean Marine	37-9, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1886	G. except Life	Palatine	1 & 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C. 3.
1864	G	Pearl	25, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1788	G	Phoenix	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1891	Life & Acc.	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, Liverpool.
1919	Motor	Premier Motor Policies ..	Melbourne Ho., Melbourne-pl., Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1866	{ Fire & Emp. } { Liab. }	Primitive Methodist	Fork.
1840	Life	Provident Mutual Life	25-31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1865	G. except Life	Provident Accident and White Cross	1 Kinnsaid House, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.
1877	Life	Provident Asscn. of London ..	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1903	G. except Life	Provincial	Kendal; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1848	G	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1886	{ Fire Marine } { & Acc. }	Queensland	Sydney; 22, Birchln-lane, E.C. 3.
1849	G. except Life	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
—	Motor	Red Star Association ..	27, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1864	Life	Refuge	Oxford St., Manchester; 123, Strand, W.C. 2.
1906	G. except Life	Reliance Fire and Accident ..	1, Walworth-road, Elephant and Castle, S.E. 17.
1881	Marine & Fire	Reliance Marine	Liverpool; 3-4, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1833	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society ..	19, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1918	G. except Life	Road Transport and General ..	Grosvenor Buildings, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1.
1845	G	Royal	Liverpool; 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C. 3.
1780	G	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C. 2.
1850	Life	Royal Liver	Liverpool.
1861	G	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses) ..	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1807	Life	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1909	{ G. ex. Life & } { Emp. Liab. }	Salvation Army Fire	132, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1826	Life	Scottish Amicable	Glasgow; 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C. 2.
1919	G. except Life	Scottish Automobile and Gen. ..	Glasgow; 40, Piccadilly, W. 1.
1881	G. except Life	Scottish Boiler	Glasgow; Sun Court, 66-67 Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1831	Life	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 12, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1877	G	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., Edinb.; 110, Cannon-st., E.C. 4.
1852	Indus. Life	Scottish Legal	Bothwell-st., Glasgow; Golden Cross House, Trafalgar-sq., W.C. 2.
1881	Life & Acc.	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 9, King-st., E.C. 2.
1876	G	Scottish Metropolitan ..	Edinburgh; King William House, Arthur-street, E.C. 4.
1837	Life	Scottish Provident	16, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh; 3, Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1877	Reversions	Scottish Reversionary	33, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
1883	Life & Acc.	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., Glasg.; 3, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1864	G	Scottish Union and National ..	35, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1815	Life	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 28, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1875	G. except Life	Sea	Liverpool; 21, Cornhill, E.C. 3. (Marine); 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4. (Fire, etc.).
1872	G. except Life	South British	New Zealand; 2, Cowper's-crt., Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1891	Life	Southern Life	Cape Town; Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1825	Life	Standard Life	3, George-st., Edinb.; 46, Queen Victoria-st., E.C. 4.
1871	Marine	Standard Marine	Re and Co Exchange-buildings, Liverpool.
1891	G. except Life	State	Liverpool; 7 & 8 Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1710	G. except Life	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1810	Life	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1805	Life	Sun Life of Canada	Montreal; 2, & 4, Cockspur-st., S.W. 1.
1860	Marine	Thames and Mersey	Liverpool; Lloyd's Bldg., Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1867	Marine	Ulster Marine	Belfast.
1714 (1907)	G. except Life	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1863	Marine	Union Marine	21, Dale-st., Liverpool; 1, Fenchurch-av., E.C. 3.
1915	G. except Life	United British	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1903	G. except Life	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1840	Life	United Kingdom Prov.	195, Strand, W.C. 2.
1908	G. except Life	Universal Automobile	162, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W. 1.
1825	Life	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.

Yr'd	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1899	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance Co., Ltd.	73-76, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1899	Boilers, &c.	Vulcan Boiler and General	Manchester; 3, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 4.
1875	G. except Life	Warden	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C. 2.
1891	G. except Life	Welsh Insurance Corp'n.	Cardif; King William House, Arthur-street, E.C. 4.
1841	G.	Wesleyan and General	Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.
1798	Annuities	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70A, Basinghall-street, E.C. 2.
1886	G. except Life	West of Scotland	Glasgow; 82, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1851	{Fire Acc. & Marine}	Western	Toronto; 14, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1818	G.	Western Australian	Perth; 36 & 37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1838	Life & Acc.	Western Mutual	234, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.
1717	G. except Life	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C. 2.
1906	{Fire, Acc. & Marine}	World Auxily. Ins. Corp'n., Ltd.	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1899	{Fire, Acc. & Marine}	World Marine	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. 3.
1894	{Fire, Acc. & Marine}	World Marine	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. 3.
1868	Marine & Fire	Yangtze Ins. Assoc.	Shanghai; 78/80, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1864	G.	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-square, York; "Yorkshire Ho." 66-67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1878	G. except Life	Zurich General Acc. and Liab.	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood-pl., High Holborn, W.C. 1.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved.

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed with in the case of new proposals, but policies in these instances are sometimes subject to certain restrictive conditions.

In view of the fact that life assurance premiums are governed by age, it is advisable to produce a birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of this, when effecting a Policy. It is not always asked for then but is required by the offices before the policy monies are paid.

INQUIRIES.—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 2s.) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Warwick-lane, E.C. 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the date of birth of the person who requires the Insurance. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required:—

- (a) *Whole Life*—With and without profits.
- (b) " " —With limited number of payments.
- (c) " " —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
- (d) *Endowment*—With and without profits.
- (e) " " —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
- (f) *Family Income Policies*.
- (g) *Children's Insurances*—Educational, &c.

HOW TO ASSIGN

When a Policy is assigned by way of Mortgage, it is better to employ a solicitor; but when the Assignment is absolute, i.e., when a Policy is sold out and out, his services may be dispensed with.

The Assignment may be in the following form, and the document must be stamped by the Inland Revenue Stamp Office:—

I, (name)....., of (address)....., in the County of (occupation)....., in consideration of the sum of (pounds)....., paid to me by (name)....., of (address)..... (occupation)....., the receipt of which I herewith acknowledge, do hereby, as beneficial owner, assign unto the said his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, all that Policy of Assurance on my life for £..... effected with the (name of Company)..... numbered and dated and all monies assured by or to become payable thereunder. *And I hereby certify that the

A LIFE POLICY.

transaction hereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction, or of a series of transactions, in respect of which the amount or value, or the aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds five hundred pounds.* In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of 19....

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named, in the presence of—

Name.....
Address.....

Notice of the Assignment should be sent, in duplicate, to the Head Office of the Company immediately on execution. The Company is entitled to charge a fee of five shillings for registration, and will retain one copy and the other will be returned with acceptance of service endorsed thereon.

* This paragraph should be omitted when not applicable.

Friendly Societies.

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At the end of 1931 the *voluntary* membership for Great Britain of registered Friendly Societies (other than Collecting Societies) was 7,745,167, and their relative funds £12,368,764. Following are particulars of some of the principal societies of various types. Names are in some instances abbreviated :—

Established.	Name of Society.	Funds.*	Voluntary Membership.
	"Orders," i.e. Societies with Branches—		
1820	Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity.....	22,008,923	728,468
1834	Ancient Order of Foresters.....	14,418,748	789,000
1835	Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity.....	4,873,920	616,067
1836	Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Ashton Unity.....	8,254,889	260,617
1835	Order of the Sons of Temperance.....	1,556,553	211,777
1845	National Independent Order of Odd Fellows.....	825,028	64,031
1869	British Order of Ancient Free Gardeners.....	687,612	46,320
1761	United Ancient Order of Druids.....	644,988	83,298
1838	Order of Druids.....	370,223	85,149
	Other Accumulating Sickness Societies—		
1848	Hearts of Oak Benefit Society.....	11,766,457	465,121
1899	Foreman's Mutual Benefit Society.....	2,370,596	17,175
1837	Rational Association.....	1,472,115	153,830
1863	Sheffield Equalised Independent Druids.....	1,164,603	76,242
1865	G.W. Ely, Enginemen & Firemen's, &c., Society.....	1,313,906	12,377
1874	L.M. & S. Ely. (L.N.W.) Provident & Pension Society.....	1,028,719	42,177
	Deposit Societies—		
1868	National Deposit Friendly Society.....	8,710,688	1,170,120
1876	Teachers' Provident Society.....	4,268,592	86,108
1893	Ideal Benefit Society.....	1,422,795	68,664
1881	Tunbridge Wells Equitable Friendly Society.....	1,194,740	92,824
1902	U.K. Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society.....	832,175	8,992
1887	Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society.....	806,240	27,981
	Dividing Societies—		
1914	London General Omnibus Co.'s Employees' Friendly Society.....	328,667	45,838
1891	New Tabernacle Sick and Provident Society.....	122,600	18,200
1900	West Green P.S.A. Slate Club.....	7,757	18,078
	Death and Burial Societies—		
1844	Coventry Church General Burial Society.....	90,353	23,626
1845	Manchester District A.O.F. Friendly Family, &c., Society.....	85,380	3,327
1890	Amalgamated Engineers' Widows' & Orphans' Provident Society.....	60,348	8,568
	Widows' & Orphans' Relief Societies—		
1752	Society for Benefit of Widows of Officers, &c. (Royal Artillery).....	362,422	289
1816	Royal Army Medical Corps Officers' W. & O. Friendly Society.....	223,319	253
	Societies for Providing Institutional Treatment—		
1906	Post Office Sanatorium.....	31,600	116,241
1908	Printers' Medical Aid & Sanatoria.....	6,012	27,498
	Medical Aid Societies—		
1847	Great Western Railway Medical Fund Society.....	42,986	14,889
	Societies Providing Other Types of Benefit—		
1872	Lancashire & Cheshire Miners' Relief Society (provides Accident Benefit).....	373,971	43,294
1923	Corporation of City of Glasgow, &c. (Superannuation).....	2,974,379	20,961
	Old Friendly Societies Still in Existence—		
1555	Incorporation of Carters in Leith.....	8,594	67
1834	United General Sea Box of Borrowstounness.....	10,222	27
1870	Fraternity of Dyers in Linlithgow.....	5,999	44
1701	Burgesses and Trades Poor Box of Anstruther Easter.....	7,166	34
1703	Norman Society.....	2,930	61
1708	Society of Lintot.....	3,120	60
1712	Goldsmiths' Friendly Society.....	4,284	94
	Collecting Societies††—		
1843	Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society.....	27,222,588	9,298,401
1850	Royal Liver Friendly Society.....	18,218,562	5,034,567
1852	Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society.....	6,012,724	2,276,600
1862	City of Glasgow Friendly Society.....	1,340,058	460,766

* Figures given as at end of 1931. Figures in membership column for "Collecting Societies," represent numbers of *sanatorium*. † Annual Division of Sick Fund about £27,000.

†† Collecting Societies, although registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, are also subject to the Industrial Assurance Acts.

Building Societies.

Building Societies are for the most part associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Acts. The exceptions are a few societies established prior to 1857, which have chosen to remain unincorporated. The object of building societies is to assist their members in acquiring dwelling houses, business premises, or other freehold or leasehold property, for occupation or investment. Members' subscriptions are accumulated in a fund which may be augmented by deposits and loans, and advances are made from the fund to assist members in the purchase of properties. Security for advances is given by a mortgage upon the property purchased. Many, if not most, of the earlier societies were *terminating*. In these societies the share subscriptions were accumulated until there was sufficient capital to make an advance to a member upon mortgage, and the right to an advance, or as it was called an "appropriation," was conferred upon the fortunate member as a result of a ballot among the members who had not already received advances, or by sale to the member bidding the highest premium for the privilege of the appropriation. By later legislation, however, balloting for advances was prohibited for new societies. The Acts define a *terminating* society as one in which the rules provide for the termination of the society at a fixed date, or when a result specified in its rules is attained. Usually the rules provide that a society shall terminate when all the members have received advances. *Terminating* societies have been almost entirely superseded by the *permanent* societies, some of which have become very wealthy and important financial institutions.

All building societies are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, who is also Registrar of Building Societies.

The lowering of the general level of interest rates, following the War Loan conversion in 1932, led many building societies to restrict the inflow of money for investment, and to reduce the rates of interest payable, at first on new but later on all shares and deposits. Towards the end of the year there was a reduction in the rate of interest charged on new mortgages, and subsequently many societies allowed some relief on old mortgages. During 1933 there have been further reductions in the rates of interest payable on shares and deposits, and also a further reduction in the rate charged on mortgages. The rate of interest on new mortgage advances to owner-occupiers is now stated to be 5 per cent. per annum. It is understood that the rates of interest payable to share investors vary among the large societies from 3½ to 4½ per cent. per annum, and that the rate payable to depositors is generally 3 per cent. per annum. In the later part of 1933 some of the large societies found it possible to relax restrictions which had been placed on the receipt of money for investment.

The Fourth International Congress of Building Societies was held in London in June, 1933. It was attended by delegates from 26 countries, including the United Kingdom. Building societies in the countries represented at the Congress number approximately 13,000, with assets exceeding £2,000,000,000. It is stated that the total membership is some 25,000,000.

The following is a summary of particulars extracted from the Registrar's Report:—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1932.

Class.	Number.	Share Investors.	Advances during Year.	Share Capital.	Due to Depositors and other creditors.	Balance Profit and Reserve.	Mortgage Assets.	Other Assets.
<i>Permanent—</i>								
Incorporated ...	820	1,622,813	£,000's 80,517	£,000's 374,690	£,000's 65,711	£,000's 21,226	£,000's 381,197	£,000's 80,460
Unincorporated	30	37,304	1,287	684	278	278	5,451	361
<i>Terminating</i>	164	22,050	338	1,316	383	166	1,729	136
TOTALS...	1,014	1,692,167	82,142	380,856	66,778	21,700	388,377	80,957

BUILDING SOCIETIES WITH MORE THAN £300,000 ASSETS AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR 1932.

Established.	Name of Society (abbreviated).	Address.	Share Investors.	Advanced on Mortgage during Year.	Total Assets.
	ENGLAND.				
1853	Barnsley P., 11, Regent St., Barnsley		8,568	267,943	2,330,438
1869	Bath Liberal P. Mut. B., 3, Paragon, Bath		1,475	58,185	338,881
1866	" — British Workmen & Genl. B., 6, Wood St., Bath		1,511	76,666	305,113
1864	Bideford — West'n Counties Equit. B., 7, Grenville St., Bideford		1,335	67,665	443,800
1846	Bingley, Park Road, Bingley		8,768	535,319	4,468,866
1867	Birmingham Citizens P., 47, Newhall St., Birmingham		525	91,135	319,780
1849	" Incorporated, 43, Waterloo St., Birmingham		11,050	577,485	4,458,800
1851	Bradford and Equit., 45 & 47, Market St., Bradford		11,934	821,864	6,830,221
1853	" " P. Queen Anne Chrs., 41, Sunbridge Rd., Bradford		27,132	1,447,199	13,076,830
1853	Brighton & South'n Counties P., 4, Pavilion Bldg., Brighton		3,312	408,499	1,144,653
1865	" & Sussex, 163 North St., Brighton		1,868	137,819	1,527,337
1863	" — Citizens P., 29, Queen's Rd., Brighton		2,936	295,667	578,882
1905	Bristol P. Econ. 40, Broad St., Bristol		1,747	101,850	471,547
1853	" & W. of Eng., 9, St. Stephen St., Bristol		1,645	72,735	391,964
1850	Burnley, 12, Grimshawe St., Burnley		7,323	572,170	2,124,130
1850			30,263	1,916,900	9,252,167

Established.	Name of Society (abbreviated).	Address.	Share Inventors.	Advanced on during Year.	Total Assets.
ENGLAND (continued).—					
1874	Burnley—Borough, 12, Nicholas St., Burnley		12,421	5	5
1880	(U) Cambridgeshire P. B., 6, Post Office Terrace, Cambridge.....		2,354	48,909	2,558,779
1880	Carlisle—Cumberland Co-operative B., 38, Fisher St., Carlisle		9,319	78,795	366,674
1898	Chatham & Dist. Reliance P., 2, Military Road, Chatham.....		2,636	134,494	2,358,348
1880	Cheltenham & Gloucester, 18, Clarence St., Cheltenham		14,584	113,935	511,508
1881	Cheshunt P. B., 126, Crossbrook St., Cheshunt, Waltham Cross		2,550	865,465	5,274,215
1869	Colchester Equit., St. Peter's Ch'rs., High St., Colchester		507	166,215	1,145,771
1866	Colne, 61, Market St., Colne		3,000	54,550	385,505
1884	Coventry P. Economic, 19 & 20, High St., Coventry		15,133	87,878	696,564
1870	Provident P., 30, Hertford St., Coventry		3,850	384,986	2,107,827
1866	Darlington Equit., Church Row, Market Place, Darlington		7,198	94,060	593,554
1891	—Durham & Yorkshire, 52, Northgate, Darlington.....		3,087	289,369	1,763,031
1869	Derbyshire P. B., 7, Iron Gate, Derby		14,356	186,355	589,644
1866	Dewsbury & W. Riding P. B., Meech's Instn., Church St., Dewsbury		7,537	567,847	3,107,344
1866	Dudley & Dist. B., 224, Market Place, Dudley, Worcs.		4,313	114,938	783,836
1877	Eastbourne Mut., 49A, Grove Rd., Eastbourne		2,682	202,165	1,665,956
1857	Exeter B., Upper Paul St., Exeter		1,064	298,807	826,898
1849	—Provident P., 14, Bedford Circus, Exeter		1,482	56,225	357,395
1865	Furness & S. Cumberland P. B., 36, Cornwallis St., Barrow- in-Furness		3,586	102,460	598,921
1880	Grays Co-op. Mut. P. B., 22, New Rd., Grays		2,844	138,126	821,193
1866	Grimsby & Cleethorpes P. B., 37, Bethlehem St., Grimsby.....		992	55,466	564,691
1863	Hallifax, Permanent Bldgs., Commercial St., Halifax		212,370	109,663	383,223
1864	Hanley Econ., 1, Albion St., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent		1,745	16,618,118	88,676,892
1882	Harrow—Cunningham P., Cunningham Ho., Bessboro' Rd., Harrow		2,348	104,314	447,264
1849	Hastings P., 29 & 30, Havelock Rd., Hastings		7,121	116,645	760,752
1851	—East Sussex, 13, Wellington Pl., Hastings.....		4,148	456,780	2,318,082
1863	Hinckley & Country P. B., 9, Castle St., Hinckley		2,775	162,439	750,606
1870	—S. Leicestershire P. B., 17, The Borough, Hinckley		4,484	88,460	522,487
1865	—P., 31, Castle St., Hinckley		3,367	158,655	742,332
1864	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs., St. Peter's St., Huddersfield		17,906	91,373	491,309
1876	Ipwich & Dist. P. B., 8, Northgate St., Ipswich		2,376	2,027,000	11,647,668
(U) 1849	—Suffolk P. B., 44, Upper Brook St., Ipswich		15,100	69,004	388,620
1845	—Eastern Counties P. B., 13, Queen St., Ipswich		7,871	250,215	995,836
1877	Jarrow—Tyne Commercial P., 10, Grange Rd. West, Jarrow		1,463	507,183	2,525,579
1851	Keighley & Craven P. B., Cooke St., Keighley		6,772	36,700	359,447
1865	Kingston, 6, Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames		1,937	371,839	3,222,471
1875	Leeds and Holbeck, 105, Albion St., Leeds		4,349	42,138	416,103
1848	—P., Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds		54,037	312,700	2,042,934
1849	—Provincial, 26, Albion St., Leeds		20,180	3,921,294	19,046,372
1866	Leek & Moorlands, 15, Stockwell St., Leek		17,204	746,958	3,886,003
1862	—United & Midlands, 50, St. Edward St., Leek		8,930	710,764	3,779,000
1852	Leicester P., Welford Ho., Welford Place, Leicester		42,308	309,319	2,080,851
1875	—Temp. & Gen'l P., 13, Belvoir St., Leicester		14,630	1,954,625	10,887,368
1870	Lewes Co-operative B., 11, High St., Lewes		4,192	265,713	1,967,268
1877	Liverpool Investment, 67, Lord St., Liverpool		4,337	209,420	827,422
	London:—			442,792	1,762,024
1874	Abbey Road, Abbey House, Upper Baker St., N.W. 1		215,825	3,548,690	40,721,415
1875	Camberwell & S. London, 8, Camberwell Green, S.E. 5		1,451	125,485	455,140
1880	Chelsea P., 81, King's Road, S.W. 3		1,489	100,517	420,219
1882	Church of Eng Temp. & Gen'l P. B., 26, King William St., E.C. 4		7,664	520,291	2,348,446
1884	Co-operative P., New Oxford House, Hart St., W.C. 1		56,343	2,423,303	16,317,336
1890	Equity P., 164A, Strand, W.C. 2		2,445	40,990	480,422
1870	Finchley, 4 High St., N. Finchley, N. 12		1,154	80,399	368,630
1862	Fourth City, 34, London Wall, E.C. 2		4,628	308,705	1,729,443
1866	P.O. Mut., 122, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4		3,086	230,341	671,266
1876	Goldhawk Mut. B., 17, High Rd., Chiswick, W. 4		3,596	141,721	797,666
1875	Hearts of Oak P., 49, Oxford St., W. 1		7,003	395,746	2,126,708
1852	Lambeth, 122, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1		1,880	322,416	835,969
1868	Magnet, Magnet House, Paddington Green, W. 2		6,175	532,479	2,379,377
1849	National, National House, 16-18, Moorgate, E.C. 2		101,679	4,256,595	21,076,024
1883	North West District P., 129, Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1		2,871	527,632	1,153,233
1847	People's Co-op. P., 177, Greenwich Rd., S.E. 20		1,121	94,047	349,786
1848	Planet, 7, Finsbury Sq., E.C. 5		3,314	127,845	1,079,371
1862	Portman, 24, Orchard St., W. 1		13,518	1,220,993	4,394,515
1882	Reliance P., 25/6 Percy St., Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1		1,724	61,711	311,358
1882	Shern Hall (Meth.), Shern Hall, Oliver Rd., Walthamstow, E. 17		2,250	221,625	670,438

Established.	Name of Society (abbreviated).	Address.	Share Investors.	Advanced on Mortgage during year.	Total Asth.
ENGLAND (Continued).					
1864	Temperance P., 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4		9,980	746,219	5,057,609
1865	Westbourne Park P., Westbourne House, Westbourne Grove, W. 8		34,221	2,865,409	11,548,121
1847	Woolwich Equit., 113, Powis St., S.E. 18		59,967	2,446,124	22,910,424
1871	Macclesfield—Cheshire, Castle St., Macclesfield		5,308	213,666	948,377
1870	Market Harborough, Northampton Rd., Market Harboro'		6,205	186,854	901,810
1866	Nelson—Marsden, 2, Russell St., Nelson		2,940	242,735	1,039,369
1866	Newbury P. B., 62, Northbrook St., Newbury		1,580	128,876	564,557
1861	Newcastle on Tyne P., 34/6, Grainger St. W., Newcastle on Tyne		9,223	452,348	2,979,397
1861	" " —Crown, 21, Eldon Sq., Newcastle on Tyne		1,768	74,466	574,123
1863	" " —Grainger P., Royal Exch. Bldgs., Hood St., Newcastle on Tyne		2,390	200,068	1,007,800
1861	" " —Northern Counties P., 2, Market St., Newcastle on Tyne		7,734	395,690	2,213,788
1865	" " —Percy, 6, Market St., Newcastle on Tyne		1,531	122,355	490,521
1865	" " —Rock P. B., 14, Market St., Newcastle on Tyne		15,793	594,579	2,929,210
1870	" " —Royal Arcade P., 27, Grey St., Newcastle on Tyne		880	51,345	316,021
1864	" " —Universal P., 7, Grey St., Newcastle on Tyne		2,896	225,375	1,779,199
1863	Newcastle—N. Staffs. P. Econ. B., 1 King St., Newcastle, Staffs		1,771	166,134	640,504
1869	Newport—Momonthshire and S. Wales, 1, Friars Chrs., Dock St., Newport		1,625	87,375	450,875
1868	Northampton Conservative, 60, Gold St., Northampton		2,125	76,578	381,121
1868	" " —Town & County B., 25, Abington St., Northampton		16,784	721,002	5,223,445
1875	North Shields P., 75, Howard St., N. Shields		3,087	96,151	606,666
1875	" " —Standard, 64, Church Way, N. Shields		1,755	60,075	506,901
1867	" " —Tynemouth Victoria Jub. P., 1, Northumberland Pl., N. Shields		1,061	76,406	356,905
1848	Northwich, 1, High St., Bull Ring, Northwich		1,677	80,370	316,320
1860	Nottingham, Friar Lane, Nottingham		9,464	464,040	2,435,447
1868	Old Hill—Rowley Regis & Dist. B., 268, Halesowen Road, Old Hill		1,517	93,490	358,126
1848	Otley, 40, Boroughgate, Otley		1,135	127,975	445,489
1877	Padtham, 28, Sowerby St., Padtham, Burley		2,212	86,602	659,009
1866	Portsmouth, City of, 53, Russell St., Portsmouth		665	110,381	393,241
1860	Ramsgate—Isle of Thanet B., 46, Queen St., Ramsgate		7,194	256,954	1,660,178
1869	Redditch B., Church Green West, Redditch		6,271	76,815	1,038,894
1866	Rugby, Temple Bldgs., Rugby		5,239	169,821	751,894
1846	Scarborough, 5, York Pl., Scarborough		3,394	113,479	645,615
1868	Sheerness & Gillingham P., Broadway, Sheerness		6,200	209,927	1,011,003
1863	Skipton, 59, High St., Skipton		5,765	522,166	1,800,651
1873	South Shields Commercial P., Barrington St., South Shields		1,030	112,128	599,151
1866	" " —Corporation P., 6, Saville Street, South Shields		1,696	93,028	439,070
1875	" " —Eligible P., 63, King St., South Shields		868	22,528	139,856
1875	Stroud Prov. B., 4, Rowcroft, Stroud		1,468	39,938	302,430
1864	Sunderland—Indus. and Prov. P., 23, John St., Sunderland		2,229	112,867	504,328
1873	" " —Working Men's, Fawcett St., Sunderland		5,161	242,673	846,776
1869	Swindon P., 1, Commercial Rd., Swindon		883	41,232	247,193
1869	Tyldesley P. B., County Bank Chrs., Chapel St., Tyldesley		1,358	38,225	360,923
1866	Wakefield, 57, Westgate, Wakefield		10,090	308,777	2,410,328
1863	Walsall Mutual B., Katate Offices, 45, Bridge St., Walsall		1,276	49,976	266,249
1847	Waltham Abbey P., 5, Church St., Waltham Abbey, Waltham Cross, Herts		1,373	172,304	782,144
1864	Warwick & Warwickshire P. B., 24, Jury St., Warwick		2,764	47,524	305,049
1869	West Bromwich, 322, High St., W. Bromwich		12,325	372,520	1,510,023
1849	Wolverhampton P. holders' P., 32, Lichfield St., Wolverhampton		6,774	240,378	1,241,827
1877	" " —District P., 41, Lichfield St., Wolverhampton		5,321	260,781	1,184,800
1869	" " —S. Staffs. P., 34, Princess St., Wolverhampton		4,125	140,768	769,284
1869	Worcester P., 5, Foregate St., Worcester		5,524	126,415	699,112
WALES.					
1860	Cardiff—Principality, Principality Bldgs., 27/9, Queen Street, Cardiff		5,531	281,095	2,112,026
SCOTLAND.					
1869	Dunfermline, 12, Cross Wynd, Dunfermline		7,678	241,481	802,044
1869	Edinburgh—Scottish Amicable, 72, George St., Edinburgh		8,221	446,995	1,374,536

NOTE.—(U) signifies "Unincorporated," i.e. formed prior to 1889 and working under the Act of 1889.

P = Permanent; B = Benefit N.B. Where name of town is not followed by a dash — it is part of the name.

Monetary Units of the World.

527

ST. BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD COINS:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound £5.....	616 ³ / ₁₆ 77239	611 ¹ / ₂ 500	1 ⁰⁰
*Two Pound £2.....	246 ¹ / ₁₆ 34895	245 ¹ / ₁₆ 000	0 ⁴⁰
Sovereign £1.....	123 ¹ / ₁₆ 77447	122 ¹ / ₁₆ 500	0 ²⁰
Half-Sovereign 10s.	61 ¹ / ₁₆ 37373	61 ¹ / ₁₆ 250	0 ¹⁵
SILVER COINS:			
6 Crown 5s.....	436 ¹ / ₁₆ 36363	—	2 ⁰⁰⁰
*Double Florin 4s.....	349 ¹ / ₁₆ 09090	—	1 ⁶⁷⁸
Half-Crown 2s 6d.....	218 ¹ / ₁₆ 18181	—	1 ²⁶⁴
Florin 2s.....	174 ¹ / ₁₆ 34545	—	0 ⁹⁹⁷
Shilling 1s.....	87 ¹ / ₁₆ 37878	—	0 ⁵⁷⁸
Sixpence 6d.....	43 ¹ / ₁₆ 63636	—	0 ³⁴⁶
*Groat or 4d.....	29 ¹ / ₁₆ 09090	—	0 ²⁶⁸
Threepence 3d.....	21 ¹ / ₁₆ 81818	—	0 ²¹⁸
*Twopence 2d.....	14 ¹ / ₁₆ 54545	—	0 ¹⁴⁴
*Penny 1d.....	7 ¹ / ₁₆ 37878	—	0 ⁰⁸⁷
BRONZE COINS:			
Penny 1d.....	145 ¹ / ₁₆ 83333	—	2 ⁹¹⁶
Halfpenny ½d.....	87 ¹ / ₁₆ 50000	—	1 ⁷⁵⁰
Farthing ¼d.....	43 ¹ / ₁₆ 75000	—	0 ⁸⁷⁵

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint. Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916⁵/₁₆, or 22 carats; 220 troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 17s. 10¹/₂d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11¹/₂d. During 1923 the average market price of gold fluctuated in accordance with the franc-sterling exchange, being 128¹/₂ on Oct. 21. *Bar Gold*.—The "bar" as purchased in the bullion market, is 200 oz. troy (except for the Far East, which requires 10 oz. bars). Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo. V. ch. 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy; or in millennial fineness, 500; 12 troy ounces of 500 fineness are coined into 66 shillings.† [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 12 oz. 10 dwt. (958³/₁₆), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.] The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last twelve years was as follows:—1919, 57¹/₂d.; 1920, 61¹/₂d.; 1921, 56¹/₂d.; 1922, 34¹/₂d.; 1923, 31¹/₂d.; 1924, 34¹/₂d.; 1925, 33¹/₂d.; 1926, 28¹/₂d.; 1927, 26¹/₂d.; 1928, 26¹/₂d.; 1929, 24¹/₂d.; 1930, 17¹/₂d.; 1931, 14¹/₂d.; 1932, 17¹/₂d. On Oct. 21, 1933, the price of silver was 18¹/₂d. per oz.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2.592; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0.456. † Bronze is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts.

* Issued on special occasions.
† By law a shilling weighs one sixty-sixth of 22 oz. Troy; 12 oz. of pure silver would be used in coining 72 shillings of 925 fineness and 12 of 500 fineness.
‡ The legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-sixth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is one inch in diameter.
§ Discontinued

Tokens.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

Melting of Coins.—The melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited.

Light Gold.—Any person to whom it is tendered should break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of March 16, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £500, and £1,000.

Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s. were replaced by Bank of England notes as from November 22, 1928.

Bank Post Bills can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn; they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London, or at any of the branches.

Legal Tender of Money.—Bank of England Notes of £1 and 10s. are legal tender in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the payment of any amount, those of the higher denominations are legal tender in England and Wales only. Change cannot be demanded except from the Bank of England. Gold, if of or above the least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Silver is legal tender for sums up to £2, and bronze up to 6d.

British Coinage Statistics.—During 1930 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 185,090,208, of which 73,847,176 were Imperial, 27,797,032 Colonial, and 83,446,000 Foreign.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Imperial Sterling Coins are the sole legal metallic currency in:—

NEW ZEALAND. FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FIJI. GIBRALTAR. ST. HELENA.

WEST INDIES. See also JAMAICA, below.

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and three-pences in silver, and pence and half-pence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs, while the silver coins are of 500 fineness.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Silver and bronze coins, bearing special designs, and corresponding to Imperial coins in denominations, weights and composition, except that the fineness of the silver is 800. Currency Bill of 1923 provides for a florin and cent currency.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A special groat or four-pence.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.—Silver and also "alloy metal" ss., 2s., 6d., and 3d., One penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4s., and 2 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY.—Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third* of a farthing (bronze).

DOMINION.	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin).	VALUE		GOLD COIN.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COIN.
		In British Currency. s. d.	Pieces to the Pound Sterling		
ADEN	(see India.)				
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar .	4 1½	4 867	British and United States.	Silver—50, 25, & 10 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—cents. [cents
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8 57	...	Silver—100, 50, 10 and 5 Nickel—2, 1½, & 1 cent Bronze—1 cent; ½ and ¼ cent rare.
CANADA	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1½	4 867	Canadian \$10 & \$5; also British gold & U.S. \$10 & \$5	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—cents.
CEYLON	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 6	13½	British.	Silver—50, 25, & 10 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Copper—1, ½, & ¼ cent.
CYPRUS	Piastre	0 1½	180	British.	Silver—45, 15, 9, 4½ and 3 piastres. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
EAST AFRICA... HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	(see Kenya, &c.) Dollar, Mexican or British	1 5½*	14 c15*	...	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 Bronze—1 cent.
INDIA	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice = 192 pies	1 6	13 33	British and 15-rupee piece.	Silver—½ Ra (8 annas). Cupro-Nickel (scalloped) ¼ Ra (4 annas). Nickel (square) rounded corners, ¼ R (2 annas); (scalloped) ½ R (1 anna). Bronze—1 pie (½ anna); ½ pie or 1½ pies (¾ anna); 1 pie (1½ anna or ½ pie).
IRISH FREE STATE	Saorstát Pound	20 0	1	...	Silver—2s. 6d., 2s., 1s. Nickel—6d., 3d. Bronze—1d., ½d., ¼d.
KENYA, TANZANIA and UGANDA	Shilling	1 0	20	...	Silver—1s., 50 cents, 100 cents = 1s. Nickel and Bronze (perforated)—10, 5, 2, and 1 cent.
MALAYA	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8 57	British	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—1, ½, & ¼ cent.
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 6	13½	...	Silver—Indian Rupee, 50, 25, 20 and 10 cents. Bronze—5, 2, and 1 cent
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 1½	4 867	...	Silver—50, 20, 10 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—cents.
NEW ZEALAND	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British	Silver—2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. Bronze—1d., ½d., ¼d.
PALESTINE	Palestine Pound (£P) divided into 1,000 Milliseconds	20 0	1	...	Silver—100, 50 mills. Nickel-bronze—20, 10, 5 mills.
SUDAN	Gold Pound of 100 Piastres	20 6¼	975	£ Ex; 50 Piastres	Bronze—2; 1 mills. Silver—2s., 1s., 10, 5 piastres Nickel—10, 5, 2 mills. Bronze—1, ½, 10 mills.
WEST AFRICA	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British.	Silver or Alloy—2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. Nickel (perforated)—1d., ½d., ¼d., 1½d.

* Variable with the price of silver—(Oct. 21, 1933), 18½d. per standard ounce. † The only gold coin in general use in Egypt and the Sudan is the British sovereign, which is current at 97½ piastres.

‡ The Exchange value of the following units in 1933 (Jan. 1 to Oct. 21) was:—Canadian, Dollar, max. \$5.003 to £, min. \$3.758 to £; Egyptian Pound, max. 97½ piastres to £, min. 97½ piastres to £; Indian Rupee, max. 13¼ rupees to £, min. 13.20 rupees to £; Malaya, Dollar, max. \$5.003 to £, min. \$3.758 to £.

Exchange value of £ on Oct. 21, 1933, was: £1.25 Australia; £1.245 New Zealand; £1.00075 South Africa.

MONIES OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

NOTE.—Gold Standard suspended by U.K. on September 21, 1931. Money Rates since that date are purely nominal.
 ♂ Variable with the price of silver.
 ♀ Not normally quoted on daily London Foreign Exchange Market. Quotations are marked on special application to a bank or broker.

Country and Monetary Unit	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency.	Method of Quoting.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
					At Par.	January to October 21, 1931. Maximum. Minimum.
Abyssinia—Silver Talar	...	1, ½, ¼, ⅓ & 1 Talar	£ 6 s. d.	...	...	...
Albania—Albanian Franc	10, 20, 100 Franc	5 s, 1 Franc	0 0 9 316	France to £	25 25	40 agl.
Argentina—Nominal, Gold Peso of 100 Centavos	2½ and 5 Pesos	1 Peso; 5, 10, 20 and 50 Centavos	0 0 3 11½	Pence to \$	47 56½	45 50d.
Austria—Paper Peso of 100 Centavos	...	...	0 1 8½	Schilling to £	34 58½	28 00 sch.
Austria—Schilling of 100 Grochen	100 and 25 Schilling	½, 1 and 2 Schilling	0 0 6 939	Belga to £	35 00	25 50 belgas
Belgium—Belga of 5 Francs	...	Nickel ½, 1, 2 and 5 Francs	0 0 6 958	Bolesano to £	13 33	4 06d.
Congo—Same as Belgium	...	50 Centimes	0 1 6	Pence to Mireis	5 50d.	...
Bolivia—Gold Boliviano of 100 Centavos	20, 10 Bolivianos	1 Bol; 10, 20, 50 Centavos	0 1 6	...	...	...
Brazil—Nominal, Gold Cruzeiro of 100 Centavos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil—Paper Mireis	...	500 Reis	0 0 5 599	Leira to £	673 66	420 0 len.
Bulgaria—Leir of 100 Stotinki	20, 50, 100 Pesos	100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1 Leira	0 0 0 35	(Pesos) \$ to £	64 90 \$	90 70 \$
Chile—Gold Peso of 100 Centavos	...	5, 2, 1 Peso	0 0 0	Starting to Tied	...	...
China—Tael of 100 Cents	...	1 Tael coin	0 1 6	Do. to Dollar	...	...
Dollar of 100 cents	...	1 Dollar, or Yuan	0 1 6	Pesos to £	5	3 50 pes.
Tael 72 = Dollars 100 (Nominal)	2½ and 5 Pesos	½ and 1 Peso; 20 and 100 Centavos	0 4 0	Colonos to £	10 45	...
Colombia—Nominal, Gold Peso of 100 Centavos	2½ and 5 Pesos	1½ and 1 Peso; 20 and 100 Centavos	0 1 10 9	Crown to £	154 25	123 7 kr.
Costa Rica—Gold Colon of 100 Centestimos	2½, 10, 20, 50 Colonos	5, 10, 25, 50 Centestimos	0 1 10 9	D. Golden to £	25	22 45 kr.
Cuba—Gold Peso (= \$ U.S.)	20, 10, 5, 2½, 1 Peso	1 Peso, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1 Nickel; 5, 1 Cent	0 1 10 9	Kronen to £	18 159	29 08 sucres
Czechoslovakia—Crown	...	5 s, 2½, 1 Crown	0 4 1 32	Suava to £	24 33	97 ½ patra.
Denmark—Denary Gilden	10 & 20 Kroner	1, 2 Kroner; 10 & 25 Ore	0 0 0 4	Piatras to £	97½	12 50 kronen
Denmark—Gold Krowe of 100 Ore	25 & 50 Sueres	2, 4, 1½ Sueres	0 0 0 4	Krown to £	18 159	226 0 F. mks.
Ecuador—Gold Sueres of 100 Piatras	50 Piatras	2, 5, 10, 50 Piatras	0 0 0 4	F. Marks to £	193 23	89 38 fr.
Egypt—Gold Pound of 100 Piatras	...	...	0 0 0 4	France to £	124 21	...
Finland—Gold Markka of 100 Penni	100, 50 Markka	Nickel-bronze 1 Markka; 25, 10, 5 Penni	0 0 1 14	Pence to Piatra	...	...
France—Franc of 100 Centimes	100 Francs	Nickel 1, 2, 5 Francs; 5, 10, 20, 50 Centimes	0 0 1 032	...	...	...
Algeria—Same as France	...	...	0 2 0	...	...	...
Indo-China—Piatre of 100 Cents	...	1 Piatra	0 2 0	...	...	...

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS—continued.

Country and Monetary Unit.		Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Value of Unit in British Currency	Method of Quoting.	At Par.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
				£ s d			Maximum.	Minimum.
							January to October 31, 1923.	
France—Madagascar—Same as France.....	10 and 20 <i>Mark</i>	...	...	0 0 11 7/83	<i>Marks to £</i>	20 43	15 44 <i>mks.</i>	13 93 <i>mks.</i>
Tunisi—Same as France.....	20 <i>Drachmæ</i>	...	...	0 0 0 64	<i>Drachmas to £</i>	375	635 00 <i>drch.</i>	555 00 <i>drch.</i>
German States— <i>Reichsmark</i> of 100 <i>Pfennige</i>	5, 10, 20 <i>Quetzals</i>	...	...	0 4 1 32	<i>Pesos to £</i>	90 23	*	*
Greece— <i>Drachma</i> of 100 <i>Lepta</i>	1, 2, 5, 10 <i>Gourdes</i>	...	...	...	*	*	*	*
Guatemala—Gold <i>Quetzal</i>	20, 10 <i>Lempiras</i>	...	...	0 0 9 97	<i>Pengos to £</i>	27 82	*	*
Haiti— <i>Nominal</i> , Gold <i>Gourde</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	100, 50, 20 <i>Wons</i>	...	...	0 0 8 64	<i>Dynars to £</i>	92 46	18 00 <i>pen.</i>	18 00 <i>pen.</i>
Actual Paper <i>Guinea</i>	50 <i>Litas</i>	...	...	1 0 0	<i>Liras to £</i>	48 66	68 69 <i>lire</i>	58 59 <i>lire</i>
Honduras— <i>Lempira</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	2, 1, 5, 10, 20 <i>Pesos</i>	...	...	0 0 2 6	<i>Pesos to £</i>	9 76	17 00 <i>pes.</i>	10 62 <i>pes.</i>
Hungary— <i>Pengo</i> of 100 <i>Filler</i>	20 & 100 <i>Francs</i>	...	...	0 0 9 516	*	*	*	*
India— <i>Rupia</i> of 100 <i>Paisa</i>	5, 10, 20 <i>Yen</i>	...	...	0 2 0 1/2	<i>Pence to Yen</i>	24 58d.	15 25d.	13 93d.
Italy— <i>Nominal Lira</i> of 100 <i>Centesimi</i>	5, 10, 20 <i>Won</i>	...	...	0 2 0 1/2	<i>Lats to £</i>	25 22 1/2	18 00 <i>lats</i>	16 00 <i>lats</i>
Actual Paper <i>Lira</i>	100, 50, 20 <i>Lats</i>	...	...	0 4 1 32	<i>Litas to £</i>	48 66	34 50 <i>litas</i>	31 50 <i>litas</i>
Japan—Gold <i>Yen</i> of 100 <i>Chon</i>	2, 1, 5, 10, 20 <i>Centavos</i>	...	...	0 0 9 516	<i>Pesos to £</i>	9 76	17 00 <i>pes.</i>	10 62 <i>pes.</i>
Latvia—Gold <i>Lat</i> of 100 <i>Centis</i>	20 & 100 <i>Francs</i>	...	...	0 0 9 516	*	*	*	*
Lithuania—Gold <i>Litas</i>	5, 10 <i>Florins</i>	...	...	0 1 7 84	<i>Florins to £</i>	13 107	8 75 <i>fl.</i>	7 65 <i>fl.</i>
Luxemburg— <i>Franc</i> 80 <i>Pfennige</i>	5, 10 <i>Guilder</i>	...	...	0 1 7 84	<i>Florins to £</i>	13 107	8 75 <i>fl.</i>	7 65 <i>fl.</i>
Mexico— <i>Nominal</i> , Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	5, 10, 20 <i>Kroner</i>	...	...	0 4 1 32	<i>Kronas to £</i>	4 8665	19 92 <i>kr.</i>	19 40 <i>kr.</i>
Monaco— <i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	2, 1, 5, 10, 20 <i>Yen</i>	...	...	0 0 9 516	*	*	*	*
Morocco— <i>French Zone</i> —see Spain.	20 & 100 <i>Francs</i>	...	...	0 0 9 516	*	*	*	*
Netherlands—Gold <i>Guilder</i> of 100 <i>Cent</i>	5, 10 <i>Florins</i>	...	...	0 1 7 84	<i>Florins to £</i>	13 107	8 75 <i>fl.</i>	7 65 <i>fl.</i>
Nicaragua—Gold <i>Coron</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	5, 10 <i>Guilder</i>	...	...	0 1 7 84	<i>Florins to £</i>	13 107	8 75 <i>fl.</i>	7 65 <i>fl.</i>
Norway—Gold <i>Krone</i> of 100 <i>Øre</i>	5, 10, 20 <i>Centavos</i>	...	...	0 4 1 32	<i>Coronas to £</i>	4 8665	19 92 <i>kr.</i>	19 40 <i>kr.</i>
Osman— <i>Mahmudi</i> of 20 <i>Ga</i>	1, 2 <i>Kroner</i>	...	...	0 1 1 1/2	<i>Kronas to £</i>	10 159	19 92 <i>kr.</i>	19 40 <i>kr.</i>
Panama—Gold <i>Balboa</i> of 2 <i>Pesos</i>	2, 1, 5, 10, 20 <i>Centavos</i>	...	...	0 4 1 32	*	*	*	*
Paraguay— <i>Nominal</i> , <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	2, 1, 5, 10, 20 <i>Centavos</i>	...	...	0 4 1 32	*	*	*	*
Peru— <i>Peso</i>	2, 1, 5, 10, 20 <i>Centavos</i>	...	...	0 4 1 32	*	*	*	*

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS—continued.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Gold Coins	Silver Coins.	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency.	Rate of Exchange on London	
				Method of Quoting.	At Par
			£ s d		Maximum
Persia—Gold <i>Pahlavi</i> (£ s St.) of 20 <i>Riyals</i>	<i>Pahlavi</i> of 20 <i>Riyals</i> 1, <i>Pahlavi</i> of 10 <i>Riyals</i> Royal of 200 <i>Dinars</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 <i>Riyals</i> Nickel 5, 10, 20 <i>Dinars</i> Copper 1 & 2 <i>Dinars</i>	£ 1 0 0	<i>Pahlavi</i> to £	*
Peru— <i>Sol</i> (= 100 <i>Dineros</i> = 1,000 <i>Centavos</i>) to <i>Soles</i> (= former Peruvian <i>Libra</i> (£ P))	1, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 <i>Sol</i>	1, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 <i>Sol</i> ; 1 <i>Dinero</i> ; 5, 10, 20 <i>Centavos</i>	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Soles</i> to £	17 38
Poland—Gold <i>Zloty</i> of 100 <i>Grosz</i>	100, 50, 20, 10 <i>Zloty</i>	10, 5, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Zloty</i>	0 0 5 5	<i>Zloty</i> to £	43 38
Portugal—Nominal, Gold <i>Escudo</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i> <i>Actual</i> , Paper <i>escudo</i>	1, 2, 5, 10 <i>Escudo</i>	1, 5, 10 <i>Escudo</i> ; 50 <i>Centavos</i>	0 4 5 4	<i>Escudo</i> to £	4 50
Macao— <i>Pataca</i> = (9 to 9 5) <i>Escudos</i> =	...	...	0 0 2 4	<i>Escudo</i> to £	112 00
Portuguese India—Indian <i>Rupias</i> = 400 <i>Reis</i> Rumalia— <i>Lea</i> of 100 <i>Bans</i>	20, 25, 50 and 100 <i>Lea</i>	1 <i>Rupia</i> 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 100 <i>Lea</i> ; 50 <i>Bans</i>	0 1 6 0 0 0 3	<i>Lea</i> to £	823 6
Salvador—Gold <i>Colon</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	5, 10, 20, 40 <i>Colon</i>	5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 <i>Centavos</i>	0 2 0 6	<i>Colon</i> to £	9 73
Paper <i>Peso</i> .....	...	...	0 1 3 4	<i>Peso</i> to <i>heli</i>	21 84
Siam—Gold <i>Bakt</i> of 100 <i>Satangs</i> .....	...	$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ <i>Bakt</i>	0 1 10	<i>Pietas</i> to £	25 22 1
Spain— <i>Peceta</i> .....	...	1, 2, 5 <i>Pecetas</i> ; 20, 50 <i>Centimos</i>	0 0 9 5 6	<i>Pietas</i> to £	41 94 22
Sweden—Gold <i>Krona</i> of 100 <i>Ore</i>	5, 10, 20 <i>Kronor</i>	1, 2 <i>Kronor</i> ; 10, 20, 50 <i>Ore</i>	0 1 1 1	<i>Kronor</i> to £	18 159
Switzerland— <i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	10, 20 <i>Francs</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Francs</i> ; 10, 20, 50 <i>Centimes</i>	0 9 5 6	<i>Francs</i> to £	25 22 1
Turkey—Turkish <i>Lira</i> of 100 <i>Pistres</i>	25, 50, 100, 250, 500 <i>Pistres</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 <i>Pistres</i>	0 28 0	<i>Pistres</i> to £	730 22 1
Gold <i>Pistres</i> of 40 <i>Perris</i> .....	...	...	0 2 1 6 6	<i>Dollars</i> to £	4 866
United States—Gold <i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	1, 2 1/2 5 <i>Dollars</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 <i>Dollar</i> ; 1 <i>Dime</i>	0 4 1 3 4	<i>Pence</i> to \$	51 d.
Philippines— <i>Pilipino</i> = 50 U.S. <i>Cents</i> .....	...	1, 1/2 <i>Pesos</i> ; 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>	0 2 0 6 6	<i>Pence</i> to \$	51 d.
Uruguay—Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	10 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 10, 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>	0 4 3	<i>Roubles</i> to £	9 46
U.S.R.—Nominal, Gold <i>Rouble</i> of 100 <i>Kopecks</i> .....	...	1 <i>Rouble</i> ; 50 <i>Kopecks</i> or half <i>rouble</i> = <i>poltnik</i>	0 2 1 3 4	<i>Roubles</i> to £	25 25
Carriquet = <i>Takapapuetz</i>	20, 25, 100 <i>Roubles</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Bolshars</i> ; 25, 50 <i>Centavos</i>	£ 1 1 1 1/2 0 0 9 1/2	<i>Dinars</i> to £	296 316
Venezuela—Gold <i>Bolivar</i> of 100 <i>Paras</i>	10, 20 <i>Dinars</i>	10, 20 <i>Dinars</i>	0 0 0 9	<i>Dinars</i> to £	257 5 dms.
Yugoslavia— <i>Dinar</i> of 100 <i>Paras</i> .....	...	...	...	...	...

HALL MARKS ON PLATE.*

Assay Office Marks.—Official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices:—

Assay Office ... Distinguishing Mark.
London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Leopard's Head (uncrowned from 1300 to 1478-9, when it became crowned until 1861, since when it has been uncrowned). From 1697-1700 this mark was not used in London.

Birmingham .. Anchor.
Chester City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield Crown.
Edinburgh ... Castle.
Glasgow Tree, Fish & Bell.
Dublin Harp crowned.

The Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (Instituted in 1353).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark (Instituted in 1478-9).—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type* of letter and the *shape* of the shield being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "I" is omitted from the alphabet; at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Sovereign's Mark.—The "lion passant," for silver articles only, was first used in 1544, and has been in use ever since (except during the *Higher Standard* period, 1697-1700). From 1544-9 it was crowned, since then, uncrowned.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784-1880-90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On gold articles only, in lieu of the "lion passant" on silver.

Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1700; since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

















Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 12 dwt. of alloy.










Sterling Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The *relative* values of the various standards is shown below:—

s	d		s	d
Pure gold, 24 c.	4 4 11½		3rd Stand., 15 c.	2 13 1
Standard, 22 c.	3 17 10½		4th ditto, 22 c.	2 5 ½
and ditto, 18 c.	3 3 8½		5th ditto, 9 c.	2 11 10½

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks
From 1438 to 1936.

	Lombardic, simple ...	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9 ,, 1477-8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 ,, 1497-8
	Black letter, small...	1498-9 ,, 1517-8
	Lombardic	1518-9 ,, 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals	1538-9 ,, 1557-8
	Black letter, small .	1558-9 ,, 1577-8
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 ,, 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 ,, 1617-8
	Italic letter, small	1618-9 ,, 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 ,, 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 ,, 1677-8
	Black letter, small ...	1678-9 ,, 1696-7
	Court hand	1697 ,, 1715-6 (From March 1697 only.)
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 to 1735-6
	Roman letter, small	1736-7 ,, 1755-6

	Old English, capitals	1756-7 to 1775-6	The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be insufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, e.g.:
	Roman letter, small	1776-7 .. 1795-6	An article marked with the letter F 1791-2 can be distinguished from letter F 1821-2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1821-2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801-2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's vice the King's head.
	Roman letter, capitals	1796-7 .. 1815-6	
	Roman letter, small	1816-7 .. 1835-6	
	Old English, capitals	1836-7 .. 1855-6	
	Old English small	1856-7 .. 1875-6	
	Roman letter, capitals [A to M square shield N to Z as shown.]	1876-7 .. 1895-6	
	Roman letter, small	1896-7 .. 1915-6	
	Old English, small	1916-7 .. 1935-6	

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boulet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture.

Date.	Style.
I. Before B.C. 55	Ancient British.
II. B.C. 55 to A.D. 450	Roman Period.
III. A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV. 1066-1189 (i.e. to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V. 1189-1307 (i.e. 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI. 1307-1377 (i.e. 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII. 1377-1485 (i.e. 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII. 1485-1558 (i.e. first half 16th cent.)	Tudor.
IX. A.D. 1558-1603 Early Renaissance	Elizabethan (A.D. 1558-1603).
X. A.D. 1603-1830 Late Renaissance	Jacobean (A.D. 1603-1625).
	Stuart (A.D. 1625-1702).
	Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702-1830).
	William IV. (A.D. 1830-1837).
	Victoria (A.D. 1837-1901).
	Edward VII. (A.D. 1901-1910).
	George V. (A.D. 1910- ..).
Modern Architecture } (The Age of Revivals) }	19th cent. to present time

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I-VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 347, Parts IX and X on p. 777, and "Modern" on p. 82a, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (9th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.S.A., F.S.A. (Batsford.)

MARKS ON PORCELAIN.

POTTERY or porcelain usually bear distinctive marks either painted on or stamped into the bottom of the article. These marks may indicate the factory, the potter, or the decorator, and in the case of Chinese or Japanese ware the dynasty at the date of manufacture. In the factory at Sévres the practice of marking the date by letters was also followed, and this has led to the forging of many bogus pieces. The factories in Europe generally indicate the place of origin only. Special knowledge is therefore required of the collector, and the learned amateur notes not only the mark, but the material, the colouring, and the decoration of the article, and frequently has to compare it with one that is unquestionably genuine. The following hints will, in the absence of the more learned dissertation of Mr. Chaffers, serve as a guide to the ordinary possessor or purchaser.

In the manufacture of porcelain, two main varieties of paste are used, termed respectively hard and soft; or, as the French have it, *pâte dure* et *pâte tendre*. The hard paste contains more alumina and less silica than the soft. When baked, it is translucent, hard, and sonorous on being struck; it has a white, milky colour, and can sustain, without injury, sudden alternations of high and low temperature. Its essential constituent is pure white kaolin, a variety of clay which is exceedingly scarce in England and other parts of Europe, but of comparatively common occurrence in many districts of China and Japan. The soft variety has an unctuous, cream-like enamel, and is soapy to the touch; it is lighter than the other kind, and less hard (a knife will scratch it), and does not require so great a heat for solidification.

The manufacture of hard, and what is often considered the only true, porcelain, was invented by the Chinese about 280 B.C., and attained its greatest perfection at the beginning of the 13th century. The secrets of the art were, in 1521, carried over to Japan, whose inhabitants soon became formidable rivals to the older makers. Specimens of this eastern ware had, from a very early date, occasionally found their way into Europe, but no regular importation took place until the middle of the 16th century, when a small settlement was formed on the Japanese coast by some enterprising traders from Portugal. It was from them that the ware first received the name it now bears, its translucence probably reminding them of the cowrie-shell which, from a supposed resemblance to the shape of a young pig, had been termed, in their language, *porcellana*.

In 1641 the Japanese authorities, having viewed with strong disapproval the many conversions to Christianity effected by the Portuguese missionaries, expelled the settlers from the island, and gave to the Dutch, who could always be trusted to refrain from proselytizing, the exclusive privilege of trading with them. Although the commercial industry of the Hollanders supplied England and the Continent with comparatively large quantities of the Oriental porcelain ware, the finer specimens were eagerly sought after, and, by Queen Anne's time, all classes seem to have become infected by a collecting mania. The high prices

they fetched naturally led to many attempts at imitation, which, owing to the difficulty in finding a suitable clay, all resulted in more or less marked failure, nothing but the inferior *pâte tendre* being produced.

The first successful experiment was made, with the kaolin from Aue in the Erzgebirge, by J. F. Böttcher, who had accidentally gained a knowledge of its valuable properties. In consequence of the discovery, Augustus, Elector of Saxony, was induced to set up a porcelain factory near Dresden, with Böttcher as director, and, in 1713, the latter succeeded in producing an almost perfect imitation of the hard, white porcelain of the East. The most elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the secret of its manufacture getting abroad, but a very few years later, a heavy bribe extracted it from one of the workmen, and a rival factory was established at Vienna. The works at Berlin, Baden, and other towns in Germany all owed their origin in the same way to the dishonesty of different employes. The decorations of the earlier German productions were merely imitations, in blue and white, of the Chinese and Japanese; but towards the middle of the 18th century elaborate miniature paintings of flowers, insects, and copies of well-known pictures became fashionable. The best statuettes and groups were made between 1731 and 1756; the finest of these are in plain glazed white, though many are gaily decorated, and the dress richly ornamented with fine lace.

Of the factories in England, it is doubtful which has best claim to be termed the oldest; both the Chelsea and the Bow works were established before 1730, and those of Derby and Worcester very shortly after that date. Though at first confining themselves to imitations of the simple Oriental models, the English makers soon attained great perfection in the German and French styles, and, after the discovery of the Cornwall kaolin in 1755, their best productions ranked, in every respect, very little lower than the masterpieces of Dresden and Sévres.

In France, a factory for the soft variety had been set up at St. Cloud as early as 1695, and some excellent work was produced there. In 1753, works under royal patronage were set up at Vincennes, and, three years later, removed to Sévres. The best productions were sent out during the nine years which followed the purchase of the manufactory by Louis XV. in 1766. At the end of this period the discovery of kaolin near Limoges led to a discontinuance of the manufacture of *pâte tendre* in favour of the more highly valued *pâte dure*. Sévres porcelain, made for use, is usually painted with flowers or figure-subjects on a plain white ground. The purely decorative pieces have panels with pictures on a white ground surrounded by frames of gold scroll-work; the main body of the piece is covered with one deep or brilliant colour.

The following are the chief marks used in the more important European manufactories. The description of the appearance of the various porcelains may be found useful in the detection of forgeries, spurious pieces being unfortunately almost as abundant as genuine specimens:—

GERMANY—(Hard Paste).

DRESDEN.—The porcelain has a cold white, almost bluish, tint. The marks are always in blue.

1709-1712.—The initials of Augustus Rex.



1712-1720.—The wand of Esculapius.



1722, with intervals to present time.—The crossed swords.



1731-1733.—The same, with a dot between the handles.



1796-1814 (Marcolini period)—The same, with a star between the handles.



Scratches across the mark show there is some defect in the piece.



Sometimes the handles meet, and cause a slight variation in the appearance of the mark.



K P M, was painted in italics on pieces intended for royal use

VIENNA.—The porcelain has, generally, a greyish tint. The usual mark is a shield, in blue.



BERLIN.—The porcelain closely resembles that of Dresden. In 1761 the manufactory was made a royal establishment. The marks are generally in blue, though a brown sceptre is occasionally found.

1751-1761.—A capital W, with two of the strokes crossing.



1761 onwards.—A sceptre. Occasionally there are two sceptres, crossed to imitate the Dresden mark. At the present day the porcelain is stamped with the Prussian eagle, encircled by the words KOENIGL. PORZELLAN MANUFACTUR.



ENGLAND—(Soft Paste till 1755).

CHELSEA.—The porcelain is of a pure white colour, with a tint almost equal to that of the hard kind. The mark is an anchor, in gold for the best, in red for the second quality.



Bow.—The porcelain is of a fine milky white. In 1750 the works received the name of New Canton; and in 1775 were transferred to Derby. The marks are very various, and often not distinguishable from those of Chelsea. We give two varieties, which generally occur in blue.



DERBY.—The porcelain is very transparent, and of a good white colour. In 1769, the proprietor of the factory, W. Duesbury, purchased the kilns and moulds of the Chelsea works. The marks are in pink, violet, or gold. The earliest mark was an italic D.

After 1769, the same, crossed with an anchor (DERBY-CHELSEA).



After 1775, the date of the first royal order, a crown with crossed daggers, or a D, or an anchor (CROWN-DERBY).



WORCESTER.—The porcelain is not of a very good colour, but is tolerably transparent.

The earliest mark was a W or a crescent, in blue. Crossed arrows, and imitations of Chinese and Dresden marks are also found.



FRANCE—(Soft Paste till 1770).

VINCENNES and SEVRES.—The porcelain is remarkable for its creamy softness of colour. The Sevres period dates from 1756, when the factory was removed thither from Vincennes.

1745-1753.—Two italic L's crossed 1753-1756.—The same, with a letter in the centre. The letters A-Z denote the years 1753-77. The Sevres period begins with B.



1776-1795.—The period of double letters AA-RE.

1795-1800.—R F, the initials of République Française.



From 1800 to the present time, the mark has varied with each change of sovereign or government, and is, generally, self-explaining.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple (3*ʒ*) (= 1.296 Grammes).
3 scruples = 1 drachm (3*ʒ*) (= 3.888 Grammes).
8 drachms = 1 ounce (= 31.1035 Grammes).

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (min.) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3.552 Millilitres).
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 28.4133 Centilitres).
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0.568 Litre).
8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4.545963 Litres).

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the Avoirdupois drachm, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid drachm (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois drams.

Approximate Equivalents:—

1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ⅓ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅙ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

7000 grains (gr.) = 1 pound (lb.).
16 drams (dr.) = 1 ounce (oz.) (= 28.350 Grammes).
16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0.45359243 Kilogram).
14 pounds = 1 stone* (= 6.350 Kilograms).
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a cwt.) (= 12.70 Kilograms).
100 pounds = 1 cental (= 45.359243 Kilograms).
4 quarters (224 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (cwt.) (= 50.8023 Kilograms).
20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton (= 1.016 Tonnes or 1016.0 Kilograms).

Troy Weight.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (dwt.) (= 1.555 Grammes).
20 dwt. = 1 ounce (= 31.1035 Grammes).
For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. There is no Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metriccarat of 200 milligrammes is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

* The Smithfield stone (for dead meat) is 8 lb. only.

Measures of Capacity.

4 gills = 1 pint (= 0.568 Litre).
2 pints = 1 quart (= 1.136 Litres).
4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4.545963 Litres).
1 gallon = 277.274 cubic inches.
2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9.0909 Litres).
8 gallons = 1 bushel (= 3.637 Dekalitres).
8 bushels = 1 quarter (= 3.637 Hectolitres).
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length.

12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.) (= 0.30480 Metre).
3 feet = 1 yard (yd.) (= 0.914399 Metre).
6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1.8288 Metres).
5½ yards = 1 pole (= 5.09292 Metres).
22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links (= 20.1168 Metres).
10 chains = 1 furlong (= 201.168 Metres).
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards (= 1.6093 miles = 1 league (obsolete). [Kilometres].
A Cricket Pitch is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A Lawn Tennis Court is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A Croquet Lawn is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

A Badminton Court is 44 × 20 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft. high at centre.

A Polo Ground is 300 × 160 yds.

A Football Ground (Association) is 120 × 80 yds. (full size); (Rugby) 120 × 75 yds. (full size).

Birmingham Gauge.

The equivalent of an inch is 15/16 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/16 B.G., which = 0.3964 inch, and from 1 B.G. (.3532 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (.00095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot (= 9.2903 Sq. Decimetres).

9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard (= 0.836126 Sq. Metre).

30½ sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole (= 25.293 Sq. Metres).

40 perches = 1 rood (= 0.10117 Hectare).

4 roods = 1 acre (= 0.40468 Hectare).

10 square chains = 1 acre. [metres].

640 acres = 1 square mile (= 2.58995 Sq. Kilo-

Dimensions of an Acre.—The acre is 4,840 sq. yards, or 220 × 220 yards. The length of a side of a square acre is 69.57 yards; an area 120 × 22 yards (or 220 × 12 yards) would be half an acre; an area 55 × 22 yards (or 120 × 12 yards) would be one quarter of an acre, and so on.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0.028317 Cubic Metre).

27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0.764553 Cubic metre).

Angular or Circular Measure.

60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').

60 minutes = 1 degree (°).

30 degrees = 1 sign.

90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.

12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.

Diameter of circle × 3.1416 = circumference.

Diameter squared × 7/64 = area of circle.

Diameter squared × 3.1416 = surface of sphere

Diameter cubed × 5/32 = solidity of sphere

One degree of circumference × 57.3 = radius.

Diameter of cylinder × 3.1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.

Diameter squared × 7/64; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

Apples (Bushel) = 37 to 43 lb. (average 40 lb.).

Ballast (Fig) = 36 lb.

Beef (Barrel) = 200 lb.

Biscuits (Bag) = 100 lb.

Blacklead (Cask) = 12½ cwt.

Butter (Barrel) = 4 firkins = 224 lb.

Camphor (Box) = 1 cwt.

Cloves (Matt) = 80 lb.

" (Chest) = 200 lb.

Coal (Sack) = 224 lb.

" (Bushel) = 80 lb.

" (Chaldron) = 85 bushels.

" (Ton) = 20 sacks.

Cocoa (Bag) = 122 lb.

" (Cask) = 1 cwt. 28 lb.

Coffee (Bag) = 120 to 168 lb.

" (Bale of Mocha) = 224 to 280 lb.

" (Barrel) = 122 to 168 lb.

" (Tierce) = 5 to 7 cwt.

Cotton (U.S. Bale) = 450 to 550 lb.

" (Egyptian Bale) = 700 to 740 lb.

" (Indian Bale) = 400 lb.

" (Tinnivelly) 500 lb.

Currants (Carotell) = 5 to 9 cwt.

Flour (Peck) = 24 lb.

" (Bag) = 140 lb.

Glass (Seam) = 24 stone of 5 lb. = 120 lb.

Gunpowder (Barrel) = 100 lb.

Hides (Last) = 12 dozen.

Honey (Gallon) = 12 lb.

Hops (Bag) = 280 lb.

" (Pocket) = 1½ to 2 cwt.

Lead (Fodder) :-

London and Hull = 19½ cwt.

Derby and Newcastle = 22½ cwt.

Meat (Stone) = 8 lb.

Nuts (Barcelona, Bag) = 126 lb.

Oats (Barrel) = 34 stone.

Pepper (Bag of black) = 326 lb.

" (Bag of white) = 168 lb.

Pork (Barrel) = 224 lb.

Potatoes (Sack) = 122 lb. (since 1923).

Raisins (Barrel) = 122 lb.

Rice (Bag) = 168 lb.

Sago (Bag) = 122 lb.

Saltpetre (Bag) = 168 lb.

Soft Soap (Barrel or Pack) = 256 lb.

" (Firkin) = 64 lb.

Steel (Faggot) = 100 lb.

Sugar (Bag) = 122-126 lb.

" (Hogshead) = 12 to 16 cwt.

" (Tierce) = 5 cwt.

Tar (Barrel) = 26½ gallons.

Tea (Chest) = 84 lb.

Tobacco (Hogshead) = 12 to 18 cwt.

Turpentine (Barrel) = 224 to 280 lb.

Wood (Cord) = 128 cubic feet.

Wool (Sack) = 364 lb.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Under the *Corn Sales Act of 1921* the *Corn Returns Act of 1882* is amended, and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds.

100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.

100 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.

A quartern loaf = 4 lb.

A last of grain = 80 bushels.

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 bushels. A *quarter* of English wheat is reckoned as 504 lb. weight. On the *Winnipeg Grain Market* the standard *bushel* of oats is reckoned at 34 lb.; in U.S.A. at 32 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 26 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 26 lb.

Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.

Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.

Ton of hay = 36 trusses.

An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay.

Sizes of Barrels and Bottles.

Firkin or Quarter Barrel..... 9 = 9 × 1

Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel 12 = 9 × 2

Barrel 36 = 9 × 4

Hogshead (1½ barrels) 54 = 9 × 6

Punchon (2 barrels) 72 = 9 × 8

Butt of Ale (3 barrels) 108 = 9 × 12

An *Anker* = 10 gallons; a *Tierce* = 42 gallons; a *Pipe* of Port or Masdev = 125 gals.; *Teneriffe*

= 100 gals.; *Marsala* = 93 gals.; *Madeira* and

Cape = 92 gals.; *Sherry* and *Tent* = 108 gals.;

Butt of Lisbon and *Bucellas* = 127 gals.; *Arm*

of Hock and *Rhenish* = 30 gals.; *Hogshead* of

Brandy, 60 gals.; *Claret*, 45; *Port*, 57; *Sherry*, 54;

Madeira, 46 gallons; *Punchon* of Brandy or

Rum = 120 gals.

Bottles.—The customary glass bottle of wine

or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon

= 26½ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used :-

Corbyn..... = 40 fluid oz (quart).

Winchester quart = 80 " (½ gallon).

Water.

Cubic Inch..... = 252.458 grains.

Gallon (277.274 cub. in.) = 10 lb. (distilled).

Cubic foot..... = 62.321 lb.

35.243 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 252 gals.; Butt, 120, Pun-

cheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

An *Inch* of Rain on the surface of an acre

(43,560 sq. feet) = 3,630 cubic feet = 100,000

tons.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 1½ and 3 deep will

hold brimful 286.763 gallons, weighing 16 cwt.

2 qrs. 22.6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8½ in.

" Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in.

" U.S.A. = 4 ft. 8½ in.

The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in

Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands,

Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary,

Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and European

Turkey.

" Australia :-

N.S.W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 8½ in.

Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft. 3 in.

Queensland and Western Australia =

3 ft. 6 in.

" New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.

" India = 2 ft. 6 in.; 3 ft. 3½ in. and 5 ft. 6 in.

" South Africa = 3 ft. 6 in.

" Egypt = 4 ft. 8½ in.

" Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in.

" Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.

" Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.

" U.S.S.R. = 5 ft. 0 in.

" Asia Minor = 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 5½ in.

A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge requires

12 ft. of roadway; a double track requires 23 ft.

of roadway.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measure-

ments in terms of the centimetre, the gramme,

and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of

the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow :—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14.4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106.3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampere*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international Volt, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by 1.103 of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international Coulomb, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampère in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3,600 joules.

As the unit of power, the Watt, which is 10⁷ units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second $746 \text{ watts} = 1 \text{ horse-power}$, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks.....	8¾ inches	× 4¾	× 2¾
Welch fire-bricks	9 "	× 4¾	× 2¾
Paving bricks.....	9 "	× 4¾	× 2¾
Square tiles.....	9¾ "	× 9¾	× 1
"	6 "	× 6	× 1
Dutch clinker bricks ...	9¾ "	× 3	× 2¾

A Rod of Brickwork $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet \times $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres $1\frac{1}{2}$ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A Piece of machine printed Wall Paper is 11½ yd. long and 21 in. wide; of hand printed 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide. French wall papers are usually 9 yd. × 18 in.

Timber and Wood.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
42 do. timber = 1 shipping ton.
108 do. do. = 1 stack.
128 do. do. = 1 cord.

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces.
The Petrograd standard consists of 165 cubic
feet, or 120 pieces $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 11 in. \times 12 ft., or
120 pieces 3 in. \times 11 in. \times 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide; a Deal not more than 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

Sizes of Slates.

In		In.	
Empress	56 X 16	Ladies	56 X 10
„ Small	56 X 14	„ Small	56 X 8
Princesses	54 X 14	„ Large	54 X 8
Duchesses	54 X 12	„	54 X 8
Marchionesses	52 X 12	Plantation	53 X 11
„ Small	52 X 11	Doubled	53 X 10
Countesses	50 X 10	„	53 X 7
„ Wide	50 X 12	Smalls	52 X 8
Viscountesses	50 X 10	Ditto	52 X 6
„ Small	50 X 9	Ditto	51 X 5½

Specific Gravities.

Weight of any volume of following substances compared with the weight of the same volume of water.

Alcohol	0.79	Mercury	13.60
Aluminum	2.67	Milk	1.03
Basalt	2.86	Olive Oil	0.92
Beer	1.08	Petroleum	0.88
Blood	1.06	Platinum	21.45
Brandy	0.84	Portland Stone	2.00
Brass	8.00	Sand, river	1.90
Chalk	1.08	" pit	1.80
Cider	1.08	Shingle	1.60
Clay	1.90	Silver	10.51
Coal, Welch	1.60	Sodium	0.97
" Newcastle	1.24	Steel	7.75
Copper	8.04	Thames ballast	1.80
Cork	0.74	Tin	7.29
Earth	1.60	Turpentine	0.87
Glass	2.89	Urine	1.01
Glycerine	1.26	WATER	1.00
Gold	19.32	Wine, Bordeaux	0.99
Gravel, coarse	1.85	Wood:—	
Gunpowder	0.93	Ash	0.84
Honey	1.45	Beech	0.85
Ice	0.92	Cedar	0.61
Iridium	22.32	Cherry	0.72
Iron, cast	7.30	Ebony	1.33
" wrought	7.79	Mahogany	1.06
Ivory	1.83	Oak	1.17
Lead	11.35	Poplar	0.58
Limestone	2.50	Walnut	0.67
Marble	2.70	Zinc	7.19

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62.3₃ lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35'943 by the specific gravity.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing $37\frac{1}{2}$

Imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 93½ Imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 226 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,300 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132 = 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,300 = 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,000. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26½ Imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of 13¼ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1873, is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland, &c.) is 112 lb.; a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb.; a "box of fish," is about 90 lb.; a Newfoundland "box of fish" contains 100 lb., 112 lb., or 126 lb., to suit the requirements of the different markets.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England). The *Date or Calendar Line* is shown on p. 128.

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076½ feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

Measures of Heat.

The comparisons in col. 3 are of Thermometers constructed by Fahrenheit, Celsius and Réaumur. *Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit*, F.R.S. (1686-1736), was born at Danzig, and lived a great part of his life in England and the Netherlands. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1724. *Anders Celsius* (1701-1744), inventor of the Centigrade Thermometer, was born at Upsala, Sweden, and was for many years Professor of Astronomy at the University of Upsala. *René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur* (1683-1757), was born at La Rochelle, France, and became known as "The Pliny of the XVIIIth Century" on account of his work as a Natural Historian.

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and Centigrade.

Fahrenheit			Réaumur			Centigrade		
Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Réaumur	Réaumur	Réaumur	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.
100	212	80	25	77	20	100	100	100
99	210	79	24	76	19	99	99	99
98	208	78	23	75	18	98	98	98
97	206	77	22	74	17	97	97	97
96	204	76	21	73	16	96	96	96
95	202	75	20	72	15	95	95	95
94	200	74	19	71	14	94	94	94
93	198	73	18	70	13	93	93	93
92	196	72	17	69	12	92	92	92
91	194	71	16	68	11	91	91	91
90	192	70	15	67	10	90	90	90
89	190	69	14	66	9	89	89	89
88	188	68	13	65	8	88	88	88
87	186	67	12	64	7	87	87	87
86	184	66	11	63	6	86	86	86
85	182	65	10	62	5	85	85	85
84	180	64	9	61	4	84	84	84
83	178	63	8	60	3	83	83	83
82	176	62	7	59	2	82	82	82
81	174	61	6	58	1	81	81	81
80	172	60	5	57	0	80	80	80
79	170	59	4	56	-1	79	79	79
78	168	58	3	55	-2	78	78	78
77	166	57	2	54	-3	77	77	77
76	164	56	1	53	-4	76	76	76
75	162	55	0	52	-5	75	75	75
74	160	54	-1	51	-6	74	74	74
73	158	53	-2	50	-7	73	73	73
72	156	52	-3	49	-8	72	72	72
71	154	51	-4	48	-9	71	71	71
70	152	50	-5	47	-10	70	70	70
69	150	49	-6	46	-11	69	69	69
68	148	48	-7	45	-12	68	68	68
67	146	47	-8	44	-13	67	67	67
66	144	46	-9	43	-14	66	66	66
65	142	45	-10	42	-15	65	65	65
64	140	44	-11	41	-16	64	64	64
63	138	43	-12	40	-17	63	63	63
62	136	42	-13	39	-18	62	62	62
61	134	41	-14	38	-19	61	61	61
60	132	40	-15	37	-20	60	60	60
59	130	39	-16	36	-21	59	59	59
58	128	38	-17	35	-22	58	58	58
57	126	37	-18	34	-23	57	57	57
56	124	36	-19	33	-24	56	56	56
55	122	35	-20	32	-25	55	55	55
54	120	34	-21	31	-26	54	54	54
53	118	33	-22	30	-27	53	53	53
52	116	32	-23	29	-28	52	52	52
51	114	31	-24	28	-29	51	51	51
50	112	30	-25	27	-30	50	50	50
49	110	29	-26	26	-31	49	49	49
48	108	28	-27	25	-32	48	48	48
47	106	27	-28	24	-33	47	47	47
46	104	26	-29	23	-34	46	46	46
45	102	25	-30	22	-35	45	45	45
44	100	24	-31	21	-36	44	44	44
43	98	23	-32	20	-37	43	43	43
42	96	22	-33	19	-38	42	42	42
41	94	21	-34	18	-39	41	41	41
40	92	20	-35	17	-40	40	40	40
39	90	19	-36	16	-41	39	39	39
38	88	18	-37	15	-42	38	38	38
37	86	17	-38	14	-43	37	37	37
36	84	16	-39	13	-44	36	36	36
35	82	15	-40	12	-45	35	35	35
34	80	14	-41	11	-46	34	34	34
33	78	13	-42	10	-47	33	33	33
32	76	12	-43	9	-48	32	32	32
31	74	11	-44	8	-49	31	31	31
30	72	10	-45	7	-50	30	30	30
29	70	9	-46	6	-51	29	29	29
28	68	8	-47	5	-52	28	28	28
27	66	7	-48	4	-53	27	27	27
26	64	6	-49	3	-54	26	26	26
25	62	5	-50	2	-55	25	25	25
24	60	4	-51	1	-56	24	24	24
23	58	3	-52	0	-57	23	23	23
22	56	2	-53	-1	-58	22	22	22
21	54	1	-54	-2	-59	21	21	21
20	52	0	-55	-3	-60	20	20	20
19	50	-1	-56	-4	-61	19	19	19
18	48	-2	-57	-5	-62	18	18	18
17	46	-3	-58	-6	-63	17	17	17
16	44	-4	-59	-7	-64	16	16	16
15	42	-5	-60	-8	-65	15	15	15
14	40	-6	-61	-9	-66	14	14	14
13	38	-7	-62	-10	-67	13	13	13
12	36	-8	-63	-11	-68	12	12	12
11	34	-9	-64	-12	-69	11	11	11
10	32	-10	-65	-13	-70	10	10	10
9	30	-11	-66	-14	-71	9	9	9
8	28	-12	-67	-15	-72	8	8	8
7	26	-13	-68	-16	-73	7	7	7
6	24	-14	-69	-17	-74	6	6	6
5	22	-15	-70	-18	-75	5	5	5
4	20	-16	-71	-19	-76	4	4	4
3	18	-17	-72	-20	-77	3	3	3
2	16	-18	-73	-21	-78	2	2	2
1	14	-19	-74	-22	-79	1	1	1
0	12	-20	-75	-23	-80	0	0	0
-1	10	-21	-76	-24	-81	-1	-1	-1
-2	8	-22	-77	-25	-82	-2	-2	-2
-3	6	-23	-78	-26	-83	-3	-3	-3
-4	4	-24	-79	-27	-84	-4	-4	-4
-5	2	-25	-80	-28	-85	-5	-5	-5
-6	0	-26	-81	-29	-86	-6	-6	-6
-7	-2	-27	-82	-30	-87	-7	-7	-7
-8	-4	-28	-83	-31	-88	-8	-8	-8
-9	-6	-29	-84	-32	-89	-9	-9	-9
-10	-8	-30	-85	-33	-90	-10	-10	-10
-11	-10	-31	-86	-34	-91	-11	-11	-11
-12	-12	-32	-87	-35	-92	-12	-12	-12
-13	-14	-33	-88	-36	-93	-13	-13	-13
-14	-16	-34	-89	-37	-94	-14	-14	-14
-15	-18	-35	-90	-38	-95	-15	-15	-15
-16	-20	-36	-91	-39	-96	-16	-16	-16
-17	-22	-37	-92	-40	-97	-17	-17	-17
-18	-24	-38	-93	-41	-98	-18	-18	-18
-19	-26	-39	-94	-42	-99	-19	-19	-19
-20	-28	-40	-95	-43	-100	-20	-20	-20

NOTE.—The normal temperature of the human body is 98.6° F., or 37° C., or 86.6° R. Let F = Fahr. " C = Cent. " R = Réaumur. 32° F. = 0° C., and 32° F. subtract 32 from F to get C. Below 32° F. subtract 32 from F to get C. Below 0° C. subtract 0 from C to get F. Below 32° F. subtract 32 from F to get C. Below 0° C. subtract 0 from C to get F. Below 32° F. subtract 32 from F to get C. Below 0° C. subtract 0 from C to get F.

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
10 cables = 1 nautical mile.
60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (=182·87 metres), but it is strictly 606·97 feet (=185 metres). The conventional Nautical Mile (the *Knot* in speed measurements) is 10 cables, assumed at 6,060 feet (strictly 6,066·7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude. **Ship Measurement.**

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the *Ton-register* used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage less certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (q.v.).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (q.v.), i.e., it is the weight of vessel and contents in tons.

Load-water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Bells and Watches on Board Ship.

Bells.—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour. Anyone who, in an effort to terminate his watch prematurely, strikes the bell early, is accused of "warming the bell," an expression which has grown to include the doing of anything before the appointed time.

Watches.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Watch.	Bells (in ½ hours).
Afternoon.....	noon to 4 p.m., 1 to 8.
First Dog.....	4 p.m. to 6 p.m., 1, 2, 3, 4.
†Last or §Second	
Dog.....	6 p.m. to 8 p.m., 1, 2, 3, 8.
First.....	8 p.m. to midnight, 1 to 8.
Middle.....	midnight to 4 a.m., 1 to 8.
Morning.....	4 a.m. to 8 a.m., 1 to 8.
Forenoon.....	8 a.m. to noon, 1 to 8.

† Last = Royal Navy

§ Second in Mercantile Marine

This makes seven Watches, enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two Watches.

For TIME AT SEA see p. 158.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships. The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles per hour:—

Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles
1	1·1515	15	17·2727	39	33·2939
2	2·3030	16	18·4444	40	34·5454
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	41	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	42	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	43	38·0000
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	44	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	45	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	46	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	47	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	48	43·7575
11	12·6666	25	28·7878	49	44·9090
12	13·8181	26	29·9393	50	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0909	51	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	52	48·3636

Measures of Energy, &c.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dyne*, the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal*, which in one second gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13,825·5 dynes. In Meteorology the unit of atmospheric pressure is the *Bar*, equal to the pressure of 1,000,000 dynes (1 megadyne) per sq. centimetre. The Meteorological *Bar* is thus 1,000,000 Chemical Bars.

Horse power is energy exerted at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second; an alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (102 kilogram-meters per second) = 737·59 foot pounds per second.

Thermal Unit.—The British Thermal Unit (B.Th.U.) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. The *Gas Therm* = 100,000 B.Th.U. If *V* = cu. ft. consumed, *H* = declared heat value of the Company's gas (in B.Th.U. per cu. ft.), *P* = cost of the therm in pence, *B* = total bill in pence—then $B = V \times H \times P / 100,000$, whence equivalent cost (in pence) per 1,000 cu. ft. = $B \times 1,000 \div V = H \times P \div 100$.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—

Thread = 1½ yards.

Lea or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards.

Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards

Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.

Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.

Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.

Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.

Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in 1 lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.

24 sheets = 1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper.

516 sheets = 1 ream.
2 reams = 1 bundle.
5 bundles = 1 bale.

Regular Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	= 17 × 13½ inches.
Double Foolscap	= 27 × 17 "
Crown	= 20 × 15 "
Double Crown	= 30 × 20 "
Post	= 19¼ × 15½ "
Double Post	= 31½ × 19½ "
Double Large Post	= 33 × 21 "
Sheet and ½ Post	= 23½ × 19½ "
Demy	= 22½ × 17½ "
Double Demy	= 35 × 22½ "
Music Demy	= 20 × 15½ "
Medium	= 23 × 18 "
Royal	= 25 × 20 "
Super Royal	= 27½ × 20½ "
Elephant	= 28 × 23 "
Imperial	= 30 × 22 "

NOTE.—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, and a ream will provide 200 books, the odd 40 sheets being reckoned as waste. Newspapers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams). "Whitaker" is printed on a rotary press, 128 pages at a time, the paper being served to the press from a reel, and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded, at the opposite end of the press.

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	= 72 × 48 inches.
Antiquarian	= 53 × 31 "
Double Elephant	= 40 × 26½ "
Grand Eagle	= 42 × 28½ "
Atlas	= 34 × 26 "
Colombier	= 34½ × 23½ "
Imperial	= 30 × 22 "
Elephant	= 28 × 23 "
Cartridge	= 26 × 21 "
Super Royal	= 27 × 19 "
Royal	= 24 × 19 "
Medium	= 22 × 17½ "
Large Post	= 21 × 16½ "
Copy or Draft	= 20 × 16 "
Demy	= 20 × 15½ "
Post	= 19 × 15¼ "
Punched Post	= 18½ × 14½ "
Foolscap	= 17 × 13½ "
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	= 22 × 13½ "
Sheet and ¼ Foolscap	= 24½ × 13½ "
Double Foolscap	= 26½ × 16½ "
Double Post	= 30½ × 19 "
Double Large Post	= 33 × 21 "
Double Demy	= 31 × 20 "
Brief	= 16½ × 13½ "
Pott	= 15 × 12½ "

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	= 46 × 36 inches.
Double Imperial	= 45 × 29 "
Elephant	= 34 × 24 "
Double Four Pound	= 31 × 21 "
Imperial Cap	= 29 × 22 "
Haven Cap	= 26 × 21 "
Bag Cap	= 24 × 19½ "
Kent Cap	= 21 × 18 "

Sizes of Bound Books.

Demy 16mo.	= 5½ × 4¾ inches.
Demy 18mo.	= 5½ × 3¾ "
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	= 6½ × 4¼ "
Crown 8vo	= 7½ × 5 "
Large Crown 8vo	= 8 × 5½ "
Demy 8vo	= 8½ × 5½ "
Medium 8vo	= 9½ × 6 "
Royal 8vo	= 10 × 6½ "
Super Royal 8vo	= 10½ × 6½ "
Imperial 8vo	= 11 × 7½ "
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	= 8½ × 6½ "
Crown 4to	= 10 × 7½ "
Demy 4to	= 11½ × 8½ "
Royal 4to	= 12½ × 10 "
Imperial 4to	= 15 × 11 "
Crown Folio	= 15 × 20 "
Demy Folio	= 17½ × 21½ "
Royal Folio	= 20 × 22½ "
Music	= 14 × 20½ "

Sizes of Type.

The type chiefly used in "Whitaker" is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide, on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), which is 1½ inch. Individual letters vary in *breadth*, but the "body" of each character is of uniform *depth* throughout the alphabet in each fount. The unit of *breadth* is the Pica M (*Em*) 6 of which, side by side, occupy one inch of space. The unit of *depth* is the Point (72 Points = 1 inch), so that 6 lines of 12 Point occupy 1 inch in depth. The names and sizes of the various founts are:—

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in *Brilliant* would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters

Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size, the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or

Pearl (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby (5½ point), 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil (6 point), 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion (7 point), 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Bremer (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point), 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (11 point), 43 lines, 1,260 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica (12 point), 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica (22 point), 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

See also "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres	= 1 centimetre	= 0.39370113 inch.
(mm.)	(cm.)	
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre	= 3.9370113 inches.
	(dm.)	
10 decimetres	= 1 METRE (m.)	= 1.0936143 yards.
10 metres	= 1 dekametre	= 10.936143 yards.
	(dam.)	
10 dekametres	= 1 hectometre	= 109.36143 yards.
	(hm.)	
10 hectometres	= 1 kilometre	= 0.68137 mile.
	(km.)	

A kilometre is approximately five eighths of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams	= 1 centigram	= 0.15432 grains.
(mg.)	(cg.)	
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram	= 1.5432 "
	(dg.)	
10 decigrams	= 1 gramme	= 15.4323 "
	(gm.)	
10 grammes	= 1 dekagram	= 5.6438 drams.
	(dag.)	
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram	= 3.5274 oz.
	(hg.)	
10 hectograms	= 1 KILOGRAM	= 2.2046223 lb.
	(kg.)	
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram	= 22.046223 lb.
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal (q.)	= 1.9684 cwt.
10 quintals	= 1 tonne (t.)	= 0.9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres	= 1 centilitre	= 0.0704 gill.
(ml.)	(cl.)	
10 centilitres	= 1 decilitre (dl.)	= 0.17598 pint.
10 decilitres	= 1 LITRE (lit.)	= 1.7598 pints.
10 litres	= 1 dekalitre	= 2.1997 gals.
	(dal.)	
10 dekalitres	= 1 hectolitre	= 2.7497 bushels.
	(hl.)	

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres	= 1 are (a.)	= 0.0988 rood.
100 ares	= 1 hectare (ha.)	= 2.4711 acres.
100 hectares	= 1 sq. kilometre	= 0.38611 sq. mile.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre	= 2.75 bushels.
1 centilitre per hectare	= 1.12 bushels per acre.
1 quintal	= 3.67 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare	= 1.49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre	= 3.6d. a bushel (par).
1 " a quintal	= 1.43d. a central (par).
1 " a quintal	= 1.33d. a quarter (par).
7 francs " (duty)	= 12s. 6d. a quarter (par).

THE UNITED STATES.

Weight.—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the Cental of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are two tons, therefore, the long ton of 2,240 lb., the short ton of 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches; its gallon = 288.8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the British gallon and = 58.3178 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,889.7 grains of water = 26.6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455.6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Australia and New Zealand.—Same as British. **Canada.**—Same as British but with short ton of 2,000 lb., as in U.S.A.

Newfoundland.—Same as British.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain, the cental of 100 lb. being used as well as the cwt. of 112 lb. The Old Island Measures are as follows:—
 Vergée (Normandy) Jersey. Guernsey
 rood) = 0.44 acre 0.4 acre.
 Bushel = 8.9 gallons 5.8 gallons.
 Pound = 7,561 grains 7,623 grains.
 Cwt. (104 lb.) = 112.3 lb. (100 lb.) = 108.9 lb.

British India.

Ungul = 0.75 inch.
 Guz, usual) 7.33 inches; also the yard.
 Koss = 2,000 yards.
 Bigha (Bengal) usually = 0.65 acre.
 Cawny (Madras) = 1.23 "
 Tola (rupee-weight) = 180 grains.
 Chittak = 1.0571 oz.
 Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas = 2.0571 lb.
 Maund, 40 seers = 82.284 lb.
 " (Bombay) = 27.864 lb.
 " (Madras) = 24.68 lb.
 Seer (Liquid) = 1.760 pints.
 Candy " = 500 lb.
 Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali = 3 pints.
 Parah = 15 gallons.
 Caty (Singapore) = 1½ lb.
 Pikul 100 catties = 133 lb.

Iriah Free State.—Same as British.

Malta.

The Metric System.
 Old Maltese Measures.

1 Palm = 10.3125 inches.
 8 Palmi = 1 canna = 6 ft. 10½ inches.
 1 sq. Canna = 47.26 sq. feet.
 256 sq. Canna = 1 tumulo = 6 mondelli = 12.100 sq. feet.
 1 mondello = 10 misure.
 1 acre = 3 tumuli, 3 mondelli, 6 misure.

Sudan.—See Egypt.

South Africa.

The Metric System is compulsory in the case of chemists, and is permissible (along with British weights and measures) in other cases. In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used:—**Liquid Measure:** Leaguer = about 228 Imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ Imperial gallons; anker = 7½ Imperial gallons. **Capacity:** Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2,126.400 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1.233 British feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except Great Britain) and is *permissive* in all countries.

China.

Tael weight	= 1.33 oz.	Ch'ih	= 1.75 feet.
Catty	"	"	"
Plou	"	"	"
Ts'un	"	"	"

Egypt.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the *Metric System* is little known except in the large towns.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use, with their British equivalents, are as follows:—

Length—

Dra Baladi (used for pise goods)	= 29.83 inches
Dra Mamari, or Pic (used by architects)	= 29.33 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land)	= 11.65 feet

Area—

1 Qiraf	= 209.3 sq. yards; 1 Feddau (= 24 qirats) = 1.038 acres.
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Capacity—

1 Kéla	= 0.454 bushel; 1 Ardeh (= 12 kélas) = 5.444 bushels.
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Weight—

1 Roti	= 0.99 lb.; 1 Oke = 2.75 lb.; 1 Qantar (= 100 rotis) = 99.05 lb.
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A *Qantar* of unguined cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 306 lb.; an *Ardeh* of wheat = 130 kilogrammes, of barley = 120 kilogrammes, of beans = 125 kilogrammes, of maize = 120 kilogrammes, of whole lentils = 127 kilogrammes, of split lentils = 123 kilogrammes.

Germany.

The *Metric System*.

Old Prussian Land Measure.

Morgen (3090 sq. yds. or 0.63 English acre) is still in general use.

Greece.

1 ocque	= 2.84 lb.	1 livre	= 1.2 lb.
1 quintal	= 132.2 lb.	1 drachma	= 0.11 oz.

Japan and Formosa.

The *Metric System* from July 1, 1924.

Old Japanese Measures.

Shaku (10 Sun)	.....	= 11.931 inches.
Ken (6 Shaku)	.....	= 1.9884 yards.
Ri	.....	= 2.4403 miles.
Square ri	.....	= 5.9553 sq. miles.
Cho	.....	= 5.423 chains.
Square cho	.....	= 2.4507 acres.
Tsubo	.....	= 3.9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku	.....	= 39.7033 gallons.
Dry koku	.....	= 4.9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity	.....	= 0.1 ton.
Liquid sho	.....	= 1.5881 quarts.
Dry sho	.....	= 0.1985 pecks.
Kin (160 Momme)	.....	= 1.3228 lb.
Kwan (1000 Momme)	.....	= 8.2673 lb.

U.S.S.R.

The *Metric System* from Jan. 1, 1927.

Old Russian Measures.

Standard of length the *Sajen*, equal to seven British feet; standard of weight the *Funt* = 0.9088 lb.

16 verшок	= 1 arshin.
3 arshin	= 1 sajén.
500 sajén	= 1 verst.
1 verst	= 1.06666 yards (0.6666 mile).

Surface.

1 sq. verшок	= 3.0865 sq. inches.
1 sq. arshin	= 5.4444 sq. feet
1 sq. sajén	= 5.4444 sq. yards.
1 sq. verst	= 0.4394 sq. miles

Weight.

1 zolotnik	= 65.3266 grains.
3 zolotnik	= 1 loth.
32 loth	= 1 punt.
40 punt	= 1 pood (66.1128 lb.).
10 poods	= 1 berkovatz.

Capacity.

1 tcharka	= 0.2164 pint.
1 shloff (10 tcharkas)	= 1.0822 quarts.
1 vedro (10 shloffs)	= 2.705 British gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks)	= 5.771 British bushels.

Siam.

Nin	.....	= 0.83 inch.
Bu'p	.....	= 10 inches.
Sen	.....	= 44.4 yards.
Röeng	.....	= 2.585 miles.
Tael	.....	= 936.25 Tr. gr.
Chang	.....	= 2.675 lb.

Turkey.

Oke	= 400 drams	= 2.8664 lb.
Batman	= 6 okes	= 16.998 lb.
Canfar	= 44 okes	= 124.7616 lb.
Cheki	= 195 okes	= 551.148 lb.
Kileh	.....	= 0.9120 bushel.
Muscal (Eas. of Rose)	1.5 drams	= 74.171 grains.
Arshin (cloth)	.....	= 26.96 inches.
Endaze	.....	= 25.555 inches.
Arshin (land)	.....	= 26.830 inches.
Deuumu	.....	= 1098.765 sq. yards.
Djerib (hectare)	= 2.47 acres.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British and Irish Measures.

Hand (horses)	= 4 inches.
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The following are obsolete:—

Cubit	= 18 inches.
English Ell	= 45 inches.
Scottish Ell	= 39.2 inches.
Scottish mile	.....	= 1.984 yards.
Irish mile	.....	= 2.240 yards

Note: The mile in Northern Ireland and in the Irish Free State is 1.760 yards, as in Great Britain.

Scottish acre	.....	= 6.1204 sq. yards.
Cunningham acre	.....	= 6.250 sq. yards.
Irish acre	.....	= 7.840 sq. yards.
Cheeshire acre	.....	= 10.240 sq. yards.
Hide	.....	= 120 acres (average).
Yard of land	.....	= ¼ of a hide.

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet	: Foot = 12.789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet	= 46.77 in.
League, 3,000 toises	= 3.6 miles.
Perche, 22 feet or 6 aunes	= 23.44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches	= 1.26 acres.
Bound = 7,554 grains.	Setier = 34.217 gallons;
Bolsseau (½)	= 2.86 gallons. Pinte = 1.76 pinta.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit	= 21.914 in.; Egyptian Cubit = 28.24 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel	= 25.26 in.; Reed = 25.6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent)	= 30 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel	= ½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beks, 4 rebs, 20 gerah.
Bath (fluid), Ephra (corn) of 6 hin, 28 cab, 72 log	= 6.477 British gallons.
Cor or Homer (20 ephas)	= 8.231 bushels.

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*—1 centimetre = 0.394 inch and 1 inch = 2.540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1.094 yards and 1 yard = 0.914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0.621 mile and 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

Centi- metres.	Inches.	Metres.	Yards.	Kilo- metres.	Miles.	Hectares.	Acres.	Square Kilometres.	Square Miles.
2.540	1	0.394	1	1.094	1	0.621	0.404	1	0.386
5.080	2	0.787	2	2.187	2	1.243	0.808	2	0.772
7.620	3	1.181	3	3.281	3	1.864	1.214	3	1.158
10.160	4	1.575	4	4.375	4	2.485	1.619	4	1.544
12.700	5	1.969	5	5.469	5	3.107	2.023	5	1.931
15.240	6	2.362	6	6.562	6	3.728	2.436	6	2.317
17.780	7	2.756	7	7.656	7	4.350	2.833	7	2.703
20.320	8	3.150	8	8.750	8	4.971	3.237	8	3.089
22.860	9	3.543	9	9.843	9	5.593	3.640	9	3.475
25.400	10	3.937	10	10.937	10	6.214	4.047	10	3.861
27.940	11	4.331	11	12.031	11	6.836	4.450	11	4.247
30.480	12	4.725	12	13.125	12	7.457	4.853	12	4.633
33.020	13	5.119	13	14.219	13	8.078	5.256	13	5.019
35.560	14	5.513	14	15.313	14	8.699	5.659	14	5.405
38.100	15	5.907	15	16.407	15	9.320	6.062	15	5.791
40.640	16	6.301	16	17.501	16	9.941	6.465	16	6.177
43.180	17	6.695	17	18.595	17	10.562	6.868	17	6.563
45.720	18	7.089	18	19.689	18	11.183	7.271	18	6.949
48.260	19	7.483	19	20.783	19	11.804	7.674	19	7.335
50.800	20	7.877	20	21.877	20	12.425	8.077	20	7.721
53.340	21	8.271	21	22.971	21	13.046	8.480	21	8.107
55.880	22	8.665	22	24.065	22	13.667	8.883	22	8.493
58.420	23	9.059	23	25.159	23	14.288	9.286	23	8.879
60.960	24	9.453	24	26.253	24	14.909	9.689	24	9.265
63.500	25	9.847	25	27.347	25	15.530	10.092	25	9.651
66.040	26	10.241	26	28.441	26	16.151	10.495	26	10.037
68.580	27	10.635	27	29.535	27	16.772	10.898	27	10.423
71.120	28	11.029	28	30.629	28	17.393	11.301	28	10.809
73.660	29	11.423	29	31.723	29	18.014	11.704	29	11.195
76.200	30	11.817	30	32.817	30	18.635	12.107	30	11.581
78.740	31	12.211	31	33.911	31	19.256	12.510	31	11.967
81.280	32	12.605	32	35.005	32	19.877	12.913	32	12.353
83.820	33	13.000	33	36.099	33	20.498	13.316	33	12.739
86.360	34	13.394	34	37.193	34	21.119	13.719	34	13.125
88.900	35	13.788	35	38.287	35	21.740	14.122	35	13.511
91.440	36	14.182	36	39.381	36	22.361	14.525	36	13.897
93.980	37	14.576	37	40.475	37	22.982	14.928	37	14.283
96.520	38	14.970	38	41.569	38	23.603	15.331	38	14.669
99.060	39	15.364	39	42.663	39	24.224	15.734	39	15.055
101.600	40	15.758	40	43.757	40	24.845	16.137	40	15.441
104.140	41	16.152	41	44.851	41	25.466	16.540	41	15.827
106.680	42	16.546	42	45.945	42	26.087	16.943	42	16.213
109.220	43	16.940	43	47.039	43	26.708	17.346	43	16.599
111.760	44	17.334	44	48.133	44	27.329	17.749	44	16.985
114.300	45	17.728	45	49.227	45	27.950	18.152	45	17.371
116.840	46	18.122	46	50.321	46	28.571	18.555	46	17.757
119.380	47	18.516	47	51.415	47	29.192	18.958	47	18.143
121.920	48	18.910	48	52.509	48	29.813	19.361	48	18.529
124.460	49	19.304	49	53.603	49	30.434	19.764	49	18.915
127.000	50	19.698	50	54.697	50	31.055	20.167	50	19.301
129.540	51	20.092	51	55.791	51	31.676	20.570	51	19.687
132.080	52	20.486	52	56.885	52	32.297	20.973	52	20.073
134.620	53	20.880	53	57.979	53	32.918	21.376	53	20.459
137.160	54	21.274	54	59.073	54	33.539	21.779	54	20.845
139.700	55	21.668	55	60.167	55	34.160	22.182	55	21.231
142.240	56	22.062	56	61.261	56	34.781	22.585	56	21.617
144.780	57	22.456	57	62.355	57	35.402	22.988	57	22.003
147.320	58	22.850	58	63.449	58	36.023	23.391	58	22.389
149.860	59	23.244	59	64.543	59	36.644	23.794	59	22.775
152.400	60	23.638	60	65.637	60	37.265	24.197	60	23.161
154.940	61	24.032	61	66.731	61	37.886	24.600	61	23.547
157.480	62	24.426	62	67.825	62	38.507	25.003	62	23.933
160.020	63	24.820	63	68.919	63	39.128	25.406	63	24.319
162.560	64	25.214	64	70.013	64	39.749	25.809	64	24.705
165.100	65	25.608	65	71.107	65	40.370	26.212	65	25.091
167.640	66	26.002	66	72.201	66	40.991	26.615	66	25.477
170.180	67	26.396	67	73.295	67	41.612	27.018	67	25.863
172.720	68	26.790	68	74.389	68	42.233	27.421	68	26.249
175.260	69	27.184	69	75.483	69	42.854	27.824	69	26.635
177.800	70	27.578	70	76.577	70	43.475	28.227	70	27.021
180.340	71	27.972	71	77.671	71	44.096	28.630	71	27.407
182.880	72	28.366	72	78.765	72	44.717	29.033	72	27.793
185.420	73	28.760	73	79.859	73	45.338	29.436	73	28.179
187.960	74	29.154	74	80.953	74	45.959	29.839	74	28.565
190.500	75	29.548	75	82.047	75	46.580	30.242	75	28.951
193.040	76	29.942	76	83.141	76	47.201	30.645	76	29.337
195.580	77	30.336	77	84.235	77	47.822	31.048	77	29.723
198.120	78	30.730	78	85.329	78	48.443	31.451	78	30.109
200.660	79	31.124	79	86.423	79	49.064	31.854	79	30.495
203.200	80	31.518	80	87.517	80	49.685	32.257	80	30.881
205.740	81	31.912	81	88.611	81	50.306	32.660	81	31.267
208.280	82	32.306	82	89.705	82	50.927	33.063	82	31.653
210.820	83	32.700	83	90.799	83	51.548	33.466	83	32.039
213.360	84	33.094	84	91.893	84	52.169	33.869	84	32.425
215.900	85	33.488	85	92.987	85	52.790	34.272	85	32.811
218.440	86	33.882	86	94.081	86	53.411	34.675	86	33.197
220.980	87	34.276	87	95.175	87	54.032	35.078	87	33.583
223.520	88	34.670	88	96.269	88	54.653	35.481	88	33.969
226.060	89	35.064	89	97.363	89	55.274	35.884	89	34.355
228.600	90	35.458	90	98.457	90	55.895	36.287	90	34.741
231.140	91	35.852	91	99.551	91	56.516	36.690	91	35.127
233.680	92	36.246	92	100.645	92	57.137	37.093	92	35.513
236.220	93	36.640	93	101.739	93	57.758	37.496	93	35.899
238.760	94	37.034	94	102.833	94	58.379	37.899	94	36.285
241.300	95	37.428	95	103.927	95	58.999	38.302	95	36.671
243.840	96	37.822	96	105.021	96	59.620	38.705	96	37.057
246.380	97	38.216	97	106.115	97	60.241	39.108	97	37.443
248.920	98	38.610	98	107.209	98	60.862	39.511	98	37.829
251.460	99	39.004	99	108.303	99	61.483	39.914	99	38.215
254.000	100	39.398	100	109.397	100	62.104	40.317	100	38.601

Cubic Metres.	Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.	Av. Pounds.	Short Tons.	Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.	Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.	Short Tons.
0.765	1	1.308	1	2.205	1	0.892	1	0.907	1
1.530	2	2.616	2	4.410	2	1.785	2	1.814	2
2.295	3	3.924	3	6.615	3	2.677	3	2.721	3
3.060	4	5.232	4	8.820	4	3.570	4	3.628	4
3.825	5	6.540	5	11.025	5	4.462	5	4.536	5
4.590	6	7.848	6	13.230	6	5.354	6	5.448	6
5.355	7	9.156	7	15.435	7	6.247	7	6.359	7
6.120	8	10.464	8	17.640	8	7.139	8	7.271	8
6.885	9	11.772	9	19.845	9	8.032	9	8.183	9
7.650	10	13.080	10	22.050	10	8.924	10	9.074	10
8.415	11	14.388	11	24.255	11	9.817	11	9.966	11
9.180	12	15.696	12	26.460	12	10.709	12	10.858	12
9.945	13	16.999	13	28.665	13	11.602	13	11.750	13
10.710	14	18.302	14	30.870	14	12.494	14	12.642	14
11.475	15	19.605	15	33.075	15	13.387	15	13.534	15
12.240	16	20.908	16	35.280	16	14.279	16	14.426	16
13.005	17	22.211	17	37.485	17	15.172	17	15.318	17
13.770	18	23.514	18	39.690	18	16.064	18	16.210	18
14.535	19	24.817	19	41.895	19	16.957	19	17.102	19
15.300	20	26.120	20	44.100	20	17.849	20	18.000	20
16.065	21	27.423	21	46.305	21	18.742	21	18.902	21
16.830	22	28.726	22	48.510	22	19.634	22	19.804	22
17.595	23	30.029	23	50.715	23	20.527	23	20.706	23
18.360	24	31.332	24	52.920	24	21.419	24	21.608	24
19.125	25	32.635	25	55.125	25	22.312	25	22.510	25
19.890	26	33.938	26	57.330	26	23.204	26	23.412	26
20.655	27	35.241	27	59.535	27	24.097	27	24.314	27
21.420	28	36.544	28	61.740	28	24.989	28	25.216	28
22.185	29	37.847	29	63.945	29	25.882	29	26.118	29
22.950	30	39.150	30	66.150	30	26.774	30	27.020	30
23.715	31	40.453	31	68.355	31	27.667	31	27.922	31
24.480	32	41.756	32	70.560	32	28.559	32	28.824	32
25.245	33	43.059	33	72.765	33	29.452	33	29.726	33
26.010	34	44.362	34	74.970	34	30.344	34	30.628	34
26.775	35	45.665	35	77.175	35	31.237	35	31.530	35
27.540	36	46.968	36	79.380	36	32.129	36	32.432	36
28.305	37	48.271	37	81.585	37	33.022	37	33.334	37
29.070	38	49.574	38	83.790	38	33.914	38	34.236	38
29.835	39	50.877	39	85.995	39	34.807	39	35.138	39
30.600	40	52.180	40	88.200	40	35.699	40	36.040	40
31.365	41	53.483	41	90.405	41	36.592	41	36.942	41
32.130	42	54.786	42	92.610	42	37.484	42	37.844	42
32.895	43	56.089	43	94.815	43	38.377	43	38.746	43
33.660	44	57.392	44	97.020	44	39.269	44	39.648	44
34.425	45	58.695	45	99.225	45	40.162	45	40.550	45
35.190	46	59.998	46	101.430	46	41.054	46	41.452	46
35.955	47	61.301	47	103.635	47	41.947	47	42.354	47
36.720	48	62.604	48	105.840	48	42.839	48	43.256	48
37.485	49	63.907	49	108.045	49	43.732	49	44.158	49
38.250	50	65.210	50	110.250	50	44.624	50	45.060	50

[illegible]

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS.

*Examples:—*To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £57 10s. od. look in the column headed $\frac{3}{4}\%$ Pr. Ct. for 57½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £4 6s. 11d. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £105, will yield £5 14s. 3d. per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £97½ yield £5 2s. 7d. per cent.

Return Per Cent.	$\frac{1}{2}\%$ Pr. Ct.	$\frac{3}{4}\%$ Pr. Ct.	3 Pr. Ct.	$\frac{3}{4}\%$ Pr. Ct.	$\frac{3}{4}\%$ Pr. Ct.	4 Pr. Ct.	$\frac{4}{4}\%$ Pr. Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	$\frac{5}{4}\%$ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr. Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	$\frac{7}{4}\%$ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr. Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£ 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240
12 6	95½	104½	114½	124½	134½	144½	154½	164½	174½	184½	194½	204½	214½	224½	234½
13 9	93	102½	111½	121½	131½	141½	151½	161½	171½	181½	191½	201½	211½	221½	231½
15 0	90½	100	109	118	127½	137½	147½	157½	167½	177½	187½	197½	207½	217½	227½
17 6	87	95½	104½	113	121½	130	138½	147	155½	164½	173½	182½	191½	200½	209½
3 0 0	83½	91½	100	108½	116½	124½	132½	140½	148½	156½	164½	172½	180½	188½	196½
3 0 7	82½	90½	99	107½	115½	123½	131½	139½	147½	155½	163½	171½	179½	187½	195½
3 1 6	81½	89½	97½	105½	113½	121½	129½	137½	145½	153½	161½	169½	177½	185½	193½
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168	176	184	192
3 3 6	79½	86½	94½	102½	110½	118½	126½	134½	142½	150½	158½	166½	174½	182½	190½
3 4 6	77½	85½	93	100½	108½	116½	124½	132½	140½	148½	156½	164½	172½	180½	188½
3 5 7	76½	84½	91½	99½	106½	114½	122½	130½	138½	146½	154½	162½	170½	178½	186½
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	112½	120½	128½	136½	144½	152½	160½	168½	176½	184½
3 7 10	73½	81½	88½	95½	103½	111½	119½	127½	135½	143½	151½	159½	167½	175½	183½
3 9 0	72½	79½	87	94½	101½	108½	116½	124½	132½	140½	148½	156½	164½	172½	180½
3 10 2	71½	78½	85½	92½	99½	106½	114½	122½	130½	138½	146½	154½	162½	170½	178½
3 11 5	70½	77½	84½	91½	98½	105½	112½	120½	128½	136½	144½	152½	160½	168½	176½
3 12 9	68½	75½	82½	89½	96½	103½	110½	117½	124½	131½	138½	145½	152½	159½	166½
3 14 1	67½	74½	81½	88½	95½	102½	109½	116½	123½	130½	137½	144½	151½	158½	165½
3 15 6	66½	73½	79½	86½	93½	100½	107½	114½	121½	128½	135½	142½	149½	156½	163½
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	97½	104	110½	117	123½	130	136½	143	149½	156
3 18 5	63½	70½	76½	82½	88½	94½	100½	106½	112½	118½	124½	130½	136½	142½	148½
4 0 0	62½	68½	75	81½	87½	93½	100	106½	112½	118½	124½	130½	136½	142½	148½
4 1 7	61½	67½	73½	79½	85½	91½	97½	103½	109½	115½	121½	127½	133½	139½	145½
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120	126	132	138	144
4 5 1	58½	64½	70½	76½	82½	88½	94	100½	106½	112½	118½	124½	130½	136½	142½
4 6 11	57½	63½	69	75½	81½	87½	93½	99½	105½	111½	117½	123½	129½	135½	141½
4 8 11	56½	62½	67½	73½	79½	85½	91½	97½	103½	109½	115½	121½	127½	133½	139½
4 10 11	55	60½	66½	72½	78½	84½	90½	96½	102½	108½	114½	120½	126½	132½	138½
4 13 0	53½	59½	64½	69½	75½	81½	86½	92½	98½	104½	110½	116½	122½	128½	134½
4 15 3	52½	57½	63	68½	74½	80½	85½	91½	97½	103½	109½	115½	121½	127½	133½
4 17 7	51½	56½	61½	66½	72½	78½	83½	89½	95½	101½	107½	113½	119½	125½	131½
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120
5 2 7	48½	53½	58½	63½	68½	73½	78½	83½	88½	93½	98½	103½	108½	113½	118½
5 5 3	47½	52½	57	62½	67½	72½	77½	82½	87½	92½	97½	102½	107½	112½	117½
5 8 1	46½	50½	55½	60½	64½	69½	74	78½	83½	88½	93½	98½	103½	108½	113½
5 11 1	45	49½	54½	59½	63½	68½	73	77½	82½	87½	92½	97½	102½	107½	112½
5 14 3	43½	48½	53½	58½	63½	68½	73	77½	82½	87½	92½	97½	102½	107½	112½
5 17 8	42½	46½	51	56½	61½	66½	71	75½	80½	85½	90½	95½	100½	105½	110½
6 0 0	41½	45½	50	54½	59½	64½	69½	74	78½	83½	88½	93½	98½	103½	108½
6 2 5	40	44½	49	53½	58½	63½	68½	73½	78½	83½	88½	93½	98½	103½	108½
6 5 0	39	43½	47	51½	56½	61½	66½	71½	76½	81½	86½	91½	96½	101½	106½
6 7 8	38½	42½	46	50½	55½	60½	65½	70½	75½	80½	85½	90½	95½	100½	105½
6 10 5	38	42	45	49½	54½	59½	64½	69½	74½	79½	84½	89½	94½	99½	104½
6 13 4	37½	41½	44½	48½	53½	58½	63½	68½	73½	78½	83½	88½	93½	98½	103½
6 16 4	36½	40½	44	47½	51½	55½	60½	64½	68½	73½	78½	83½	88½	93½	98½
6 19 6	35½	39½	43	46½	50½	54½	58½	62½	66½	71½	75½	80½	84½	88½	93½
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49	53	57	61	65	69	73	77	81	85	89
7 5 4	34½	37½	41	44½	47½	51½	54½	58½	62½	66½	70½	74½	78½	82½	86½
7 8 0	33½	36½	40	43½	46½	50½	53½	57	60½	64½	68½	72½	76½	80½	84½
7 11 10	32½	35½	39	42½	45½	49	52½	56	59½	63½	67½	71½	75½	79½	83½
7 14 11	31½	34½	38	41½	44½	47½	51	54½	58½	62½	66½	70½	74½	78½	82½
7 17 11	30½	33½	37	40	43½	46½	50½	54½	58½	62½	66½	70½	74½	78½	82½
8 0 8	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72
8 3 11	29½	32½	35	37½	40½	43½	46½	49½	52½	55½	58½	61½	64½	67½	70½
8 6 6	28½	31½	34	36½	39½	42½	45½	48½	51½	54½	57½	60½	63½	66½	69½
8 9 10	27½	30½	33	35½	38½	41½	44½	47½	50½	53½	56½	59½	62½	65½	68½
9 2 6	27	29½	32	34½	37½	40½	43½	46½	49½	52½	55½	58½	61½	64½	67½
9 5 13	26½	28½	31	33½	36½	39½	42½	45½	48½	51½	54½	57½	60½	63½	66½
9 8 0	26	28	30	32½	35½	38½	41½	44½	47½	50½	53½	56½	59½	62½	65½

548 Present Value of a Leasehold, &c.—English Mile Compared.

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1	49	46	48	48	47	44	24 25	30 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
2	97	98	95	94	93	45	24 52	30 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
3	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	30 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
4	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	31 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
5	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	31 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
6	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	31 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
7	5 41	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	31 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
8	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	31 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
9	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	31 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
10	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	31 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
11	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	31 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
12	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	32 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
13	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	32 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
14	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	32 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
15	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	32 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
16	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	32 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
17	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	32 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
18	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	32 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
19	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	32 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
20	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	32 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
21	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	32 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
22	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	33 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
23	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	33 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
24	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	33 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
25	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	33 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
26	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	33 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
27	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	33 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
28	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	33 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
29	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	33 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
30	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	33 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
31	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	33 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
32	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	33 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
33	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	33 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
34	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	33 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
35	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	33 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
36	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	33 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
37	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	33 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
38	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	34 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
39	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	34 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
40	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	34 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
41	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	34 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
42	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
43	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45						
44	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51						
						IN PERPETUITY.					
						33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28	

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £200. interest being reckoned at 4 per cent. ? ANSWER.—19 14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 55, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £200 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER.—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (q v.), it will be seen that the expectation for age 55 is about 17 years; and

from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years interest at 5 per cent., is worth 17 27 years purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,27 approximately.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The value of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst	Austrian Mile	Dutch Ure	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile.....	1'000	0'868	1'609	0'217	1'508	0'212	0'289	0'142	0'151	0'213	0'335
English Geog. Mile.....	1'153	1'000	1'855	0'250	1'738	0'245	0'333	0'164	0'169	0'246	0'386
Kilometre.....	0'621	0'540	1'000	0'135	0'937	0'132	0'180	0'088	0'094	0'133	0'208
German Geog. Mile.....	4'610	4'000	7'420	1'000	6'953	0'978	1'333	0'657	0'694	0'985	1'543
Russian Verst.....	0'663	0'575	1'067	0'144	1'000	0'141	0'192	0'094	0'100	0'142	0'222
Austrian Mile.....	4'714	4'089	7'586	1'022	7'112	1'000	1'363	0'672	0'710	1'006	1'578
Dutch Ure.....	3'458	3'000	5'565	0'750	5'215	0'734	1'000	0'493	0'520	0'738	1'157
Norwegian Mile.....	7'021	6'091	11'299	1'523	10'589	1'489	2'035	1'000	1'057	1'499	2'350
Swedish Mile.....	6'644	5'764	10'692	1'441	10'019	1'409	1'921	0'948	1'000	1'419	2'224
Danish Mile.....	4'682	4'062	7'536	1'016	7'078	0'994	1'354	0'667	0'705	1'000	1'567
Swiss Stunde.....	2'997	2'592	4'808	0'648	4'505	0'634	0'864	0'425	0'449	0'638	1'000

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

SUMS needed annually for the liquidation of a debt (principal and interest) of £100, at the stated percentage, in 5 to 80 years. If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment must be multiplied by 10, and so on. Thus, a Municipal Loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent., repayable in 80 years, would cost the ratepayers £51,031 5s. annually for that period, and would then be extinguished.

Years	3½ per Ct	4 per Ct	4½ per Ct	5 per Ct	5½ per Ct	6 per Ct	6½ per Ct
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
5	22 2 11½	22 9 3	22 15 7	23 1 11½	23 8 4½	23 14 9½	24 1 3½
10	12 0 5½	12 6 7	12 12 9	12 19 0	13 5 4	13 11 8½	13 18 2½
15	8 13 7½	8 19 10½	9 6 2½	9 12 8½	9 19 3	10 5 11	10 12 8½
20	7 0 8½	7 7 2	7 13 9	8 0 5½	8 7 4½	8 14 4½	9 1 6½
25	6 1 4½	6 8 0½	6 14 10½	7 1 10½	7 9 1½	7 16 5½	8 3 11½
30	5 8 9	5 15 8	6 2 9½	6 10 1½	6 17 7½	7 5 3½	7 13 1½
35	5 0 0	5 7 1½	5 14 6½	6 2 1½	6 9 11½	6 17 11½	7 6 1½
40	4 13 7½	5 1 0½	5 8 8½	5 16 6½	6 4 7½	6 12 11	7 1 4½
45	4 8 11	4 16 6½	5 4 4½	5 12 6½	6 0 10½	6 9 4½	6 18 1½
50	4 5 3½	4 13 11	5 1 2½	5 9 6½	5 18 1½	6 6 10½	6 15 10
55	4 2 5	4 10 5½	4 18 9½	5 7 4	5 16 1½	6 5 1	6 14 2½
60	4 0 2½	4 8 4	4 16 11	5 5 8	5 14 7½	6 3 9	6 13 0½
65	3 18 4½	4 6 9½	4 15 5½	5 4 4½	5 13 6	6 2 9½	6 12 2½
70	3 16 11	4 5 5½	4 14 4	5 3 4½	5 12 7½	6 2 0½	6 11 7½
75	3 15 8½	4 4 5½	4 13 5½	5 2 7½	5 12 0½	6 1 6½	6 11 2
80	3 14 9½	4 3 7½	4 12 9	5 2 0½	5 11 6½	6 1 1½	6 10 10½

REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL

BY ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

THE following are the rates charged by certain first-class Insurance Companies for "Redemption Policies," to secure the payment of £100 in return for so many annual premiums, e.g., an Insurance Company will undertake to pay £100 on Midsummer Day, 1951, in return for the payment of £2 5s. 2d. on Midsummer Day, 1923, and each year afterwards until 1950, or 28 payments in all; for £1,000 the annual premium would be £22 11s. 8d., and so on. This table is of particular interest to purchasers of *Leasehold* property, as it enables such purchasers to see, at a glance, the amount to be paid out of the income from the property for a redemption policy to provide the sum originally expended (with a margin for dilapidations, if necessary), by the time the leasehold interest has expired.

Yrs	Pre'm	Yrs	Pre'm	Yrs	Pre'm	Yrs	Pre'm
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		s. d.
10	8 9 4	25	2 13 3	40	1 5 9	55	14 3
11	7 11 7	26	2 10 4	41	1 4 8	56	13 9
12	6 16 9	27	2 7 8	42	1 3 8	57	13 3
13	6 4 3	28	2 5 2	43	1 2 8	58	12 9
14	5 13 7	29	2 11 4	44	1 1 9	59	12 4
15	5 4 4	30	0 9 45	45	1 0 11	60	11 11
16	4 16 4	31	1 18 10	46	1 0 1	61	11 5
17	4 9 2	32	1 16 11	47	0 19 4	62	11 1
18	4 8 11	33	1 15 3	48	0 18 7	63	10 8
19	3 17 3	34	1 13 7	49	0 17 10	64	10 4
20	3 18 3	35	1 12 1	50	0 17 2	65	9 11
21	3 7 8	36	1 10 8	51	0 16 6	66	9 7
22	3 3 7	37	1 9 4	52	0 15 11	67	9 3
23	2 19 10	38	1 8 0	53	0 15 4	68	9 0
24	2 16 4	39	1 6 10	54	0 14 9	69	8 8

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite,
For in driving your carriage along,
If you bear to the left you are sure to go right,
If you bear to the right you go wrong.
But in walking the streets 'tis a different case,
To the right it is right you should steer,
On the left should be left enough of clear space
For the people who wish to walk there.

THE WALKER'S MAXIMS.

(From *The Times*, April 9, 1930).
Two rules the walker must obey
If he would reach his home to-day—
On roadway always keep the Right
On Footpath just the op-po-site.

G. BUCKSTON BROWNE.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

1. *Two steamships meeting.*

When both side-lights you see ahead,
Port your helm, and show your RED.

2. *Two steamships passing.*

GREEN to GREEN, or RED to RED,
Perfect safety—Go a-head!

3. *Two steamships crossing.*

If to your starboard RED appear,
It is your duty to keep clear;
To act as judgment says is proper:—
To Port—or Starboard—Back, or Stop her.
But when upon your port is seen
A Steamer's starboard light of GREEN,
There's not so much for you to do,
For GREEN to Port keeps clear of you.
Both in safety and in doubt,
Always keep a good look-out;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

DECIMAL PARTS OF £1 STERLING.

Pence.		Pence.		Shilling. Pence.		Shilling. Pence.	
001	1/16	006	6 1/16	050	1 0	075	1 6
002	1/8	007	6 1/8	051	1 0 1/16	076	1 6 1/16
003	3/16	008	6 1/4	052	1 0 1/8	077	1 6 1/8
004	1/4	009	7	053	1 0 1/4	078	1 6 1/4
005	1 1/16	010	7 1/16	054	1 1	079	1 7
006	1 1/8	011	7 1/8	055	1 1 1/16	080	1 7 1/16
007	1 1/4	012	7 1/4	056	1 1 1/8	081	1 7 1/8
008	1 1/2	013	8	057	1 1 1/4	082	1 7 1/4
009	1 5/16	014	8 1/16	058	1 1 1/2	083	1 8
010	1 1/2	015	8 1/2	059	1 1 5/16	084	1 8 1/16
011	1 3/4	016	8 3/4	060	1 1 5/8	085	1 8 1/8
012	3	017	9	061	1 1 3/4	086	1 8 1/4
013	3 1/16	018	9 1/16	062	1 3	087	1 9
014	3 1/8	019	9 1/8	063	1 3 1/16	088	1 9 1/16
015	3 1/4	020	9 1/4	064	1 3 1/8	089	1 9 1/8
016	3 1/2	021	9 1/2	065	1 3 1/4	090	1 9 1/4
017	4	022	10	066	1 3 1/2	091	1 9 1/2
018	4 1/16	023	10 1/16	067	1 4	092	1 10
019	4 1/8	024	10 1/8	068	1 4 1/16	093	1 10 1/16
020	4 1/4	025	10 1/4	069	1 4 1/8	094	1 10 1/8
021	5	026	11	070	1 4 1/4	095	1 10 1/4
022	5 1/16	027	11 1/16	071	1 5	096	1 11
023	5 1/8	028	11 1/8	072	1 5 1/16	097	1 11 1/16
024	5 1/4	029	11 1/4	073	1 5 1/8	098	1 11 1/8
025	6	...	...	074	1 5 1/4	099	1 11 1/4

Shillings		Shillings		Pence.	
050	= 1 0	450	= 9 0	300	= 6 0
063	= 1 3	500	= 10 0	045	= 0 10 1/2
100	= 2 0	525	= 10 6		
125	= 2 6	550	= 11 0	345	= 6 10 1/2
150	= 3 0	600	= 12 0		
200	= 4 0	650	= 13 0	800	= 16 0
250	= 5 0	700	= 14 0	098	= 1 11 1/2
300	= 6 0	750	= 15 0		
350	= 7 0	800	= 16 0	898	= 17 11 1/2
375	= 7 6	850	= 17 0		
400	= 8 0	900	= 18 0		

PRICE OF THE FUNDS, 1931, 1932 AND 1933

	Nov. 3, 1931	Nov. 2, 1932	Nov. 2, 1933
3 1/2% Consols	86	78 1/2	74
4% Consols	85 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
5% War Loan	96 1/2	117	117
4% Funding	86 1/2	109 1/2	112 1/2
3 1/2% Conversion	75 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
4% Victory Bonds	93	109 1/2	110 1/2
3% Local Loans Stock ...	62 1/2	91	86 1/2
Bank of England Stock ...	245	330	350
5% Corp. of London Stock	101	116	115 1/2
5% L.C.C. Stock	101	113	112
4% Port of Lond. "B" Stk.	79	104	103

BRITISH DOMINION SECURITIES.

	Nov. 3, 1931	Nov. 2, 1932	Nov. 2, 1933
Australia 6% (1931-41)...	88 1/2	101	101 1/2
Australia 5% (1934-45)...	76	106	110 1/2
Canada 4% (1940-60).....	85 1/2	104	104 1/2
Cape 3 1/2% (1940-49).....	79 1/2	100	101
Gold Coast 6% (1945-70)...	102 1/2	111	120
Kenya 5% (1948-58).....	98 1/2	114	115 1/2
N.S.W. 5% (1935-55).....	71	108	108 1/2
New Zealand 4% (1943-63)...	75 1/2	104	103 1/2
Nigeria 5% (1947-57).....	98 1/2	113	113 1/2
Queensland 5% (1940-60)...	71 1/2	104	107 1/2
S. Africa 5% (1945-75).....	98 1/2	111	114
S. Aust. 5% (1945-75).....	73 1/2	106	110 1/2
S. Rhod. 5% (1934-49).....	98 1/2	103	102
Tasmania 3 1/2% (1940).....	59 1/2	99 1/2	101
Victoria 5% (1945-75).....	65 1/2	106	110 1/2
W. Aust. 5% (1945-75).....	73 1/2	106	110 1/2

AVERAGE PRICE OF 2 1/2% CONSOLS.

Month.	1924.	1932.	1933.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	73 0 0	55 6 9	73 6 0
February	76 6 3	55 16 5	74 2 0
March	75 2 6	59 14 0	74 6 0
April	75 15 0	60 11 0	75 16 0
May	74 15 0	63 9 11	72 18 0
June	74 5 0	64 4 9	73 2 0
July	74 16 3	72 4 7	71 16 0
August	No price	71 6 2	73 4 0
September	"	75 17 8	73 16 0
October	"	"	"
November	"	"	"
December	"	"	"

THE BANK RATE.

AVERAGE Minimum Rate per Cent.

Month	1924	1928	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932	1933
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
January ..	4 3/4	4 5/8	4 5/8	5	3	6	—
February ...	3	4 5/8	5 3/8	4 6/8	3	5 6/4	—
March	3	4 5/8	5 5/8	3 9/8	3	4	—
April	3	4 5/8	5 5/8	3 5/8	3	3 3/4	—
May	3	4 5/8	5 5/8	3	2 7/8	2 7/8	—
June	3	4 5/8	5 5/8	3	2 5/8	2 5/8	—
July	3 19	4 5/8	5 5/8	3	2 8	2	—
August	5 87	4 5/8	5 5/8	3	4 5/8	2	—
September ..	5	4 5/8	5 5/8	3	5 0	2	—
October	5	4 5/8	5 5/8	3	6	2	—
November ..	5	4 5/8	5 5/8	3	6	2	—
December ..	5	4 5/8	5 5/8	3	6	2	—
Year	4 03	4 5/8	5 5/8	3 4	4 0	3 01	—

Calculated Expectation of Life.

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CALCULATED EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

THE following table (extracted from the Registrar-General's Return for England and Wales) is based upon the Census of 1921, and deaths for 1920-21-22 (English Life Table No. 9).

AGE.	OF 100,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		AGE.	OF 100,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).	
	Male	Female.	Male.	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
0	100,000	100,000	55.68	59.58	54	66,243	71,239	18.43	20.61
1	91,004	93,058	60.07	62.99	55	65,161	70,300	17.73	19.86
2	88,875	91,069	60.50	63.35	56	64,017	69,432	17.04	19.12
3	87,942	90,167	60.14	62.98	57	62,814	68,458	16.35	18.38
4	87,370	89,599	59.53	62.32	58	61,550	67,435	15.68	17.65
5	86,955	89,182	58.81	61.67	59	60,217	66,354	15.01	16.93
6	86,592	88,804	58.05	60.93	60	58,804	65,202	14.36	16.22
7	86,300	88,508	57.25	60.13	61	57,298	63,995	13.73	15.53
8	86,062	88,273	56.41	59.29	62	55,691	62,634	13.11	14.85
9	85,864	88,079	55.53	58.42	63	53,980	61,202	12.51	14.18
10	85,693	87,909	54.64	57.53	64	52,166	59,666	11.93	13.53
11	85,538	87,751	53.74	56.63	65	50,255	58,027	11.36	12.90
12	85,390	87,593	52.84	55.74	66	48,257	56,291	10.81	12.29
13	85,241	87,429	51.93	54.84	67	46,183	54,464	10.27	11.68
14	85,084	87,254	51.02	53.95	68	44,037	52,545	9.75	11.09
15	84,915	87,067	50.12	53.06	69	41,819	50,528	9.24	10.51
16	84,730	86,866	49.23	52.18	70	39,520	48,401	8.75	9.95
17	84,522	86,658	48.35	51.31	71	37,156	46,152	8.27	9.41
18	84,297	86,432	47.48	50.44	72	34,712	43,777	7.82	8.90
19	84,027	86,191	46.63	49.58	73	32,208	41,222	7.39	8.40
20	83,748	85,938	45.78	48.73	74	29,664	38,682	6.98	7.93
21	83,456	85,675	44.94	47.87	75	27,107	36,002	6.59	7.49
22	83,153	85,404	44.10	47.02	76	24,555	33,268	6.22	7.06
23	82,842	85,126	43.27	46.18	77	22,001	30,504	5.87	6.66
24	82,525	84,843	42.43	45.33	78	19,422	27,736	5.54	6.27
25	82,202	84,553	41.60	44.48	79	17,272	24,991	5.22	5.90
26	81,875	84,257	40.76	43.64	80	15,035	22,295	4.93	5.56
27	81,547	83,955	39.92	42.79	81	12,930	19,672	4.65	5.23
28	81,218	83,649	39.08	41.95	82	10,973	17,125	4.39	4.93
29	80,887	83,337	38.24	41.10	83	9,181	14,745	4.15	4.65
30	80,549	83,019	37.40	40.26	84	7,568	12,505	3.92	4.39
31	80,199	82,694	36.56	39.41	85	6,144	10,456	3.72	4.16
32	79,834	82,362	35.72	38.57	86	4,917	8,630	3.52	3.93
33	79,452	82,021	34.89	37.73	87	3,875	7,024	3.33	3.72
34	79,052	81,672	34.07	36.89	88	3,004	5,632	3.15	3.51
35	78,634	81,314	33.25	36.05	89	2,288	4,444	2.98	3.32
36	78,199	80,947	32.43	35.21	90	1,710	3,447	2.82	3.13
37	77,749	80,571	31.61	34.37	91	1,213	2,625	2.66	2.95
38	77,283	80,186	30.80	33.53	92	868	1,960	2.51	2.79
39	76,798	79,790	29.99	32.70	93	629	1,433	2.37	2.65
40	76,294	79,381	29.19	31.86	94	430	1,024	2.24	2.47
41	75,769	78,959	28.39	31.03	95	286	714	2.12	2.33
42	75,222	78,522	27.59	30.20	96	183	485	2.00	2.20
43	74,652	78,070	26.79	29.37	97	116	320	1.89	2.07
44	74,057	77,600	26.01	28.55	98	70	205	1.78	1.95
45	73,436	77,109	25.22	27.73	99	41	127	1.68	1.84
46	72,789	76,594	24.44	26.91	100	23	76	1.59	1.73
47	72,118	76,053	23.66	26.10	101	12	44	1.50	1.63
48	71,420	75,482	22.89	25.29	102	6	24	1.42	1.53
49	70,689	74,883	22.12	24.49	103	3	13	1.34	1.44
50	69,916	74,242	21.36	23.69	104	1	6	1.27	1.36
51	69,092	73,567	20.61	22.91	105	0	3	1.20	1.28
52	68,208	72,841	19.87	22.13	106	—	—	—	—
53	67,259	72,066	19.14	21.36	107	—	—	—	—

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, CENSUS BY CENSUS.

Males	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	Excess of ages over 1871 (fifty years)	Females	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	Excess of ages over 1871 (fifty years)
Age							Years	Age							Years
0	40.4	43.4	43.2	45.9	51.6	55.5	14.1	0	43.5	46.6	46.7	49.8	55.4	59.5	16.0
5	46.8	52.0	51.8	54.1	57.2	58.8	9.0	5	51.9	54.0	54.1	56.7	59.9	61.7	9.8
10	46.7	48.6	48.1	50.1	53.1	54.7	8.0	10	48.8	50.6	50.4	52.9	55.9	57.5	8.7
15	42.7	44.4	43.7	45.7	48.6	50.2	7.5	15	44.8	46.4	46.0	48.5	51.4	53.1	8.3
20	38.9	40.3	39.5	41.5	44.2	45.8	6.9	20	41.1	42.4	41.9	44.3	47.1	48.7	7.6
25	35.4	36.5	35.6	37.4	40.0	41.6	6.2	25	37.5	38.6	37.9	40.1	42.8	44.5	7.0
30	28.7	29.1	28.0	29.5	31.7	33.3	4.6	30	30.8	31.4	30.3	32.0	34.4	36.1	5.3
35	22.3	22.4	21.1	22.3	23.9	25.3	3.0	35	24.1	24.4	23.2	24.5	26.3	27.8	3.7
40	16.1	16.0	15.0	15.9	16.9	17.8	1.7	40	17.3	17.5	16.3	17.5	18.9	19.9	2.6
45	10.5	10.5	9.7	10.4	11.0	11.4	0.9	45	11.2	11.5	10.6	11.4	12.4	12.9	1.7
50	6.0	6.1	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.6	0.6	50	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.5	1.0
55	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	0.5	55	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.1	0.6

Scotland in 1921 showed longevity, both of males and females, less than England and Wales at all ages, ranging from 25.4 years and 23.3 years at birth to fractions of a year at later ages, but while at every age women's longevity exceeds that of men in Scotland the excess is much less marked than in England. In Ireland up to 1911 the longevity of males up to 25 and over 25 years was less than in England, but between ages 25 and 65 was greater. Of females the Irish longevity was consistently less than that of England, except for the ages 55 to 75. Northern Ireland in 1921 showed remarkable improvements over 1911 as regards longevity, and again high figures for males of 55 and over were repeated, though less prominently, England having improved in the decade of years 1911-1921. The 1921 Census in the I.F.S. showed further improvements, except that the figures for females were disappointing, ranging from 26.1 years to 2.25 years below the improvements shown in England and Wales at various ages. The ratio of females to males in I.F.S. is also small, being 973 to 1,000.

TABLE FOR CONVERTING AN AREA, WHICH IS SHEWN DECIMALLY, INTO ROODS, POLES AND SQUARE YARDS, AND CONVERSELY FOR SHEWING AN AREA IN DECIMAL PARTS OF AN ACRE.

Poles	Sq. Yds.	Poles	Sq. Yds.	Poles	Sq. Yds.	Poles	Sq. Yds.
0.001	0 5	0.026	4 5	0.051	8 5	0.076	12 5
0.002	0 10	0.027	4 10	0.052	8 10	0.077	12 10
0.003	0 15	0.028	4 15	0.053	8 15	0.078	12 15
0.004	0 20	0.029	4 20	0.054	8 20	0.079	12 20
0.005	0 25	0.030	4 25	0.055	8 25	0.080	12 25
0.00625	1 0	0.03125	5 0	0.05625	9 0	0.08125	13 0
0.007	1 5	0.032	5 5	0.057	9 5	0.082	13 5
0.008	1 10	0.033	5 10	0.058	9 10	0.083	13 10
0.009	1 15	0.034	5 15	0.059	9 15	0.084	13 15
0.010	1 20	0.035	5 20	0.060	9 20	0.085	13 20
0.011	1 25	0.036	5 25	0.061	9 25	0.086	13 25
0.0125	2 0	0.0375	6 0	0.0625	10 0	0.0875	14 0
0.014	2 5	0.039	6 5	0.064	10 5	0.089	14 5
0.015	2 10	0.040	6 10	0.065	10 10	0.090	14 10
0.016	2 15	0.041	6 15	0.066	10 15	0.091	14 15
0.017	2 20	0.042	6 20	0.067	10 20	0.092	14 20
0.018	2 25	0.043	6 25	0.068	10 25	0.093	14 25
0.01875	3 0	0.04375	7 0	0.06875	11 0	0.09375	15 0
0.020	3 5	0.045	7 5	0.070	11 5	0.095	15 5
0.021	3 10	0.046	7 10	0.071	11 10	0.096	15 10
0.022	3 15	0.047	7 15	0.072	11 15	0.097	15 15
0.023	3 20	0.048	7 20	0.073	11 20	0.098	15 20
0.024	3 25	0.049	7 25	0.074	11 25	0.099	15 25
0.025	4 0	0.050	8 0	0.075	12 0	0.100	16 0

Roods	Poles
0.100	0 16
0.200	0 32
0.300	1 8
0.400	1 24
0.500	2 0
0.600	2 16
0.700	3 2
0.800	3 18
0.900	4 4

Example:—An Area is shewn as 10.861.

Acre	A.	R.	P.	Sq. Yds.
0.800	=	0	3	8
0.061	=	0	0	9 25
Therefore 10.861	=	10	3	17 25

Conversely:—An Area is 6

A.	R.	P.	Sq. Yds.
0	1	8	0
0	0	7	10
Therefore 6 1 15 10	=	6.346	

Interest and Wages Tables.

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SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY.

Showing the simple interest on £100 in pence for 1 to 300 days at various rates per annum.

Days.	One Quarter Per Cent.	One Half Per Cent.	One Per Cent.	Two Per Cent.	Two and a Half Per Cent.	Three Per Cent.	Four Per Cent.	Five Per Cent.	Six Per Cent.
1	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1	0'164	0'329	0'658	1'315	1'944	1'973	2'630	3'288	3'945
2	0'329	0'658	1'315	2'630	3'944	3'945	5'260	6'575	7'890
3	0'493	0'986	1'973	3'945	4'932	5'918	7'890	9'863	11'835
4	0'658	1'315	2'630	5'260	6'575	7'890	10'581	13'151	15'721
5	0'822	1'644	3'288	6'575	8'219	9'863	13'151	16'438	19'726
6	0'986	1'973	3'945	7'890	9'863	11'835	15'721	19'726	23'671
7	1'151	2'301	4'603	9'205	11'507	13'808	18'411	23'014	27'616
8	1'315	2'630	5'260	10'521	13'151	15'721	21'041	26'301	31'566
9	1'479	2'959	5'918	11'836	14'795	17'753	23'671	29'589	35'507
10	1'644	3'288	6'575	13'151	16'438	19'726	26'301	33'877	39'458
20	3'288	6'575	13'151	26'301	32'877	39'458	52'603	65'753	78'904
30	4'932	9'863	19'726	39'458	49'315	59'178	78'904	98'630	118'356
40	6'575	13'151	26'301	52'603	65'753	78'904	105'805	131'507	157'808
50	8'219	16'438	32'877	65'753	82'198	98'630	131'507	164'384	197'260
60	9'863	19'726	39'458	78'904	98'630	118'356	157'808	197'260	236'716
70	11'507	23'014	46'027	92'055	115'068	138'081	184'110	230'137	276'164
80	13'151	26'301	52'603	105'205	131'507	157'808	210'411	263'014	315'616
90	14'795	29'589	59'178	118'356	147'945	177'534	236'716	295'890	355'068
100	16'438	32'877	65'753	131'507	164'384	197'260	263'013	328'767	394'521
200	32'877	65'753	131'507	263'014	328'767	394'521	526'027	657'534	789'041
300	49'315	98'630	197'260	394'521	493'151	591'781	789'041	986'301	1183'566

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES.

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
£ 10 0 0	8 0 0	18 0 0	0 4 0	£ 8 0 0	6 10 0	13 4 0	3 2 0	£ 6 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	0 11 0
1 0 0	8 0 0	18 0 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	8 10 0	14 4 0	3 3 0	1 0 0	8 10 0	14 4 0	3 3 0
2 0 0	16 0 0	36 0 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	16 0 0	28 8 0	6 6 0	2 0 0	16 0 0	28 8 0	6 6 0
3 0 0	24 0 0	54 0 0	1 2 0	3 0 0	24 0 0	42 4 0	9 9 0	3 0 0	24 0 0	42 4 0	9 9 0
4 0 0	32 0 0	72 0 0	1 6 0	4 0 0	32 0 0	56 8 0	13 0 0	4 0 0	32 0 0	56 8 0	13 0 0
5 0 0	40 0 0	90 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	40 0 0	70 4 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	40 0 0	70 4 0	16 0 0
6 0 0	48 0 0	108 0 0	2 4 0	6 0 0	48 0 0	84 0 0	19 0 0	6 0 0	48 0 0	84 0 0	19 0 0
7 0 0	56 0 0	126 0 0	2 8 0	7 0 0	56 0 0	98 0 0	22 0 0	7 0 0	56 0 0	98 0 0	22 0 0
8 0 0	64 0 0	144 0 0	3 2 0	8 0 0	64 0 0	112 0 0	25 0 0	8 0 0	64 0 0	112 0 0	25 0 0
9 0 0	72 0 0	162 0 0	3 6 0	9 0 0	72 0 0	126 0 0	28 0 0	9 0 0	72 0 0	126 0 0	28 0 0
10 0 0	80 0 0	180 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	80 0 0	140 0 0	31 0 0	10 0 0	80 0 0	140 0 0	31 0 0
11 0 0	88 0 0	198 0 0	4 4 0	11 0 0	88 0 0	154 0 0	34 0 0	11 0 0	88 0 0	154 0 0	34 0 0
12 0 0	96 0 0	216 0 0	4 8 0	12 0 0	96 0 0	168 0 0	37 0 0	12 0 0	96 0 0	168 0 0	37 0 0
13 0 0	104 0 0	234 0 0	5 2 0	13 0 0	104 0 0	182 0 0	40 0 0	13 0 0	104 0 0	182 0 0	40 0 0
14 0 0	112 0 0	252 0 0	5 6 0	14 0 0	112 0 0	196 0 0	43 0 0	14 0 0	112 0 0	196 0 0	43 0 0
15 0 0	120 0 0	270 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	120 0 0	210 0 0	46 0 0	15 0 0	120 0 0	210 0 0	46 0 0
16 0 0	128 0 0	288 0 0	6 4 0	16 0 0	128 0 0	224 0 0	49 0 0	16 0 0	128 0 0	224 0 0	49 0 0
17 0 0	136 0 0	306 0 0	6 8 0	17 0 0	136 0 0	238 0 0	52 0 0	17 0 0	136 0 0	238 0 0	52 0 0
18 0 0	144 0 0	324 0 0	7 2 0	18 0 0	144 0 0	252 0 0	55 0 0	18 0 0	144 0 0	252 0 0	55 0 0
19 0 0	152 0 0	342 0 0	7 6 0	19 0 0	152 0 0	266 0 0	58 0 0	19 0 0	152 0 0	266 0 0	58 0 0
20 0 0	160 0 0	360 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	160 0 0	280 0 0	61 0 0	20 0 0	160 0 0	280 0 0	61 0 0
21 0 0	168 0 0	378 0 0	8 4 0	21 0 0	168 0 0	294 0 0	64 0 0	21 0 0	168 0 0	294 0 0	64 0 0
22 0 0	176 0 0	396 0 0	8 8 0	22 0 0	176 0 0	308 0 0	67 0 0	22 0 0	176 0 0	308 0 0	67 0 0
23 0 0	184 0 0	414 0 0	9 2 0	23 0 0	184 0 0	322 0 0	70 0 0	23 0 0	184 0 0	322 0 0	70 0 0
24 0 0	192 0 0	432 0 0	9 6 0	24 0 0	192 0 0	336 0 0	73 0 0	24 0 0	192 0 0	336 0 0	73 0 0
25 0 0	200 0 0	450 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	200 0 0	350 0 0	76 0 0	25 0 0	200 0 0	350 0 0	76 0 0
26 0 0	208 0 0	468 0 0	10 4 0	26 0 0	208 0 0	364 0 0	79 0 0	26 0 0	208 0 0	364 0 0	79 0 0
27 0 0	216 0 0	486 0 0	10 8 0	27 0 0	216 0 0	378 0 0	82 0 0	27 0 0	216 0 0	378 0 0	82 0 0
28 0 0	224 0 0	504 0 0	11 2 0	28 0 0	224 0 0	392 0 0	85 0 0	28 0 0	224 0 0	392 0 0	85 0 0
29 0 0	232 0 0	522 0 0	11 6 0	29 0 0	232 0 0	406 0 0	88 0 0	29 0 0	232 0 0	406 0 0	88 0 0
30 0 0	240 0 0	540 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	240 0 0	420 0 0	91 0 0	30 0 0	240 0 0	420 0 0	91 0 0
31 0 0	248 0 0	558 0 0	12 4 0	31 0 0	248 0 0	434 0 0	94 0 0	31 0 0	248 0 0	434 0 0	94 0 0

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	1 st Per Ct.	2 nd Per Ct.	3 rd Per Ct.	4 th Per Ct.	5 th Per Ct.	6 th Per Ct.
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2	1.020	1.040	1.060	1.080	1.100	1.120
3	1.061	1.082	1.103	1.124	1.145	1.166
4	1.127	1.148	1.169	1.190	1.211	1.232
5	1.217	1.238	1.259	1.280	1.301	1.322
6	1.331	1.352	1.373	1.394	1.415	1.436
7	1.469	1.490	1.511	1.532	1.553	1.574
8	1.589	1.610	1.631	1.652	1.673	1.694
9	1.735	1.756	1.777	1.798	1.819	1.840
10	1.898	1.919	1.940	1.961	1.982	2.003
11	2.079	2.100	2.121	2.142	2.163	2.184
12	2.299	2.320	2.341	2.362	2.383	2.404
13	2.549	2.570	2.591	2.612	2.633	2.654
14	2.831	2.852	2.873	2.894	2.915	2.936
15	3.147	3.168	3.189	3.210	3.231	3.252
16	3.500	3.521	3.542	3.563	3.584	3.605
17	3.893	3.914	3.935	3.956	3.977	3.998
18	4.330	4.351	4.372	4.393	4.414	4.435
19	4.815	4.836	4.857	4.878	4.899	4.920
20	5.353	5.374	5.395	5.416	5.437	5.458
21	5.950	5.971	5.992	6.013	6.034	6.055
22	6.614	6.635	6.656	6.677	6.698	6.719
23	7.354	7.375	7.396	7.417	7.438	7.459
24	8.171	8.192	8.213	8.234	8.255	8.276
25	9.076	9.097	9.118	9.139	9.160	9.181
26	10.071	10.092	10.113	10.134	10.155	10.176
27	11.160	11.181	11.202	11.223	11.244	11.265
28	12.347	12.368	12.389	12.410	12.431	12.452
29	13.637	13.658	13.679	13.700	13.721	13.742
30	15.035	15.056	15.077	15.098	15.119	15.140
31	16.547	16.568	16.589	16.610	16.631	16.652
32	18.179	18.200	18.221	18.242	18.263	18.284
33	19.938	19.959	19.980	20.001	20.022	20.043
34	21.832	21.853	21.874	21.895	21.916	21.937
35	23.870	23.891	23.912	23.933	23.954	23.975
36	26.061	26.082	26.103	26.124	26.145	26.166
37	28.415	28.436	28.457	28.478	28.499	28.520
38	30.943	30.964	30.985	31.006	31.027	31.048
39	33.657	33.678	33.699	33.720	33.741	33.762
40	36.570	36.591	36.612	36.633	36.654	36.675
41	39.695	39.716	39.737	39.758	39.779	39.800
42	43.046	43.067	43.088	43.109	43.130	43.151
43	46.638	46.659	46.680	46.701	46.722	46.743
44	50.487	50.508	50.529	50.550	50.571	50.592
45	54.611	54.632	54.653	54.674	54.695	54.716
46	59.030	59.051	59.072	59.093	59.114	59.135
47	63.765	63.786	63.807	63.828	63.849	63.870
48	68.839	68.860	68.881	68.902	68.923	68.944
49	74.266	74.287	74.308	74.329	74.350	74.371
50	80.061	80.082	80.103	80.124	80.145	80.166

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	1 st Per Ct.	2 nd Per Ct.	3 rd Per Ct.	4 th Per Ct.	5 th Per Ct.	6 th Per Ct.
1	1.020	1.030	1.035	1.040	1.045	1.050
2	1.050	1.060	1.071	1.081	1.092	1.102
3	1.076	1.087	1.097	1.107	1.117	1.127
4	1.103	1.115	1.125	1.135	1.145	1.155
5	1.131	1.153	1.177	1.201	1.225	1.249
6	1.159	1.191	1.229	1.267	1.305	1.343
7	1.188	1.229	1.273	1.315	1.359	1.401
8	1.218	1.268	1.316	1.366	1.417	1.467
9	1.248	1.308	1.369	1.433	1.486	1.539
10	1.280	1.349	1.416	1.484	1.539	1.589
11	1.312	1.384	1.459	1.535	1.589	1.639
12	1.344	1.428	1.511	1.601	1.659	1.709
13	1.375	1.468	1.560	1.661	1.723	1.773
14	1.410	1.512	1.618	1.731	1.799	1.849
15	1.443	1.558	1.675	1.809	1.883	1.933
16	1.485	1.607	1.730	1.870	1.954	2.004
17	1.526	1.658	1.794	1.949	2.044	2.094
18	1.559	1.704	1.857	2.038	2.133	2.183
19	1.592	1.753	1.925	2.108	2.203	2.253
20	1.636	1.801	1.998	2.191	2.286	2.336
21	1.680	1.860	2.094	2.278	2.371	2.421
22	1.721	1.916	2.135	2.369	2.437	2.487
23	1.764	1.973	2.201	2.467	2.525	2.575
24	1.807	2.038	2.283	2.533	2.591	2.641
25	1.853	2.093	2.363	2.605	2.663	2.713
26	1.900	2.156	2.446	2.725	2.783	2.833
27	1.947	2.223	2.531	2.834	2.892	2.942
28	1.995	2.289	2.620	2.997	3.055	3.105
29	2.046	2.356	2.719	3.117	3.175	3.225
30	2.097	2.427	2.808	3.243	3.301	3.351
31	2.150	2.500	2.909	3.373	3.431	3.481
32	2.203	2.575	3.007	3.501	3.559	3.609
33	2.258	2.653	3.119	3.648	3.706	3.756
34	2.313	2.731	3.209	3.794	3.852	3.902
35	2.373	2.819	3.336	3.941	4.000	4.050
36	2.435	2.903	3.450	4.109	4.167	4.217
37	2.493	2.983	3.570	4.288	4.346	4.396
38	2.557	3.074	3.696	4.438	4.496	4.546
39	2.619	3.167	3.824	4.614	4.672	4.722
40	2.685	3.260	3.959	4.801	4.859	4.909
41	2.752	3.359	4.097	4.993	5.051	5.101
42	2.810	3.467	4.243	5.192	5.250	5.300
43	2.895	3.565	4.397	5.405	5.463	5.513
44	2.963	3.671	4.543	5.616	5.674	5.724
45	3.037	3.784	4.704	5.841	5.899	5.949
46	3.119	3.895	4.866	6.074	6.132	6.182
47	3.197	4.010	5.037	6.317	6.375	6.425
48	3.275	4.133	5.216	6.570	6.628	6.678
49	3.353	4.263	5.396	6.833	6.891	6.941
50	3.437	4.389	5.589	7.107	7.165	7.215

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 4 per cent. for 25 years, take 25.718, 25.602, and deduct £1—25.602.

TWENTY-FIVE LARGEST WILLS, 1932-33.

Sir J. R. Ellerman, Bt., d. July 16, 1933.....	£17,224,425	Sir D. Stern, Bt., d. April 17, 1933 ...	£640,964
H. T. Mills, d. May 21, 1933	2,990,637	Edward E. N. Hett, d. April 4, 1933 ..	631,191
Robert Fleming, d. July 31, 1933	2,174,803	Lord Merthyr, d. March 20, 1933	595,931
D. G. Dunn, d. Mar. 8, 1933	1,228,736	G. F. Clark, d. Sept. 20, 1932	588,433
Richard Tilden Smith, d. Dec. 18, 1929 ..	880,495	W. Minett, F.S.A., d. Jan. 19, 1933 ...	566,217
Lord Waverley, d. Feb. 3, 1933	838,290	Wm. Langlands, d. Feb. 14, 1933	528,177
E. Wagg, d. Mar. 7, 1933	781,540	Sir J. H. Cory, d. Feb. 7, 1933	507,444
Lady Aberconway, d. Jan. 4, 1933	750,639	M. G. Herbert, d. Sept. 26, 1932	506,907
W. Mosenthal, d. Feb. 17, 1933	750,263	J. Wood	506,673
Viscountess Cowdray, d. Apr. 15, 1932 ..	703,209	H. Davidson, d. April 8, 1933	498,891
Capt. A. W. Merry, d. Aug. 16, 1933	670,143	Sir J. P. Reynolds, d. Dec. 12, 1932 ..	487,071
William M. Cazale, d. Oct. 22, 1932	651,653	J. C. Duffus, d. Mar. 17, 1933	473,481
		E. S. Edgar, d. Jan. 25, 1933	461,972

Abruzzi, Prince Luigi, the Duke of the, the distinguished Italian explorer, aged 60.—*March 18.*

Allen, Dr. Percy Stafford, President of Corpus Christi, Oxford, aged 63.—*June 16.*

Ashton, of Hyde, Thomas Galr, Baron, former M.P. and business man, aged 78.—*May 1.*

Besant, Mrs. Annie, the theosophist and Indian reformer, aged 82.—*Sept. 20.*

Biles, Sir John Harvard, K.C.I.E., famous naval architect, aged 79.—*Oct. 27.*

Birkin, Sir Henry Ralph Stanley, Bart., famous racing motorist, aged 36.—*June 22.*

Bottomley, Horatio, former M.P. and publicist, aged 75.—*May 26.*

Brade, Sir Reginald, G.C.B., former secretary to the War Office, aged 68.—*Jan. 4.*

Brieux, Eugene, the great French dramatist, aged 74.—*Dec. 6, 1932.*

Broderick, Sir John Joyce, K.B.E., C.M.G., Ambassador-elect to the Argentine, aged 51.—*June 2.*

Burdon, Sir John Alder, K.B.E., C.M.G., former Governor of British Honduras, aged 66.—*Jan. 9.*

Burnham, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, C.H., 1st Viscount, former proprietor of *The Daily Telegraph*, aged 70.—*July 20.*

Bury, Rt. Rev. Herbert, D.D., former Bishop for Northern and Central Europe, aged 79.—*Jan. 15.*

Butler, Lady (Elizabeth), painter of military pictures, aged 82.—*Oct. 2.*

Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, G.C.M.G., Colonial administrator, aged 58.—*April 8.*

Campbell, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Pitcairn, K.C.B., distinguished soldier, aged 77.—*Sept. 22.*

Carnegie, Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot Douglas, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., former Ambassador to Portugal, aged 71.—*Oct. 15.*

Cator, Maj.-Gen. Albemarle Bertie Edward, C.B., D.S.O., G.O.C. London District, aged 55.—*Nov. 18, 1932.*

Chapman, Rev. Hugh Boswell, chaplain of the Savoy Chapel, aged 70.—*April 1.*

Chelmsford, Rt. Hon. Frederick Thesiger, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., 1st Viscount, former Viceroy of India, aged 64.—*April 1.*

Chesterfield, Edwin Francis Scudamore-Stanhope, P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O., 10th Earl of, former Liberal Household official, aged 78.—*Jan. 24.*

Clerk, Sir Dugald, K.B.E., F.R.S., noted engineer and inventor, aged 78.—*Nov. 19, 1932.*

Coolidge, Calvin, President of United States from 1923 to 1928, aged 60.—*Jan. 5.*

Cowdrey, Weetman Harold Miller Pearson, and Viscount, sportsman and politician, aged 51.—*Oct. 5.*

Cramp, Concemore Thomas, railwaymen's leader, aged 57.—*July 14.*

Cresswell, Vice-Admiral Sir William Rooke, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., organiser of Australian Navy, aged 80.—*April 20.*

Cullen, Brien Cockayne, 1st Baron, former Governor of Bank of England, aged 68.—*Nov. 3, 1932.*

Dawson, Brig. General Sir Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., former Court official, aged 78.—*Jan. 19.*

Denwood, Jonathan Mawson, Cumberland author and poet, aged 63.—*March 20.*

Dering, Sir Herbert Guy Nevill, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O., former diplomatist, aged 65.—*May 29.*

Dickinson, Sir John, former London Chief Magistrate, aged 84.—*Oct. 29.*

Dillon, Harold Arthur Lee, C.B., 17th Viscount, antiquary and expert in armour, aged 68.—*Dec. 18, 1932.*

Donald, Sir Robert, G.B.E., distinguished journalist, aged 69.—*Feb. 17.*

Downing, Sir Stanford Edwin, Secretary to Ecclesiastical Commission, aged 63.—*June 12.*

Duncan, Charles, Labour M.P. for Clay Cross division, aged 68.—*July 6.*

Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bart., C.H., great shipowner and financier, aged 71.—*July 16.*

Fagan, James Bernard, playwright and producer, aged 59.—*Feb. 17.*

Faisal, King of Iraq, aged 50.—*Sept. 8.*

Findlay, Sir Mansfield de Cardonnel, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., distinguished diplomatist, aged 71.—*Dec. 31, 1932.*

FitzGeorge, Col. Sir Augustus Charles Frederick, K.C.V.O., C.B., son of Duke of Cambridge, aged 86.—*Oct. 30.*

Fletcher, Sir Walter Morley, K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S., secretary of Medical Research Council, aged 59.—*July 7.*

Porteus, Hon. Sir John William, K.C.V.O., historian of the British Army, aged 73.—*Oct. 22.*

Galsworthy, John, O.M., famous novelist and dramatist, aged 65.—*Jan. 31.*

Garnett, Dr. William, former educational advisor to L.C.C., aged 81.—*Nov. 1, 1932.*

Gillman, General Sir Webb, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., G.O.C. in C. Eastern Command, aged 62.—*April 20.*

Glegg, Sir Alexander, chairman of British and Foreign Bible Society, aged 85.—*Sept. 19.*

Goschen, Sir Edward Henry, Bart., former official in Egypt, aged 57.—*Aug. 7.*

Grey, Rt. Hon. Edward, 1st Viscount, K.G., P.C., the great statesman and War-time Foreign Secretary, aged 71.—*Sept. 7.*

Griffith, Col. Sir Richard John Walde, Bart., soldier and sportsman, aged 83.—*July 24.*

Groves, Clo., "Richard Delany," author of "The Dop Doctor," and other novels, aged 69.—*Dec. 3, 1932.*

Hall, Fred, Labour M.P. for Normanton division for 27 years, aged 77.—*April 18.*

Hall, Frederick William, 2nd Lt., President of St. John's College, Oxford, aged 65.—*Oct. 11.*

Hardy, Rt. Hon. Lawrence, P.C., former Conservative M.P., aged 78.—*Jan. 21.*

Hatton, John Leigh Smeethman, Vice-Chancellor of London University, aged 67.—*Jan. 13.*

Hawkins, Sir Anthony Hope, the author and playwright, aged 70.—*July 8.*

Hinkler, Herbert John Louis, the Australian airman, aged 40.—*Jan. 7.*

Houston, Sir Alexander Cruikshank, K.B.E., C.V.O., bacteriologist of London's water, aged 68.—*Oct. 29.*

Huxley, Leonard, LL.D., biographer and poet, aged 72.—*May 3.*

Johnston, Sir Charles, Bart., Lord Mayor of London 1914-15, aged 84.—*April 10.*

Kellaway, Rt. Hon. Frederick George, former Cabinet Minister, and leader of broadcasting, aged 62.—*April 13.*

Kerr, Frederick, stage and film actor, aged 74.—*May 2.*

Knebworth, Edward Anthony James Lytton, Viscount, M.P. for Hitchin, sportsman and airman, aged 29.—*May 1.*

Lawrence, Hon. Dame Maude Agnes, D.B.E., Chief Woman Education Inspector, aged 68.—*Jan. 11.*

Lemieux, Sir Francois Xavier, Chief Justice of Superior Court of Quebec, aged 82.—*July 18.*

- Lovatt, Simon Joseph Fraser, 14th Baron, K.T., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., forestry expert, aged 61.—*Feb. 18.*
- McCardie, Hon. Sir Henry Alfred, Judge of King's Bench Division, aged 63.—*April 26.*
- Magnus, Sir Philip, Bart., former M.P. and educationist, aged 90.—*Aug. 29.*
- Manville, Sir Edward, consulting engineer and industrialist, aged 70.—*March 17.*
- Marling, Sir Charles Murray, G.C.M.G., C.B., distinguished diplomatist, aged 70.—*Feb. 16.*
- Marsh, Richard, racehorse trainer to King Edward and King George, aged 81.—*May 20.*
- Maxwell, Sir James Crawford, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., late Governor of Northern Rhodesia, aged 63.—*Nov. 16, 1932.*
- Miller, Sir James Duncan, K.C., Liberal M.P. for East Fife, aged 61.—*Dec. 10, 1932.*
- Moir, Sir Ernest William, Bart., distinguished engineer, aged 71.—*June 14.*
- Monk Bretton, John William Dodson, Baron, authority on local Government, aged 63.—*July 29.*
- Montgomery, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson, former Bishop of Tasmania, aged 85.—*Nov. 25, 1932.*
- Moore, George Augustus, the distinguished writer and novelist, aged 80.—*Jan. 21.*
- Morgan, Lt.-Col. David Watts, C.B.E., D.S.O., Labour M.P. for Rhondda East, aged 65.—*Feb. 23.*
- Morgan, Sir Kenyon Vaughan, Conservative M.P. for Fulham East, aged 59.—*Aug. 21.*
- Mosley, Lady Cynthia Blanche, former Labour M.P., aged 34.—*May 16.*
- Nash, Vaughan, private secretary to Campbell-Bannerman and Asquith, aged 71.—*Dec. 16, 1932.*
- Ottley, Canon Robert Lawrence, D.D., Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford, aged 76.—*Feb. 1.*
- Pachmann, Vladimir de, the great pianist, aged 84.—*Jan. 7.*
- Painlevé, Paul, former French Prime Minister, aged 69.—*Oct. 29.*
- Pakenham, Admiral Sir William Christopher, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., distinguished sailor, aged 72.—*July 28.*
- Palaisre, Lionel Charles Hamilton, great batsman and athlete, aged 62.—*March 27.*
- Pichon, Stephen, former French Foreign Minister, aged 76.—*Sept. 18.*
- Pitt, Percy, musical director and composer, aged 62.—*Nov. 23, 1932.*
- Radford, Robert, leading English bass singer, aged 52.—*March 1.*
- Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark Knox, G.C.M.G., Earl of, former Governor of New Zealand, aged 77.—*Oct. 1.*
- Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, Maharaja of Nawanagar, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., famous cricketer and Indian ruler, aged 60.—*April 2.*
- Reynolds, Col. Sir James Philip, Bart., D.S.O., Conservative M.P. for Exchange division of Liverpool, aged 77.—*Dec. 12, 1932.*
- Roberts, Arthur, veteran comedian, aged 80.—*Feb. 27.*
- Robertson, Rt. Hon. John Mackinnon, journalist and former Liberal M.P., aged 76.—*Jan. 5.*
- Robertson, Field Marshal Sir William Robert, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., the great soldier, aged 73.—*Feb. 12.*
- Robinson, Very Rev. Joseph Armitage, D.D., former Dean of Westminster and Wells, aged 75.—*May 7.*
- Rohson, Sir Arthur Mayo, K.B.E., F.R.C.S., pioneer in surgery, aged 80.—*Oct. 12.*
- Ross, Adrian, writer of musical comedy lyrics, aged 73.—*Sept. 10.*
- Rowallan, 1st Baron, former M.P. and a benefactor of Glasgow, aged 76.—*March 19.*
- Royce, Sir Frederick Henry, Bart., O.B.E., the famous motor and air engineer, aged 70.—*April 22.*
- Saintsbury, Professor George, distinguished literary historian and critic, aged 87.—*Jan. 28.*
- Salmond, Air Chief Marshal Sir William Geoffrey Hanson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief of the Air Staff, aged 54.—*April 27.*
- Sexton, Thomas, former Nationalist M.P. and noted orator, aged 83.—*Nov. 1, 1932.*
- Sichel, Walter Sydney, biographer and critic, aged 78.—*Aug. 7.*
- Simpson, Sir John William, K.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., aged 74.—*March 30.*
- Spooner, Ven. George Hardwicke. Archdeacon of Liverpool, aged 81.—*Feb. 7.*
- Starnier, Sir Charles Walter, newspaper proprietor, aged 62.—*June 27.*
- Stern, Sir Edward David, Bart., banker and horse-lover, aged 78.—*April 17.*
- Stobart, John Clarke, Education Director of B.R.C., aged 55.—*May 11.*
- Storey, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E., former chairman of Lloyd's Register, aged 83.—*June 19.*
- Sutro, Alfred, the popular playwright, aged 70.—*Sept. 11.*
- Sweetenham, Sir James Alexander, K.C.M.G., former Governor of Jamaica, aged 86.—*April 21.*
- Swynnerton, Mrs. Annie Louisa, first woman A.R.A., aged 88.—*Oct. 24.*
- Sydenham, 1st Baron, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Indian Governor, aged 84.—*Feb. 7.*
- Terry, Fred, the famous romantic actor, aged 69.—*April 17.*
- Thomson, Sir Graeme, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of Ceylon, aged 52.—*Sept. 28.*
- Thomson, Prof. Sir John Arthur, LL.D., zoologist and botanist, aged 71.—*Feb. 12.*
- Thornton, Sir Henry Worth, K.B.E., Canadian National Railways, aged 61.—*March 14.*
- Thurston, E. Temple, novelist and dramatist, aged 53.—*March 19.*
- Treowen, Major-General Ivor Herbert, 1st Baron, C.B., C.M.G., aged 82.—*Oct. 18.*
- Urquhart, John Leslie, noted mining engineer, aged 58.—*March 13.*
- Vyle, Sir Gilbert Christopher, K.B.E., notable industrial leader, aged 63.—*Sept. 7.*
- Wakefield, Henry Russell, D.D., former Bishop of Birmingham, aged 78.—*Jan. 9.*
- Walters, Rt. Hon. Sir John Tudor, former M.P. and housing expert, aged 65.—*July 16.*
- Wapshare, Lieut.-General Sir Richard, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I. (Mesopotamia), aged 72.—*Dec. 23, 1932.*
- Wavertree, 1st Baron, founder of the National Stud, aged 76.—*Feb. 2.*
- Wester Wemyss, Lord, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Admiral of the Fleet, aged 69.—*May 24.*
- Whitaker, George Herbert, M.R.C.S., for many years Managing Director of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, aged 71.—*Oct. 14.*
- Williamson, Mrs. (C. N.), Alice Muriel, novelist, aged 52.—*Sept. 24.*
- Wordsworth, Dame Elizabeth, D.B.E., D.C.L., first principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, aged 92.—*Nov. 30, 1932.*
- Wright, Most Rev. John Charles, D.D., Primate of Australia, aged 71.—*Feb. 24.*

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Portree, the only town in Skye, to open school-boys' hostel. 14. Prince of Wales returned to London from Biarritz. 28. King and Queen left Balmoral for London. Oct. 27. Prince of Wales suffering from slight chill.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament see pp. 254-8).

(1932) Nov. 1. As final stage of War Loan conversion scheme, Government announced £300,000,000 3 per cent. loan at 97½. 7. Report of Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance recommended dual system of relief, providing help after insurance rights are exhausted, and establishment of a statutory Commission. Adjustments of contributions and benefits were estimated to result in saving of £14,000,000 a year. 8. Government's new rules for operation of means test issued. 17. Third Indian Round Table Conference opened by Prime Minister. After passage of Ottawa Agreements Bill, Order was issued bringing parts of it into operation. 24. Committee on Local Expenditure issued report suggesting local expenditure could be reduced by £35,000,000 to £40,000,000, proposals including additional saving of £4,000,000 on education and cut of £5,000,000 in salaries of local government employees. Dec. 2. Britain made strong representations to Persian Government against cancellation of the oil concession. 11. Britain agreed to pay American Debt instalment, not as resumption of the annual payments, but as a capital payment of which account should be taken in any final settlement. 12. Final Note explained that these conditions related solely to Britain's position. 15. Mr. R. C. Norman, Viscount Bridgeman and Mrs. Mary Hamilton appointed Governors of B.B.C. in place of Lord Gainsford, Dr. Montague Landell and Lady Suowien. 24. Third India Round Table Conference ended. Sir Samuel Hoare declaring Government would do its utmost to remove quickly every obstacle in way of federation. (1933) Jan. 9. Interim report of Royal Commission on Lotteries and Betting recommended that totalisator betting in clubs and on greyhound tracks should be declared illegal, and declared totalisator clubs a grave social menace. Advisory Council for the Post Office set up. 10. National candidate won Exchange division of Liverpool from Labour, but by greatly reduced majority. Feb. 2. Mr. J. H. Stewart, National Liberal, retained East Fife, defeating four other candidates. 6. Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to United States, arrived in London and consulted with Premier and other Ministers on debts question. 7. Parliamentary Liberal Party decided not to go into opposition. 13. Prime Minister announced that Government had decided to discontinue policy of attempting to deal with unemployment by system of State-assisted relief works. 16. Vote of censure on Government defeated in House of Commons by 414 to 49. 22. Mr. P. J. Pybus, Minister of Transport, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Oliver Stanley. Mr. Douglas Haig becoming Parliamentary Under-Secretary. 27. Committee appointed to consider the question recommended that income tax should be paid by co-operative societies on all trading, but not on discount on purchases. 28. Labour won Rotherham from Conservatives. March 2. Army Estimates totalled £37,950,000, increase of £1,450,000.

8. Air Estimates raised by £26,000 to £17,426,000. 9. Navy Estimates amounted to £53,570,000, increase of £3,093,700, due to new building programme of 21 warships, including four cruisers. 13. Mr. Lloyd George, addressing Free Church demonstration at Sheffield, urged the Churches to cry "Halt" to war before it was too late. 17. Government's proposals for new Indian constitution, published as a White Paper, gave self-government to India, subject to safeguards, and provided for creation of responsibly-governed federation of States and Provinces, with Federal Legislature of two Chambers and eleven Provincial Legislatures. Defence, external affairs and ecclesiastical affairs were reserved. Government retained Ashford division in triangular contest. 20. Owing to arrest of British subjects in Moscow, negotiations for commercial treaty with Russia were suspended. 31. Financial year closed with Budget deficit of £32,779,000, including payment of war debt to United States. April 2. Sir Edmond Ovey, British Ambassador to Moscow, arrived in London and conferred with Sir John Simon on arrests of British subjects. 6. Membership of Joint Select Committee to examine Indian government plan announced. Mr. Churchill declined to serve. Import Duties Advisory Committee issued draft scheme for reorganisation of iron and steel industry submitted by committee of the industry. 12. Lord Linlithgow elected chairman of Indian Joint Committee. 15. Mr. MacDonald and his daughter left England for Washington. 19. Few hours after trial of Britons at Moscow proclamation was signed by the King prohibiting importation of large number of Russian goods, including timber and petrol. 23. Three Britons expelled from Russia and Mr. Gregory warmly welcomed on arrival in London. 24. Anglo-Danish trade agreement signed in London. 25. The Budget introduced. Embargo on Russian imports came into force. 27. Anglo-German trade agreement published and Anglo-Argentine agreement initiated. May 2. Lord Trenchard, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, in his report, urged direct recruitment for higher posts of men from outside the service, and criticised "attempts to stir up discontent" in Police Federation. 3. Prime Minister arrived home from United States. 11. Government's new plan for Metropolitan Police included institution of new officer class recruited from Universities and public and secondary schools and trained at a police college, ten years' service for section of the Force, swifter promotion, and restriction of activities of Police Federation. 12. Mr. Churchill attacked White Paper plan for India at Manchester. Organising Committee of World Economic Conference accepted United States tariff truce proposal with reservations and decided to urge other nations to agree to its immediate coming into force. 15. Trade agreements with Sweden and Norway signed. 19. National Liberal Conference at Scarborough carried resolution expressing view that Sir Herbert Samuel and his colleagues in Parliament should sit on Opposition benches. June 5. Royal Commission on Lotteries and Betting in final report recommended legalisation of cash betting by post, and restriction of newspaper competitions for forecasting results of sporting events. They made proposals to check growth of greyhound racing and declared large lotteries to be undesirable, adding that if they were

permitted least objectionable form was State lottery for benefit of Exchequer. Hitchin returned Conservative by reduced majority. **10.** Government decided to offer "token payment" for United States debt instalment. **12.** World Economic Conference inaugurated in London by speech of welcome by the King, who appealed to all the delegates to co-operate for sake of the ultimate good of the whole world. Mr MacDonald followed with plea for rapidity of agreement. **13.** Chief delegates to the Conference made their opening speeches. **14.** Mr. Chamberlain announced that Britain would pay 10,000,000 dollars in silver, obtained from Government of India, as instalment of debt to United States. Chancellor placed Britain's proposals for world recovery before Economic Conference, and declared action must be taken simultaneously in monetary, financial and economic spheres, and that final settlement of reparations and war debts was essential. **15.** Conference set up Monetary and Financial Commission with Governor Cox as chairman and Economic Commission with M. Colijn as chairman. **19.** The two Commissions began work. **22.** Announced that United States Government considered that measures of temporary stabilisation would be untimely. **28.** By 838 votes to 356, Conservative Central Council, meeting in London, supported Mr. Baldwin and endorsed Government's action in submitting problem of India to Joint Committee. **30.** Gold countries asked United States to agree to certain currency proposals. **July 1.** Negotiations between Sir John Simon and M. Litvinoff resulted in commutation by the Soviet of sentences on Mr. Thornton and Mr. MacDonald, and British embargo against Russian imports was at once lifted. American delegation to Conference announced Mr. Roosevelt's rejection of proposed compromise on currency question. **3.** Mr. Roosevelt's Note read to the Conference referred to "specious fallacy" of temporary stabilisation and led to suggestions to wind up the Conference. **6.** Proposal to adjourn the Conference rejected by the Bureau. **17.** Mr. Lloyd George entertained at luncheon to celebrate 21st anniversary of National Health Insurance. **27.** World Economic Conference went into "recess," Mr. MacDonald declaring that it was not a finish. Efforts to open up way for discussion of tariffs and quotas must be renewed, he said. Reports of the two Commissions were adopted and Bureau of Conference was empowered to determine date of reassembling. **Aug. 2.** Departmental Committee on Housing recommended that local authorities or public utility societies should be empowered to acquire compulsorily for reconditioning working-class houses which could be made fit for habitation for 20 years, and proposed re-housing subsidies. **10.** Dominions Office announced Government had decided to discontinue Empire Marketing Board. **21.** Representatives of 31 wheat importing and exporting countries met in London to consider production and sale of wheat. **25.** Agreement was signed by most of countries represented by which United States, Canada, Australia and the Argentine agreed to restrict their exports by 15 per cent. in 1933-34 and 1934-35, and importing countries agreed that when international price of wheat reached specified figure they would consider adjusting their tariffs to admit of importing wheat. **Sept. 1.** Mr. Arthur Henderson elected M.P.

for Clay Cross division by majority of 15,638 over Government candidate. **6.** Dairy farmers voted overwhelmingly in favour of Government's milk marketing scheme. **7.** Viscount Grey died at his home at Falldon. Mr. Sidney Foster, general manager of London Co-operative Society, appointed manager of Milk Marketing Board. **30.** Revenue returns for first half of financial year showed rise of £7,208,534 in revenue and fall of £48,309,776 in expenditure, compared with same period of previous year. **Oct. 6.** Conservative Conference at Birmingham voted for Government's policy on Indian government by 737 to 344. **9.** Unemployment figures fell by 521,284, compared with a year earlier. **24.** Mr. Churchill outlined his plan for provincial Home Rule in India to the Joint Committee. **25.** Labour won surprising victory in East Fulham, Conservative majority of 14,521 being turned into Labour majority of 4,840.

MUNICIPAL.—(1932) Nov. 1. Labour made small gains in contests for seats on municipal councils. **9.** Sir Percy Greenaway's year of office as Lord Mayor of London opened with customary procession. Mr. MacDonald did not attend Guildhall banquet owing to his health, Mr. Baldwin taking his place. **15.** London County Council rejected proposals to open cinemas in London on Sundays earlier than 6 p.m. **29.** Poll of municipal electors at Croydon showed 34,677 for and 24,386 against Sunday cinemas, Bishop of Croydon leading campaign in favour. **(1933) Jan. 2.** Minister of Labour announced appointment of a person to administer transitional payments in place of Swansea Borough Council because of latter's illegal practice. **24.** L.C.C. were informed by the Ministry of Transport that Waterloo Bridge must not be demolished, but must be reconditioned and widened at cost of £685,000. **May 18.** London Passenger Transport Board formed, with Lord Ashfield as chairman and Mr. Frank Pick as full-time member for seven years. **June 21.** King Feisal of Iraq received address of welcome from City of London Corporation. **July 1.** London Passenger Transport Board took over all transport facilities of the metropolis. **Sept. 7.** Willesden became a borough. **22.** Wood Green received its Charter. **29.** Sir Charles Henry Collett elected Lord Mayor of London. **Oct. 2.** London County Council announced that Waterloo Bridge would be closed for reconstruction. **5.** Finchley became a borough. **24.** London County Council adopted scheme for reconditioning Waterloo Bridge at estimated cost of £685,000, bridge to be converted into four-way bridge with 36 ft. roadway by widening.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—(1932) Nov. 2. New Mission ship *Southern Cross* I., wrecked off the New Hebrides. **6.** Grimshy trawler *Golden Deep*s overturned when seeking shelter from gale in Norwegian port, 13 lives being lost. **18.** Fire occurred on British food-carrying liner *Oregon Star* at Hebburn, acting-captain being killed. **19.** While L.N.E.R. steamer *Ambury* was anchored in thick fog near Zeebrugge, American steamer *Hastings* collided with her, damage done being above water. **Dec. 21.** Newcastle steamer *Gateshead* foundered after collision with another vessel off Seaham Harbour, 8 lives being lost. **(1933) Jan. 2.** Aberdeen trawler battered to pieces in gale on Kinardineshire coast, crew of 9 being lost. **4.** French luxury liner *L'Atlantique* was gusted by

fire, caused by incendiarism, in English Channel while proceeding to Le Havre for repairs. No passengers were on board, and most of crew were rescued, but 19 lives were lost. Vessel was towed to Cherbourg, but after investigation task of refitting was found impossible. **20.** British freighter *Essex City* was abandoned in fierce gale in mid-Atlantic, 4 of crew of 26 being lost. **March 19.** Grimsby trawler sank following a collision in North Sea, 10 of crew of 12 being drowned. **April 22.** Explosion on aircraft carrier *Eagle* at Spithead killed one man and injured two others. **May 1.** Dover-Ostend mail boats *Princesse Marie-Jose* and *Stad Antwerpen* collided in fog off South Goodwin, no one being injured but vessels damaged. **23.** Submarine *La3* damaged in collision with trawler off coast of Aberdeenshire. **31.** Liner *Gulldford Castle* had to be beached after being in collision with British steamer *Stentor* off Hamburg during thick fog, 3 of crew being drowned but all passengers saved. **June 2.** As passengers were travelling to England on liner *New York* vessel was in collision off coast of Holland with schooner which sank, 10 of crew of 12 being rescued. **7.** New French cross-Channel steamer *Cote d'Argent*, with 274 passengers, was in collision in the Channel with Swedish cargo ship, neither ship being badly damaged. **Aug. 25.** Lord Moyne's 1,400-ton yacht *Rousselia* struck rock off coast of Galway and sank, all on board being rescued. **Sept. 1.** British freighter driven ashore on Cuban coast by tropical cyclone. Explosion on British tanker *Athalque* killed 5 of crew near Manila. **14.** Cardiff steamer *Portcharval* beached near Yarmouth with cargo of esparto grass blazing, all crew being rescued. **Oct. 7.** Submarine *La5* went aground on rocks off the Mull of Kintyre but was refloated and proceeded to Cambeltown Bay. **8.** An explosion occurred in battery-room of *La5*, 2 men being killed and 14 injured. **17.** In stormy sea British liner *City of Paris*, with 200 passengers, ran into sandbank about 50 miles from Marseilles. **18.** She was floated and arrived at Marseilles. **20.** Japanese steamer *Yashima Maru* sank in typhoon near Kobe, two English women passengers being among victims. **24.** British cargo steamer *Silverpaha* was in collision with United States cruiser *Chicago* in dense fog 200 miles from San Francisco, both vessels being badly damaged.

ACCIDENTS, GENERAL.—(1932) Nov. 9. Train dashed into gang of platelayers near Watford Junction, killing 5 men, obscured by smoke from another express. **12.** Explosion occurred in Edge Green pit of Garswood Hall Colliery Company at Golborne, 25 miners being killed. **Dec. 9.** Explosion at Cortonwood Colliery, near Wombwell, Yorkshire, resulted in 6 deaths. **24.** Six children were burned to death in fire in small house at Birmingham. **(1933) Jan. 14.** Slight earthquake occurred over large area in North-Eastern England, but no damage was done. **31.** Passenger express from London crashed into goods train at Loughborough, fireman of former being killed. **March 10.** Three miners drowned by lurch of water in Aldwarke Main Colliery, near Rotherham. **17.** Southend pier cut in two by sailing barge in a gale. **27.** Explosion at Gateshead killed 6 people and injured 20 others. **30.** Houses over considerable area at Mitcham wrecked by explosion at factory,

a boy being killed, several persons injured, and many families rendered homeless. **April 18.** Light engine collided with express near Swansea, 13 passengers being slightly injured. **May 2.** Passenger train in collision with light engine near Liverpool, 25 people being slightly injured. **25.** Passenger train to Alton left rails between Raynes Park and Wimbledon on Southern Railway, and another from Southampton to London crashed into it and ripped off sides of several carriages, 5 passengers of Alton train being killed and many injured. **June 6.** Ryde Town Hall destroyed by fire. **11.** Express from Crewe to Euston derailed near Rugeley, no passengers being injured. **28.** Motor coach crashed into railway embankment at Whyteleafe, Surrey, 27 persons being injured. **July 5.** Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, destroyed by fire. **10.** Edinburgh to London express crashed into goods train at Little Salkeld, near Carlisle, 12 persons being injured. **31.** Central pier and pavilion at Morecambe destroyed by fire. **Aug. 30.** An engineer was killed and 3 workmen burned by explosion at Battersea Power Station. **Sept. 16.** Pier pavilion at Worthing destroyed by fire.

AVIATION.—(1932) Nov. 12. Victor Smith, 19-years-old South African airman, left Capetown for England. **13.** He arrived at Mossamedes, 1,500 miles. **14.** Mrs. J. A. Mollison (Amy Johnson) left Lympne for Capetown, landed at Oran, Algeria, 1,100 miles distant, in 13 hours, and left again. **15.** Smith reached Duala and took off. Mrs. Mollison landed at Gao. **16.** She left and flew to Duala. **17.** Forced down at Benguela owing to oiling trouble, she was able later to proceed, and reached Mossamedes. **18.** She landed at Capetown in 4 days 6 hours 54 minutes, 10½ hours better than her husband's record. **20.** After being missing for some days, Smith reached Gao, having made forced landing at Dori, where he waited for petrol. **22.** He reached Oran. **24.** Smith arrived at Croydun after forced landing near Ashford. **Dec. 11.** Mrs. Mollison left Capetown on return flight to England, landed at Mossamedes and went on to Benguela. **12.** She left and arrived at Duala. **13.** She reached Gao. **14.** She was compelled by stormy weather to land at Beni Ounif. **19.** Mrs. Mollison was given enthusiastic reception on arrival at Croydun, beating record for return journey, which took 7 days 7 hours 5 minutes. **(1933) Jan. 7.** Bert Hinkler, the Australian airman, left Feltham, Middlesex, on attempt to break Australian flight record, and nothing further was heard of him until his body was found on April 28 in mountainous district of Tuscany. **12.** Giant R.A.F. flying-boat sank in Plymouth Sound after collision with naval launch, one man being drowned and seven injured. **15.** Lady Bailey left Croydun on attempt to fly to the Cape. She passed over Oran, but, overcome by fatigue, returned and landed, and doctor diagnosed influenzal symptoms. After a rest she again took off. **16.** French monoplane flew from St. Louis, Senegal, to Port Natal, Brazil. **19.** Missing for some days, Lady Bailey was found uninjured by searching airmen 20 miles from Tahoua, Niger, where she had made forced landing from lack of petrol. **Feb. 2.** Mrs. Mollison, for her African flights, awarded the Segrave Memorial Trophy for most outstanding demonstration of possibilities of transport. **6.** R.A.F. Fairey Napier, with

Squadron-Leader O. R. Gayford and Flight-Lieut. G. E. Nicholetts, left Cranwell on non-stop flight for the Cape. Mollison left Lympe on his way to South America. He landed at Barcelona and left again. 7. Mollison arrived in Spanish West Africa. 8. Non-stop flight ended successfully, the R.A.F. monoplane landing at 4.40 p.m. at Walvis Bay, after flying 5,340 miles in 57 hours 25 minutes, beating record by 328 miles. Four R.A.F. officers and men burned to death when large Service bomber crashed into tree on Wiltshire Downs and broke in two. 9. Mollison flew from Thies, Senegal, to Port Natal, Brazil, 1,700 miles, in 17½ hours, being first airman to accomplish solo westward crossing of North and South Atlantic, and first to fly from England to South America and beating Europe to South America record. 20. Air Force Cross awarded to Squadron-Leader Gayford and bar to the Cross to Flight-Lieut. Nicholetts. March 9. Victor Smith left Lympe for the Cape, landed at Oran and proceeded to Beni Abbes. 10. He reached Reggan and flew on. 12. Smith left Walvis Bay ahead of Amy Mollison's record. 13. He had to make forced landing about 160 miles from Capetown through lack of fuel. 28. Imperial Airways liner *City of Liverpool* crashed in flames near Dixmude, Belgium, 12 passengers and crew of three all being killed. Cause of fire was not discovered by official enquiries. April 11. Capt. W. N. Lancaster left Lympe on attempt to fly to Australia. 12. He left Reggan and set out for Gao, but was not heard of again. May 1. Viscount Knebworth, M.P., killed in aeroplane crash at Hendon. 8. Polish airman, Skarzynski, flew across South Atlantic from Senegal to Port Natal in 17½ hours. 15. French monoplane returned from Port Natal, Brazil, to Dakar, Africa. June 3. James Mattern left New York on attempt at solo flight round the world. 4. He landed on Norwegian island, record solo flight of 4,200 miles. 5. He left again for Moscow. 6. He arrived at Omak. 7. Mattern made forced landing at Belovo, Siberia. The Mollisons' aeroplane crashed during take-off at Croydon for their double Atlantic flight and was wrecked, neither being injured. 11. Mattern landed on Soviet-Manchurian border. 14. He left Khabarovsk for Nome, Alaska. 22. Charles Ulm, with two companions, left Sydney and flew 2,100 miles to Derby, Western Australia. 24. He reached Singapore. 26. He arrived at Rangoon. 28. Ulm landed at Karachi. 29. He was delayed in Persia owing to engine trouble. July 1. Italian armada of 25 flying-boats, led by General Balbo, began their formation flight to America with journey from Orbetello to Amsterdam, where one machine was lost, one of crew being killed. 2. The 24 flying-boats flew to Londonderry. 3. Flying blind for 125 miles, the armada reached Reykjavik, Iceland. 7. After three weeks' silence James Mattern was found alive at Anadir Chukotka, Siberia, his plane having been wrecked in forced landing. 8. Capt. Geoffrey de Havilland won King's Cup over four rounds of a course totalling 830 miles. 10. Ulm and his companions arrived at Heston. 12. Italian seaplanes flew without mishap from Reykjavik to Cartwright, Labrador, 1,500 miles. 13. They reached Shediak, New Brunswick. 14. They flew to Montreal. 15. They completed their outward journey and arrived at Chicago, about 7,000 miles from home. Wiley Post left New York on machine fitted with robot pilot.

16. He landed at Berlin, covering 3,820 miles in 25 hours 45 minutes, and left again for Siberia, but bad weather forced him to land at Koenigsberg. 17. Post arrived at Moscow and flew on. Two American-Lithuanian airmen, Darius and Girenas, crashed and were killed about 370 miles from Kovno after flying over 4,000 miles from New York. 18. Post reached Novosibirsk, Siberia, and flew to Irkutsk. 19. He was forced down by bad weather at Rukhlova. General Balbo and his companions reached New York. Lord Londonderry announced that R.A.F. would not attempt to regain speed record from Italy. 20. Post passed over Nome. 21. He crashed at Flat, Alaska, but repaired his machine and reached Fairbanks. Mattern arrived at Nome. 22. Post arrived at New York, having flown round the world alone and beaten by 21 hours a minus record which he and Gatty set up. Mr. and Mrs. Mollison left Pendine Sands for America in *Seafarer*. 23. They crossed Newfoundland coast, and without landing headed for New York but crashed in landing at aerodrome at Bridgeport, both fliers being injured and plane wrecked. 24. Although bruised and lacerated Mr. and Mrs. Mollison flew to New York as passengers and were warmly greeted. 25. Italian armada of 24 left New York for Shediak on homeward flight, two making stops on the way. 26. The seaplanes flew to Shoal Harbour, Newfoundland. 28. General Balbo given rank of Marshal. Aug. 5. French airmen, Paul Codos and Maurice Rossi, left New York for Europe in attempt to beat long-distance record. 6. They landed at Rayack, 50 miles north-west of Damascus, after flight of 5,928 miles in 54 hours 45 min., beating record of the R.A.F. fliers. 8. Marshal Balbo's fleet of 24 seaplanes flew from Shoal Harbour to the Azores. 9. 23 of the machines arrived at Lisbon, the other having capsized in taking off with loss of one officer. 13. The armada completed their flight and landed at Ostia. Sept. 2. Marquis Francesco de Pinedo, Italian airman, killed at New York when his monoplane overturned and caught fire in starting long-distance flight. 5. Soviet aeroplane crashed 70 miles from Moscow, 8 persons being killed, including 3 of leading figures in Russian aviation. 26. While returning from manoeuvres with the Navy, 13 R.A.F. machines were forced down by fog, 4 men being killed. 28. French airman, Gustav Lemoine, reached altitude of 44,827 feet, a new record which was confirmed. 30. Soviet stratosphere balloon reached height registered at 112½ miles at Moscow. Oct. 1. Mr. MacDonald flew to Alloune to assist French Premier to unveil memorial to victims of 1902 disaster. Private aeroplane returning to England from Alloune crashed in Kent, pilot and two passengers (one a press photographer) being killed. 3. The Mollisons' machine damaged at Wasaga Beach when they attempted start of non-stop flight to Europe, which was abandoned. 4. Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, starting solo flight to Australia, flew from Lympe to Brindisi. 5. He landed at Bagdad. 6. He reached Gwadar on Gulf of Oman. 7. He flew to Karachi. 8. He arrived at Akyah, Burma, ahead of record. Italian pilot, Colonel Guglielmo Cassinelli, broke world speed record for 100 kilometres, averaging 393.25 miles an hour. 9. Kingsford-Smith reached Alor Star. 10. He flew to Sourabaya. 11. Kingsford-Smith arrived at Wyndham, Western Australia, in 7 days 4 hours 47 min.,

beating C. W. A. Scott's record by 1 day 16 hours. 12. Charles Ulm, with two companions, left Feltham for Australia. 13. They reached Athens and left for Baghdad. 15. They arrived at Karachi. 16. After forced landing owing to wind and rain they reached Calcutta. 17. Their departure was delayed by engine failure but they proceeded to Akyah. R.A.F. flying-boat crashed into Southampton Water, one man being killed and two officers injured. 18. Ulm arrived at Sourabaya. 19. He and his companions landed at Derby, Western Australia, in 6 days 17 hours 56 mins., beating Kingsford-Smith's solo record by 10 hours 51 mins.

CRIMES AND TRIALS—(1932) Nov. 16. Jury at Staffordshire Assizes found Harold Hayward Wilkins, 16-years-old kennel-boy, guilty of murdering a kennel-maid where he was employed, but strongly recommended mercy owing to his age. He was sentenced to death, but reprieve was granted. 25. Young soldier charged in name of James Thomas Collins, accused of killing two men and a girl in a Kent wood by shooting at them, was found guilty but insane at Maidstone Assizes. **Dec. 5.** Young farmer, Godfrey Nokes, was found not guilty at Surrey Assizes, at Kingston, on charge of murdering aged married couple at Cutt Mill, near Godalming, and was discharged. (1933) **Jan. 2.** Cypriot doctor, Angelos Zemenides, was shot dead in hall of boarding-house at Hampstead. A compatriot, Theodoros Petron, was arrested, but was found not guilty and was discharged at Old Bailey on March 17. 3. In ruins of a burned-out hungarow at Hornbean, Hants, bodies were found of man and woman identified later as Edward Burton and his wife, the man having murdered his wife and committed suicide. **Blazing Shed Murder.**—Body was found on **Jan. 2** in ruins of burned-out shed in builder's yard in Hawley Crescent, Chalk Farm. At first it was thought to be that of Samuel James Furnace, the occupier, but it was afterwards definitely identified as that of his friend, Walter Spatchett, a rent collector, and post-mortem revealed that he had been shot. Furnace disappeared for several days, but he was traced to a boarding-house at Southend, where he was arrested on **Jan. 15**, brought to London and charged with murder of Spatchett. On following morning he was found poisoned in his cell, and he died next day, evidence at the inquest revealing that he had concealed bottle of spirit of salts in lining of his overcoat, which was not found when he was searched by police. **Feb. 21.** J. Maundy Gregory sentenced at Bow Street to two months' imprisonment in second division and fine of £50 for attempting to obtain £10,000 from an officer for trying to procure him a title. **March 20.** General court-martial at Chelsea Barracks began trial of Lieut. Norman Baillie-Stewart on ten charges based on the Official Secrets Act, to which he pleaded not guilty. 28. The Court concluded and found the officer not guilty of three alternative charges. **April 13.** Lieut. Baillie-Stewart sentenced to be cashiered and to undergo five years' penal servitude. **June 8.** Fred Morse sentenced to death at Wells Assizes for murder of his niece, aged 12, by drowning her at Curry Mallet. **Aug. 18.** On 33rd day of hearing of fire conspiracy trial at Central Criminal Court, longest in its history, jury returned verdicts

of guilty against the ten defendants who had pleaded not guilty. 20. The ten and six others who had pleaded guilty sentenced by Mr. Justice Humphreys to imprisonment, Leopold Harris, described as "head and front of the conspiracy," receiving 14 years' penal servitude. 27. Man named Charles William Fox was stabbed to death in kitchen of his house while he was searching for presumed burglar. **Sept. 6.** Charred body of Frederick Ellison Morton, farmer, found in burnt-out car in his garage at Sherburn-in-Elmet, near Leeds.

ECCLIASTICAL.—(1932) Nov. 7. Dr. F. C. N. Hicks, Bishop of Gibraltar, appointed Bishop of Lincoln. 11. Manifesto was issued by about 50 clergy of Anglican Church attacking the Anglo-Catholic party for "modernist and insular tendencies." **Dec. 17.** Dr. Nickson resigned see of Bristol on grounds of health. (1933) **Feb. 9.** Canon C. S. Woodward, Rector of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, appointed Bishop of Bristol. **March 2.** Dr. C. A. Allington, headmaster of Eton, appointed Dean of Durham in succession to Dr. Welldon. **June 5.** Foundation stone laid of Liverpool's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Papal Legate blessing enormous congregation. 12. The three Houses of Church Assembly gave general approval to Majority Report of Banns of Marriage Commission. **July 2.** Evensong service held in open air at White City Stadium in connection with Oxford Movement Centenary Commemoration. 16. High Mass sung at White City Stadium by Bishop of Colombo as climax to Centenary. **Sept. 9.** Jubilee of Boys' Brigade celebrated in Glasgow, where 50,000 lads were reviewed by Prince George. **Oct. 5.** Bishop of London commissioned in St. Paul's Cathedral 500 of the Buchman Group for campaign in London.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1932) Nov. 22. Board of Education decided to confirm new regulations in Circular 121 for raising fees in secondary schools and imposing means test on parents. (1933) **Feb. 3.** Mr. Baldwin, Chancellor of Cambridge University, opened Royal Society Mond Laboratory for research in magnetic fields. 9. Oxford Union by 75 to 153 carried motion "That this House will in no circumstances fight for its King and country." **March 2.** Motion to expunge resolution defeated by 750 to 138. Sir Ian Hamilton, in rectorial address at Edinburgh University, criticised treatment of Japan and the arms export embargo. **May 22.** Board of Education called for review of staffing of secondary and elementary schools with view to reduction in number of teachers. 26. Mr. C. A. Elliott, Senior Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge, appointed headmaster of Eton College on Dr. Allington's resignation. **June 21.** Selwyn College, Cambridge, celebrated its jubilee. **July 5.** Education Estimates showed saving of £5,456,701 on previous year. **Oct. 21.** Lord Irwin nominated as candidate for office of Chancellor of University of Oxford.

IRELAND.—(1932) Nov. 11. Disorders occurred in Dublin through Republicans attempting to prevent wearing of Armistice Day poppies, police making baton charges on procession of Republicans. One man was killed. 15. Motion censuring Mr. de Valera's Government for failing to reach settlement with Britain defeated in the Dail by 75 to 70. 18. Prince of

Wales received tremendous welcome in Ulster when he opened the new Northern Ireland Government Buildings at Stormont, Belfast. 17. He visited Queen's University and factories and institutions, being warmly greeted everywhere. 25. Irish Railway Wages Board granted companies reduction of 10 per cent. in wages and salaries. 26. Mr. Donal Buckley appointed Governor-General of Free State. **Dec. 17.** Railwaymen accepted proposal that reduced wages should not be put into operation for Northern Ireland until Jan. 23 and for Free State until April 30. (1933) **Jan. 2.** Mr. de Valera announced a surprise dissolution of the Dail and immediate general election. 3. The Dail was dissolved. 4. Centre Party formed in Free State in opposition to Mr. de Valera. 20. Mr. de Valera in election manifesto declared he would abolish the Senate, reduce membership of the Dail and introduce bill to save the railways. 22. Series of fights followed election meeting addressed by Mr. Cosgrave at Tralee, 50 people being injured. 24. Polling took place in the Free State. 28. With final count, Mr. de Valera obtained majority of one (the Speaker's casting vote) over all other parties, with total of 77. Mr. Cosgrave's supporters numbering 48, Centre Party 21, and Labour 8. 30. Strike began on railways of Northern Ireland and Great Northern Railway system against reduction of wages recommended by Irish Railways Board. **Feb. 1.** Train manned by emergency crew fell over embankment six miles from Dundalk through rails being maliciously removed: two men being killed and four injured. 8. Dail Eireann met. 9. Mr. de Valera re-elected President of Executive Council by 32 to 54, and announced his administration. 23. Free State Government relieved General O'Duffy from his office as Chief Commissioner of Civic Guard. **March 2.** Owing to sabotage train from Belfast to Omagh fouled points just after crossing bridge and was wrecked, 30 passengers being injured. 10. Negotiations for settlement of Ulster railway strike broke down. 15. Free State Senate rejected by 24 to 16 second reading to Oaths Bill and urged negotiations with British Government. 17. Dail passed bill authorising use for ordinary purposes of land annuities money. 22. Prize money for Grand National sweepstake amounted to £1,986,732. **April 7.** Terms for settlement of Ulster railway strike approved by men's executives. 10. Strike began on Great Southern Railway. 13. Agreement reached with strikers. **May 2.** Dail passed the Oaths Bill by 76 votes to 56, and, according to the Constitution, it could become law despite its rejection by Senate. 10. Free State Budget showed surplus of £1,141,196. Mr. McEntee, Finance Minister, announced tariff on daily newspapers imported. 29. Prize money for Derby sweepstake totalled £1,941,846. **July 29.** Surrender of arms demanded in Dublin from ex-Ministers and members of newly-formed National Guard. **Aug. 9.** Mr. de Valera introduced in Dail three bills to amend the Constitution by lessening functions and powers of Governor-General and terminating the Right of Appeal to His Majesty in Council. 11. Free State Government brought into force the Public Safety Act and banned proposed march of National Guard through Dublin. 16. Free State Senate refused to pass Government's proposal to reduce temporarily civil servants' salaries. 22. National Guard declared an

illegal organisation and military tribunal revived. 27. Meeting of National Guard as memorial to Michael Collins in County Cork was proclaimed. **Sept. 2.** Opposition parties in Free State united as United Irish Party, with General O'Duffy as leader and Mr. Cosgrave one of his chief supporters. 15. Military tribunal at Dublin ordered closing of headquarters of National Guard. Commandant Edward Cronin, General O'Duffy's colleague, dismissed from Free State Army Reserve. 25. Vote of censure on Government defeated in Dail by 56 to 65. **Oct. 6.** General O'Duffy injured by stone thrown by crowd at Tralee. 12. Dail adjourned after passing final stages of bill to abolish appeals to Privy Council, and those to amend the Constitution. 21. Prize money for Cambridgeshire sweepstake totalled £1,707,710.

LABOUR.—(1932) Nov. 7. Work resumed in spinning section of Lancashire cotton industry after a week's stoppage on wages question. 29. National Railway Wages Board began hearing of claim by the four British railway companies for reduction in wages and salaries. **Dec. 20.** Public sittings of Board concluded. 28. "More looms" agreement in Lancashire cotton industry accepted by employers and men. (1933) **Jan. 13.** Employers' and workers' side of National Railway Wages Board each produced separate report, having entirely failed to agree, and chairman, Sir Harold Morris, recommended slight extension of the cut already in existence. 17. Railway companies decided to accept the chairman's finding. 24. The three railway unions decided to reject modified wage reductions proposed by Wages Board chairman. **March 3.** The railway companies notified railway unions that at end of twelve months they would cease to refer disputes to Wages Board. **Aug. 14.** 12,000 men and boys employed by Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries of South Wales struck work. 21. Strike ended and work resumed. **Sept. 4.** Trades Union Congress opened at Brighton. 7. Congress adopted General Council's report condemning all forms of dictatorships. 27. Mr. Andrew Conley elected chairman of General Council. **Oct. 2.** Labour Party Conference opened at Hastings. Executive defeated on proposal to amend the constitution by admitting associate members. 4. Conference unanimously passed resolution declaring that whole force of Labour movement would resist war. 17. Railway managers met secretaries of railway unions to consider possibility of amending machinery for regulating wages and conditions.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—(1932) Nov. 3. Bureau of Disarmament Conference reassembled at Geneva. 17. Sir John Simon explained Britain's proposals, which included reduction of leading Air Forces to level of the British, cut of one-third all round on Air Forces thus reduced, agreement for reduction of size of guns and tonnage of capital ships and of whole naval tonnage, and abolition of submarines. He urged Germany's return to the Conference. **Dec. 9.** M. Joseph Avenol elected Secretary-General of League in succession to Sir Eric Drummond. 11. After negotiations, Germany agreed to return to the Disarmament Conference on being granted "equality of rights in a system which would provide security for all nations." 19. Council of League began consideration of dispute

between Persian and British Governments over the oil concession, and adjourned discussion at Persia's request. **(1933) Jan. 21.** Committee of 19 of the League failed to solve Sino-Japanese question. **Feb. 6.** The Committee decided not to recognise existing regime in Manchukuo. **17.** Committee's report published. **24.** Assembly voted on the Committee's report, 42 being in favour, Japan against and Siam abstaining. Japanese delegates subsequently walked out and declared they would not come back. **Mar. 16.** Mr. MacDonald placed draft convention before Disarmament Conference at Geneva proposing five-year holiday for all capital ship construction, abolition of submarines over 2,000 tons, future limitation of large mobile land guns, limitation of size of tanks, and reduction of Continental armies. **27.** Japan gave notice of her intention to withdraw from the League. British draft convention accepted as basis for discussion by Disarmament Conference. **April 25.** Disarmament Conference resumed. **28.** United States delegate urged that British plan should be adopted as a whole. **May 5.** Germans brought forward number of amendments to British draft convention, including abolition of submarines and naval and military aircraft. **19.** German delegate said Germany accepted British plan as basis of the future Disarmament Convention, thus ending a deadlock of some weeks. **22.** Mr. Norman Davis promised that United States would accept full share of responsibility to make disarmament definite and effective, and urged reduction of armaments to level of domestic police force. **25.** Representatives of Peru and Columbia signed at Geneva agreement ending hostilities between the two countries. **27.** Mr. Eden told Disarmament Conference Britain must retain power to bomb from the air for police purposes in certain outlying districts. **June 30.** Sir Eric Drummond handed over office of Secretary-General to the League to M. Joseph Avenol. **Sept. 25.** Assembly met under shadow of disarmament conversations. Mr. C. te Water (South Africa) was elected President. **Oct. 6.** Germany informed Britain and Italy that French disarmament proposals—a transitional period for limiting armaments followed by a general reduction—were unacceptable, and demanded equality of rights. **12.** Britain, France and United States reaffirmed that there should be no re-armament, and rejected Germany's demand for "samples" of tanks, big guns and aeroplanes, and insisted on trial period for inspection of armaments by International Commission. **14.** Germany announced withdrawal from Conference and League owing to decision of the Powers. **16.** Conference adjourned to enable Governments to consider situation. **21.** Germany made formal notification of her withdrawal from League, which under the Covenant would take place in two years. **25.** Bureau of Conference decided to continue work, but recommended adjournment of Conference. **26.** General Commission adopted recommendation.

LEGAL.—(1932) Nov. 9. Lever Brothers and directors of the company were awarded £20,000 damages for libel against Mr. William M. Keane and Mr. George Harvey Bagnall. **22.** Prince George admitted Benchers of Lincoln's Inn and dined with the other Benchers. **Dec. 9.** Lord Chancellor appointed committee of Judges, barristers and solicitors, to consider

question of expediting justice. **16.** Divisional Court held that totalisators on greyhound racing tracks were illegal, and sent a case back to Leeds magistrates who had dismissed summons against Leeds Greyhound Association for permitting use of totalisator. **(1933) Jan. 13.** Sir Charles Biron, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Rollo Graham-Campbell. **25.** Judicial Committee of Privy Council dismissed appeal of Commander J. G. Sutton against conviction and sentence of six months' imprisonment for manslaughter of hotel keeper at Limassol, Cyprus. **March 8.** Committee appointed by Lord Chancellor recommended abolition of grand juries and shortening of the Long Vacation by two weeks. **April 26.** Mr. Justice McCardie found shot dead at his London home, shot-gun being between his legs. **May 12.** Mr. Cyril Atkinson, K.C., appointed Judge of King's Bench Division. **25.** King signed Order shortening Long Vacation by ten days. **June 9.** Dr. A. Goldfoot, of Cheltenham, awarded £12,000 damages against motorist for injuries that ruined his career. **July 13.** Scottish Court of Appeal held that use of totalisators in dog-racing enclosures and clubs was illegal. **Sept. 29.** Sir Frank Boyd Merriman appointed President of Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division on resignation of Lord Merrivale. Mr. Donald Somervell appointed Solicitor-General. **Oct. 2.** New law term opened. Mr. Craigie Aitchison, K.C., appointed to succeed Lord Alness as Lord Justice Clerk. Mr. W. G. Normand appointed Lord Advocate, and Mr. Douglas Jameson Solicitor-General for Scotland.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1932) Nov. 9. Serious damage caused in West Indies by hurricane. **15.** General election in Burma resulted in defeat of party who favoured separation from India. **20.** All-India Moslem Conference and Moslem League rejected proposals for communal agreement which had been adopted at conference of Moslems, Hindus and Sikhs. **25.** Revolt against the Maharajah of Alwar began. **Dec. 6.** England won first test match at Sydney by ten wickets. **18.** New Zealand offered to resume liability for war debts payment to Britain which had been suspended. **29.** Mr. Havenga, Union Finance Minister, explained that South Africa was not on a gold bullion or a gold exchange standard, and that banks were free to fix rates of exchange with other countries. **(1933) Jan. 1.** Earth tremors felt in many places in South Africa, but no damage done. **2.** Number of Northumberland Fusiliers stationed at Kingston, Jamaica, rioted and injured civilians in protest against death of a comrade during a dispute. **3.** Australia won second test match at Melbourne by 111 runs. **10.** British troops arrived in Alwar State to restore order in revolt of Moslem subjects of Hindu Maharajah of Alwar. **19.** England won third test match at Adelaide by 338 runs. **Feb. 1.** Lord Willingdon, opening winter session of Legislative Assembly at New Delhi, referred to satisfactory change in political outlook in India. **8.** Mrs. Gandhi sentenced to six months' imprisonment for assisting in promoting civil disobedience. **16.** By winning fourth test match against Australia by six wickets at Brisbane, England regained "the Ashes." **18.** General Hertzog, South African Prime Minister, invited General Smuts to co-operate in a national

government. **23.** Basis for coalition in the Union agreed upon. **24.** Nationalist and South Africa Parties accepted the agreement. **25.** England won final test at Sydney by eight wickets. **March 2.** In Union House of Assembly General Hertzog announced coming formation of National Government. **16.** Australian Commonwealth Line of steamships sold to British group for £500,000. **22.** Viceroy opened twelfth session of Chamber of Princes at New Delhi and urged Indian States to accept the Federal scheme. **30.** New South African Cabinet sworn in with General Smuts as Minister of Justice. **April 3.** Two British aeroplanes of the Houston Expedition flew over the summit of Mount Everest. **4.** One of the aeroplanes made forced landing after flight over Mount Kanchenjunga. **5.** Referendum in Western Australia showed large majority for secession from the Commonwealth. Liberals won election in South Australia. **12.** Sir Ernest Clark appointed Governor of Tasmania after office had been in abeyance for three years. **19.** Another successful flight made over Mount Everest, unauthorised and forbidden, but successful in completing photographic record. **May 8.** Gandhi began three weeks' fast in gaol as "purification" on behalf of the Untouchables. Nine hours later he was released unconditionally and he announced suspension of civil disobedience campaign. **14.** Mrs. Gandhi, on her release from prison, arrived in Poona to nurse her husband through his fast. **17.** General election in South Africa gave overwhelming majority to Hertzog-Smuts National Government. **20.** Maharaja of Alwar decided to give free hand to British officials to prevent trouble and to leave his State. **29.** Gandhi's fast ended with the Mahatma exhausted but not in danger. **June 1.** Lord Brabourne appointed Governor of Bombay. **Aug. 1.** Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi and 33 of their supporters arrested to prevent plan to carry out march to preach individual civil disobedience. Afghan village bombed by British aeroplanes with high explosives. **2.** Afghanistan frontier villages again bombed. High Court at Allahabad concluded hearing of Meerut conspiracy trials, Chief Justice saying sentences seemed rather severe. **3.** Nine of Meerut prisoners were acquitted, including H. L. Hutchison, formerly sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Twelve other sentences were reduced, but judges held that prosecution was justified. **4.** Gandhi sentenced to a year's imprisonment for disobeying order to go to Poona City and refrain from political activities. **10.** Settlement announced of dispute between Government of Victoria and 350 British families who emigrated under an official scheme. **16.** Gandhi began another fast in gaol. **20.** Gandhi removed to hospital. **23.** He was released unconditionally. **28.** Viceroy of India said progress of Government's policy left him with great hope and encouragement, because law and order had been restored and India was more peaceful and confident than for many years. **Sept. 2.** Mr. B. E. J. Burge, District Magistrate at Midnapore, shot dead by three Bengali youths on football field. **7.** South African Government agreed to pay subsidy to two Italian shipping companies to provide regular liner services. **13.** Commission of Inquiry in Bechuanaland, investigating case in which native court of Chief Tsekedl ordered white man to be flogged, decided that the

man concerned should be banished from all native territories. First woman elected to New Zealand Parliament. **14.** Vice-Admiral Evans, the acting High Commissioner, sentenced Chief Tsekedl to be suspended during King's pleasure and banishment from territory of his tribe. Hostile tribesmen of North-West Frontier of India driven back by troops and aeroplanes. Gandhi undertook not to court reimprisonment by offering overt civil resistance for a year. **20.** Mrs. Annie Besant died at her Theosophist foundation at Adyar. **21.** Mr. S. M. Bruce appointed Australian High Commissioner in London. **28.** Reinstatement of Tsekedl ordered by the King on advice of Dominions Secretary. **Oct. 4.** Vice-Admiral Evans carried out ceremony of reinstating Tsekedl as Chief at Serowe. Australian Budget contained tariff reductions in favour of British traders, and provided for deficit of £1,175,000 to be met out of accumulated surplus of preceding years. **10.** Dominions Secretary refused request of Tsekedl for permission to come to England. Cables published from Australian Board of Control and M.C.C. showed cordial relations in the cricket field had been restored. **27.** Announced that Prince George would visit Union of South Africa early in 1934. Serious riots occurred in Jaffa following Arab protests against increased Jewish immigration, 11 persons being killed. **29.** Rioting occurred in Jerusalem, 2 persons being killed.

UNITED STATES.

(1932) **Nov. 8.** Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, Democratic candidate and Governor of New York State, elected President by sweeping majority over Mr. Hoover, his party gaining ascendancy in both Senate and House of Representatives. **10.** British Note asking for postponement of instalment of American Debt due on Dec. 15 handed to Secretary of State. **14.** France asked for suspension of debt payment. **22.** President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt discussed war debts problem at the White House. **23.** Replies to Britain and France stated that no facts had been presented justifying postponement of the instalments. Congress leaders refused to grant moratorium or consider debt revision. Mr. Hoover appealed to American people for more favourable consideration for the debtor nations. **Dec. 5.** Congress assembled and passed resolution to submit repeal of Prohibition to the State Conventions, but without necessary two-thirds majority. Hunger marchers were prevented from approaching building. **6.** Mr. Hoover in message to Congress said he had told European Governments he would recommend methods to overcome temporary exchange difficulties in paying debt instalments. Hunger marchers presented petition for relief and unemployment insurance. **8.** In new Note to Britain Mr. Stimson said Government could not agree to postponement of payment, and declared payments had a definite relationship to problem of world recovery, and that President was prepared to survey whole position. **11.** British Note agreeing to pay the instalment as a capital payment received, and reply sent declaring United States had no authority to accept payment on suggested terms. **15.** Britain's £19,000,000 instalment paid by 95,000,000 dollars in gold, being earmarked by Bank of England for Federal Reserve Bank

19. In message to Congress Mr. Hoover said he would proceed independently of Congress to set up machinery for further war debt discussions. 22. Owing to opposition Mr. Hoover abandoned the proposal. (1933) Jan. 5. Mr. Calvin Coolidge, former President, found dead at his home from heart disease. 20. After consultation between Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt, it was announced that the incoming Administration would receive British representatives in March to discuss debts and world economic problems. 25. British Government accepted invitation. 26. Ford Motor Company announced closing down of its factories, employing 100,000 workers, owing to strike at Detroit. 29. Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, conferred with Mr. Roosevelt on war debts. Feb. 13. Mr. Charles Boettcher, millionaire friend of Colonel Lindbergh, kidnapped from his home at Denver, Colorado. In farewell message to the nation Mr. Hoover urged Europe to return to gold standard and stabilised currency as the quickest path to economic peace. 14. Moratorium declared in Michigan owing to financial crisis. 31. Banks having closed. 15. Italian-American lunatic named Zangara fired five shots from revolver at Mr. Roosevelt at reception at Miami. He was uninjured, but Mayor Cermak of Chicago and a woman were wounded and former died later. 20. Zangara was sentenced on various charges to imprisonment totalling 80 years. House of Representatives passed by 296 to 122 resolutions for repeal of Prohibition, previously passed by Senate by 63 to 23. 22. Mr. Malcolm Campbell at Daytona Beach, Florida, set up land speed record of 274.26 m.p.h., despite injured wrist. 23. Judge Robert W. Bingham, of Louisville, appointed Ambassador to Great Britain. 25. Governor of Maryland declared three days' moratorium throughout his State. 26. Legislatures of 20 States met on Sunday to protect the banks, and in several cases moratorium was permitted if necessary. March 1. Moratoriums declared in other States. 2. Senator T. J. Walsh, Attorney-General elect, died on train while on his honeymoon. 4. Mr. Franklin Roosevelt was inaugurated as President at Washington in presence of enormous crowd. Practically all States proclaimed moratoriums and great quantities of scrip were printed. In his speech the President said Administration must act quickly and speculation with other people's money must end. He was prepared to ask for power to deal with the emergency as if they were invaded. 6. President ordered banks to close for five days and prohibited dealings in foreign exchanges, export of gold and silver and hoardings of currency, scrip taking place of currency. 9. Both Houses passed emergency bill giving President power to allow immediate reopening of sound banks, reorganisation of weak banks and provision of fresh currency. 10. Death sentence pronounced on Zangara, murderer of Mayor Cermak. Serious earthquake in California, famous resorts near Los Angeles suffering seriously. 13. Banks in 22 Federal Reserve centres reopened for dealings in new currency. President recommended immediate modification of the Volstead Act to increase permissible alcoholic content in beer and other beverages. 15. New York Stock Exchange reopened after ten days' closure and thousands of banks resumed business. 20. Zangara was electrocuted at Raiford, Florida. 29. President

asked Congress for strict Government control of share issues to protect public from crooked financiers. April 4. World's biggest airship, American naval dirigible Akron, plunged into sea off coast of New Jersey, 74 of 77 officers and men being lost despite strenuous rescue efforts. 5. President invited Mr. MacDonald to visit Washington. He modified embargo on gold. 6. In 19 States beer and light wines were saleable after midnight. 18. United States went off the gold standard. 21. Mr. MacDonald arrived at Washington and went to the White House. 23. After number of talks with President, he went for cruise on Potomac with Mr. Roosevelt. 24. Joint statement announced that the purpose of exploring problems of World Economic Conference had been admirably served. Mr. MacDonald discussed situation with M. Herriot. 26. Before Mr. MacDonald left United States, another joint statement declared that simultaneous action in economic and monetary fields was required for rise in commodity prices, that excessive tariffs, quotas and exchange restrictions should be negotiated, and that international monetary standard should be re-established. 29. Senate passed Farm Relief Bill with amendment authorising President to order large expansion of currency or to reduce gold content of the dollar. May 8. House of Representatives passed bill and amendment. 16. President appealed to heads of all nations urging a pact of non-aggression, all countries to send no armed force of any kind across their frontiers, general disarmament according to the British plan, no increase of armaments, immediate reduction of offensive weapons and their ultimate elimination. 17. Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress to start huge public works programme and levy taxes to underwrite it. 23. Federal Reserve Bank started negotiations for purchase of 25,000,000 dollars worth of Government bonds. 24. Tom Mooney, Labour leader, after serving 12 years' imprisonment for complicity in bomb outrage at San Francisco in 1916, was acquitted on his re-trial. June 3. Senate passed bill prohibiting future payments on outstanding obligations in gold by 48 to 20. 5. President signed the bill, thus officially suspending gold standard. 14. Mr. Roosevelt accepted offer by Great Britain of 10,000,000 dollars towards instalment of war debt payment, and in message to the people declared that Britain had not defaulted. 15. Secretary for Navy announced programme of construction of 20 destroyers, a aircraft carriers, 4 cruisers, 4 submarines and a gunboats in next three years. 16. Congress adjourned three days after House of Representatives. July 2. President and his Cabinet met on cruiser Indianapolis to discuss currency situation following Mr. Roosevelt's refusal to agree to stabilisation. 11. Mr. Roosevelt formed new group of advisers, consisting of administrators appointed to carry out his recovery schemes. 21. From his bedroom, President issued appeal to the nation to raise wages and spread employment, employers being asked to bind themselves to maintain fixed minimum wage and maximum working week and become members of the National Recovery Administration. 29. New York's largest banks pledged their support. Aug. 1. Clashes occurred between sheriffs and strike pickets in coal-mining area in Pennsylvania and martial law was declared. 3. The 200,000,000 dollar bond issue oversubscribed six times. 4. Tear bombs were

thrown in New York Stock Exchange and Wall Street and trading had to be suspended. **5.** United States women lawn tennis players retained Wightman Cup by 4 matches to 3. **20.** President signed codes governing conditions in oil and lumber industries and order codifying steel industry for three months' trial. **29.** Through part of bridge over river being washed away by floods, six coaches of express from Los Angeles to Chicago plunged into torrent at Tucumcari, New Mexico, 6 lives being lost. **31.** War Secretary announced that programme of modernising United States army equipment had been suspended to see outcome of Geneva discussions. Police fought strikers at Philadelphia hosiery mills, a pickets being shot dead and 28 persons injured. **Sept. 4.** Commodore Gar Wood retained Harnsworth Trophy for speed-boat by defeating Mr. Hubert Scott-Paine at Algonac, Michigan. **13.** Great "Victory Parade" took place in New York to mark end of two weeks' N.R.A. drive. **14.** Tear-gas and guns used in riot in strike area in south-west Pennsylvania. **16.** President signed code for coal industry. **Oct. 3.** British debt mission arrived at New York. **5.** In struggle between rival miners' unions in Southern Illinois, strike pickets shot as persons and blew up railway bridge, troops being called out to quell disorders. Anglo-American debt negotiations opened at Washington. **13.** Strikers demonstrating at headquarters of National Recovery Administration in New York were charged by mounted police. **15.** President announced immediate creation of Deposit Liquidation Board to help closures of closed banks. **20.** Mr. Roosevelt invited Soviet Government to send representative to United States to discuss resumption of relations. **21.** President said Government would create a Government market for gold and would ease the gold embargo, dollar being revalued after restoration of price levels. **25.** He fixed price of Government's first gold purchases, and outlined machinery to control imports endangering National Recovery codes. **26.** Price of gold was raised. **31.** Mr. Ford agreed to submit wage and hours report required by the code. Strike of Western farmers called off. Miners on strike in Pennsylvania ordered by leaders to resume work.

FRANCE.

(1932) **Nov. 20.** Railway near Nantes was blown up by bombs three hours before train in which M. Herriot was travelling was due. **Dec. 8.** Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Neville Chamberlain discussed American debt question with M. Herriot in Paris. **9.** Despite M. Herriot's arguments, Finance Committee of Chamber voted against payment of American debt instalments. **11.** Cabinet decided that France must pay the instalment subject to reservations. **14.** Chamber, by 402 to 187, declined to pay instalment, and M. Herriot's administration resigned. **18.** M. Paul-Boncour formed a Cabinet. (1933) **Jan. 25.** Paris Stock Exchange went on strike as protest against proposals of Finance Committee to abolish bearer bonds and transferable shares. **28.** M. Paul-Boncour's administration resigned owing to opposition to Budget proposals. **31.** M. Daladier formed Ministry with M. Paul-Boncour as Foreign Minister. **Feb. 3.** New Government obtained vote of confidence by 376 votes to 200 in the Chamber. **6.** Boiler

exploded at Renault motor works at Billancourt, 8 men being killed and 130 injured. Commission of inquiry into loss of *L'Atlantique* found that there had been sabotage. **13.** Chamber passed Government's new financial proposals by 359 to 235. **17.** France sent strongly worded Note to Austria demanding that alleged smuggling of arms should be stopped. **20.** Many State and municipal employees struck work for few hours as protest against proposed wage reductions. **March 10.** Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon consulted in Paris with M. Daladier and Foreign Minister on the European situation and Disarmament Conference. **21.** After their conversations with Signor Mussolini, Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon placed proposal for Four-Power Combination to secure peace before M. Daladier and Foreign Minister. **April 4.** Small French dirigible crashed between Rochefort and Lorient without loss of life. **May 29.** Paris shops and cafés closed for three hours as protest against burden of national taxation. Andrea Spada, notorious Corsican brigand, captured. **June 4.** Crowded express from Paris to La Baule left rails near Nantes at point where goods train had been derailed two days earlier, 25 persons being killed and 130 injured. Near Tours another express train ran into local train, 23 people being injured. **July 8.** Chamber passed bill increasing number of tariffs on imports, many British commodities being affected. **30.** At Stade Roland Garros, Britain won Davis Cup after 21 years' interval, beating France, the holder, by three matches to two. **Aug. 20.** French gendarmes invaded Angorra and disarmed police. **22.** Water traffic on Seine paralysed by strike of bargemen who made barrier of barges across the river. **Sept. 2.** M. Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, died. **Oct. 19.** Socialist Parliamentary Party decided to vote against Government's Budget proposals for reduction of civil servants' salaries. **20.** After rejecting many proposals for economy and new taxes, Finance Commission of the Chamber voted the Budget, but left it unbalanced. **24.** After long debate in Chamber Government was defeated on the Budget by 250 to 241, mainly as result of proposed cut in civil servants' salaries. M. Daladier and his colleagues at once resigned. Cherbourg-Paris express ran off rails on viaduct near Evreux and crashed into river below, 45 persons being killed and many injured. **26.** M. Sarrant formed new Cabinet, with M. Paul-Boncour as Foreign Minister, and M. Daladier as War Minister. **29.** M. Painlevé, former Premier, died.

GERMANY.

(1932) **Nov. 3.** Transport workers in Berlin struck work and stopped all public services as protest against proposal to reduce wages. **6.** General election took place. **17.** President accepted resignation of Von Papen Cabinet. **21.** President invited Herr Hitler to explore possibilities of forming a Cabinet under certain conditions. **22.** Herr Hitler declined to open negotiations to meet the President's desires. **Dec. 2.** General von Schleicher became Chancellor, with Baron von Neurath as Foreign Minister. (1933) **Jan. 28.** Government resigned on President's refusal to grant demand for power to dissolve Reichstag and hold new elections. **30.** Herr Hitler appointed Chancellor, with Herr von Papen Vice-Chancellor

and Baron von Neurath Foreign Minister in Nazi and Nationalist administration. Enthusiastic demonstrations followed announcement. **Feb. 1.** President dissolved Reichstag. The Chancellor proclaimed two Four-Year-Plans to remove distress and cure unemployment. Communists were prohibited from holding outdoor demonstrations in Berlin. **6.** Legal government of Prussia was deposed and Prussian Parliament dissolved. **10.** Fire in benzole plant at Neunkirchen, one of the Saar industrial towns, spread to giant gasometer, which exploded, causing enormous damage and great loss of life. **27.** Reichstag seriously damaged by fires which broke out in 30 places. Police suspected incendiarianism and arrested a man in the building. **28.** President suspended free speech and free writings, introduced death penalty for various acts of violence, to ward off Communist acts of terror, and suppressed entire Communist and Socialist Press of Prussia. **March 5.** Hitler won great victory at General Election, securing 288 seats, though he did not secure absolute majority over all other parties. **8.** Jews in many towns forced to close their shops. **9.** Nazi troops occupied Bavarian Government offices in Munich and demanded resignation of Ministers. In Berlin resignation of offices of prominent Jews was insisted upon. **10.** Bavarian Government submitted to Nazis. **16.** Dr. Schacht succeeded Dr. Luther as President of Reichsbank. **19.** Jewish judges prohibited from sitting in many courts. **21.** Reichstag opened by President in the garrison church at Potsdam. Communists were not present, having been suppressed. **23.** Reichstag passed bill giving Government dictatorial powers. Chancellor Hitler spoke against return of the Monarchy and in favour of Signor Mussolini's peace plan. **24.** Government decided to abolish trade unions as at present organised and to form one huge union under a Government Commissioner. **April 1.** Boycott of Jews enforced throughout Germany for one day. **5.** Suicide of many prominent Jews announced to escape persecution. **May 1.** Addressing enormous May Day crowd, Chancellor Hitler intimated that scheme of compulsory labour would be introduced. **2.** Nazi troops seized trade union offices and Labour banks and arrested leaders. **7.** Dr. Brüning, former Chancellor, elected leader of Centre Party. **17.** At specially convened meeting of Reichstag, Herr Hitler said no European war would improve present situation and that war would be madness. Germany, he said, desired to live in peace with all nations and was ready to join in any non-aggression pact. **June 2.** President of Reichsbank announced moratorium for all Germany's foreign debts. **7.** Germany accepted final draft of Four-Power Pact. **8.** President of Reichsbank declared temporary moratorium on transfer abroad of interest payments on all Germany's foreign indebtedness incurred before July 1, 1933. **22.** "Green Shirts" and "Black Shirts" suppressed. **23.** Social-Democratic Party suppressed. **27.** Dr. Hugenberg, leader of Nationalist Party, resigned Ministry of Economic Affairs. **29.** President accepted Dr. Hugenberg's resignation. Centre, or Roman Catholic, Party took up. **30.** President urged Chancellor to take steps to promote peace between the Evangelical Churches and Government, and Chancellor instructed Minister of Interior to take necessary action. **July 9.**

Concordat between the Holy See and Germany initiated. **31.** New Cabinet procedure enabled Government to promulgate laws without the Reichstag, only the Chancellor "passing" laws. **Aug. 7.** Britain and France presented identical Notes to Germany on latter's anti-Austrian activities. Germany replied that interference in German-Austrian impasse was inadmissible. **18.** As result of British Government's protests, German Government rescinded regulations on travel in foreign ships. **20.** Government's industrial plan included provision of £25,000,000 for enlargement and repair of public buildings and house property. **21.** Trial of five men for setting fire to the Reichstag opened at Leipzig. **Oct. 14.** Chancellor Hitler announced Reichstag would be dissolved and that plebiscite and an election would take place in a month to ascertain nation's opinion of his decision to withdraw from League of Nations and Disarmament Conference.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1932) **Nov. 8.** To mark tenth anniversary of the Fascists' march on Rome, Signor Mussolini signed amnesty decree remitting sentences under five years of about 6,000 persons. **20.** Japan rejected the Lytton report on Manchuria. **28.** Persian Government notified Anglo-Persian Oil Company of annulment of the D'Arcy Concession, covering an enormous oil-producing area. **Dec. 1.** Cardinal Bourne seriously ill in Rome. **2.** Persian National Assembly approved Government's cancellation of oil concession. **5.** Italy decided to pay her instalment of American Debt. **12.** Armed man found in cellar at Doorn House, ex-Kaiser's home in Holland. **13.** Two trains collided in Güttach tunnel near Lucerne, 3 persons being killed. **24.** The Pope announced a Holy Year from April 2, 1933. **27.** Greek Court of Appeal decided that Mr. Samuel Inaull could not be extradited to United States. (1933) **Jan. 2.** Chilean President signed decree for legal liquidation of nitrate combine known as Cosach as preliminary to reorganisation. Japanese troops occupied Shaunkalkwan on border of China and Manchukuo. **8.** Revolutionary outbreaks occurred in Spain. **10.** Japanese troops invaded province of Jehol. **13.** Queen Joanna of Bulgaria gave birth to daughter. **Feb. 5.** Following minor outbreaks, crew of Dutch battleship mutinied in Sumatra and put to sea, pursued by officers in unarmed steamer. **6.** Warships and seaplanes took up the chase. **10.** Bomb was dropped on the mutinous vessel from flying boat, killing several men, and white flag was hoisted and survivors captured. **17.** Japanese Cabinet sanctioned plan of campaign for invasion of Jehol, between China and Manchuria, to preserve order. **21.** Japanese offensive opened with 30,000 troops. **23.** Japan presented ultimatum to China demanding withdrawal of Chinese troops from Jehol and launched fierce attack on Chaoyang. **28.** Chinese evacuated Chaoyang and Kailin. **March 1.** Japanese claimed to have captured Chihfeng and Lingyuan. **3.** Violent earthquake struck Tokio, causing serious fires, and on the coast tidal wave demolished 1,500 houses, death-roll exceeding 2,000. **4.** Jehol city captured by Japanese, Chinese Governor of province fled, and Japanese flag was hoisted on the Great Wall. **11.** Japanese forces ceased hostilities along entire length of Great Wall. **12.** Four British officials of Metropolitan-Vickers Company, and four Russian employees arrested in

Moscow. 14. Two other Englishmen arrested by Moscow secret police but two, Mr. Alan Monkhouse and Mr. de Nordwall, released on parole. Charge against them was sabotage, aiming at destruction of electrical stations and undermining of electrical industry. 15. Further arrests of Russian employees in Moscow. 19. After two days' consultations in Rome between Signor Mussolini and Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon, Four-Power Pact for preservation of peace was proposed. 29. Chinese pirates boarded British steamer at Newchwang and carried off four officers. 30. British Ambassador at Moscow left for London to consult Sir John Simon. April 3. One of the four officers captured by Chinese pirates brought to Newchwang demands for enormous ransom. 4. Another three of Moscow accused released on bail. 5. Permanent Court of International Justice gave judgment in favour of Denmark in territorial dispute with Norway over Greenland. 10. Japanese and Manchukuo troops launched offensive inside the Great Wall on Chinese security. 12. Trial began at Moscow of six Englishmen (Messrs. Monkhouse, Thornton, Macdonald, Cushny, Nordwall and Gregory) and 11 Russians on charges of sabotage, espionage and bribery. Macdonald and the Russians pleaded guilty. 13. Macdonald withdrew his plea of guilty, but after being taken from the court admitted espionage. 18. Japan seized port of Chinwangtao. 19. Soon after midnight Moscow Court's decision was announced. Mr. Gregory was acquitted, Messrs. Monkhouse, Cushny and Nordwall expelled from Russia for five years, Mr. Thornton sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and Mr. Macdonald to two years. Most of Russians were also sent to prison. 19. Japanese aeroplanes bombed several towns in China. Peking placed under martial law. 20. The three expelled Britons and Mr. Gregory left Moscow. 22. Russian Government ordered cessation of trade with Great Britain as reply to latter's embargo. 23. Japanese troops ordered to cease hostilities. 30. President Cerro of Peru fatally shot when leaving raccourse at Luna. Agreement between Persia and Anglo-Persian Oil Company signed at Teheran. May 10. Paraguay formally declared war on Bolivia over the Gran Chaco frontier area. 19. Japanese troops halted on reaching suburbs of Peking, truce following China's acceptance of Japan's terms. 31. Formal armistice between China and Japan signed at Tang Ku provided for de-militarisation of large area south of Great Wall and retirement of Japanese to the Great Wall. June 6. Man fired at M. Venizelos and Madame Venizelos near Athens, former being unhurt but his wife injured. 7. Four-Power Pact to secure peace for Europe for ten years initiated in Rome by British, French, German and Italian representatives. 19. Dr. Dollfuss, Austrian Chancellor, dissolved Nazi

Party and forbade all its activities within his country. 21. Prince of Asturias, eldest son of King Alfonso, married at Lausanne to Senorita Sampedro-Ocejo. July 1. Soviet embargo on British imports cancelled. Mr. Thornton and Mr. Macdonald were released from prison. 2. They left for England. 15. Four-Power Pact signed at Rome. Aug. 6. Rebellion broke out in Cuba. 12. General Machado resigned President of Cuba and fled by air to the Bahamas, several of his supporters being killed. 13. Senor Carlos Manuel de Cespedes inaugurated as President of Cuba. 18. Four Eston masters killed while mountaineering in the Bernina Alps on border of Switzerland and Italy. Following Assyrian outbreak of reprisals, Mar Shimun, the Patriarch of the Assyrians, deported from Baghdad by Iraq Government, being taken by air by R.A.F. machines to Palestine on way to Cyprus. 20. Dr. Dollfuss, Austrian Chancellor, discussed German broadcast attacks on Austria with Signor Mussolini at Riccione. 27. Austria and Italy agreed to economic entente, Austria being given outlet to the sea through a free zone at Trieste. Sept. 4. Netherlands denounced the Tariff Truce. 5. New revolution in Cuba overthrew President de Cespedes. 7. The three British officers kidnapped by Chinese pirates released and arrived at Panshan after long negotiations. 8. King Faisal of Iraq died suddenly at Berne and was succeeded by his 21-years-old son, Ghazi. 10. Professor San Martin elected President of Cuba. 14. Heilmwehr, Austria's Fascist army, decided to accept leadership of Dr. Dollfuss. 15. Austrian Chancellor said all precautions had been taken to deal with invasion by Germany. Remarkable scenes at Baghdad at funeral of King Faisal. 16. Italy decided to raise tariffs against countries which had abandoned gold standard. 19. News received of serious earthquake on August 25 in Northern Szechuan, China, 5,000 people being killed. 20. Dr. Dollfuss decided to take over the entire State Executive. 21. He retained five portfolios in addition to Chancellorship. 25. Serious hurricane swept up western coast of Mexico, 5,000 persons being killed at Tampico. 26. New Trade Agreement signed at Buenos Ayres by which the Argentine made tariff concessions to Great Britain. Oct. 2. After being besieged for three weeks, 500 Cuban officers defying the new Government surrendered and were arrested. 3. Dr. Dollfuss injured by young ex-soldier, Rudolf Dertl, who fired two shots at him in corridor of Parliament House in Vienna. 6. Dr. Dollfuss recovered from his wound. 8. New Cabinet formed in Spain by Senor Martinez Barros. 12. Military rebellion broke out in Siam and martial law was proclaimed. 20. Soviet accepted President Roosevelt's invitation to discuss resumption of relations.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

Royal Foundation.

Governor, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles T. M. Kavanagh, K.C.B., A.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O.,
O.B.E.

Lt.-Col. A. C. Jackson.

Maj. F. R. Colquhoun.

Brig.-Gen. C. B. Norton, C.M.G.,
D.S.O.Brig.-Gen. C. C. Onslow, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. A. W. Waite.

Lt.-Col. T. L. Plunkett, D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. W. E. Webb, D.S.O.

Brig.-Gen. E. H. Finch-Hatton,
C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. R. Pennell, D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. C. L. Hodgson.

Col. C. Singleton, C.M.G., D.S.O.

THE DERBY, 1890-1933.

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1889 see 1921 edition.

The Distance of the Derby course at Epsom is now exactly 1 mile 4 furlongs, having been shortened 20 yards by the rounding off of Tattenham Corner. Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teedinton, Beaulman, Mugil, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormoude, and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year	NAME AND OWNER OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer.	No of R n'ts
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	8
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *†Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	13
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *†Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery's †Ladas	3 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's †Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	15
1896	Prince of Wales's †Perstimon	9 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	11
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *†Galtee More	5 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	11
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's *†Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales's *†Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	14
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	25
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	F. Darling	18
1903	Sir J. Miller's *†Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	7
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *†St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	9
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearminut	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	22
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	9
1908	Chev. Ginstrell's †Signorinetta	100 to 2	W. Bullock	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII.'s *†Minoru	7 to 2	H. Jones	R. Marsh	15
1910	Mr. 'Fairie's' †Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	15
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's *†Sunstar	13 to 8	G. Stern	C. Morton	26
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's †Tagalia	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh	20
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	E. Piper	T. Lewis	15
1914	Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbur II	20 to 1	M. MacGee	T. Murphy	32
1915	Mr. S. Joel's *†Pommern	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck	10
1916	Mr. E. Hulton's *†Fifinella	11 to 2	J. Childs	R. Dawson	12
1917	Mr. 'Fairie's' *†Gay Crusader	7 to 4	S. Donoghue	A. Taylor	13
1918	Lady J. Douglas's *†Gainsborough	8 to 13	J. Childs	A. Taylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade	33 to 1	F. Templeman	F. Darling	13
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop	100 to 6	F. O'Neill	P. P. Gilpin	19
1921	Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist	6 to 1	S. Donoghue	C. Morton	33
1922	Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle	10 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling	39
1923	Mr. B. Irish's Papyrus	100 to 15	S. Donoghue	B. Jarvis	27
1924	Lord Derby's Sansovino	9 to 2	T. Weston	G. Lambton	27
1925	Mr. H. E. Morris's *†Mauna	9 to 2	S. Donoghue	F. Darling	19
1926	Lord Woolavington's †Coronach	11 to 2	J. Childs	F. Darling	23
1927	Mr. F. Curzon's Call Boy	4 to 1	E. C. Elliott	J. Watts	19
1928	Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen's Felstead	33 to 1	H. Wragg	O. Bell	26
1929	Mr. W. Barnett's †Trigo	33 to 1	J. Marshall	R. Dawson	17
1930	H. H. Aga Khan's Blenheim	18 to 1	H. Wragg	R. Dawson	21
1931	Mr. J. A. Dewar's *†Cameroulau	7 to 2	F. Fox	F. Darling	25
1932	Mr. T. Walls' April the Fifth	100 to 6	F. Lane	T. Walls	21
1933	Lord Derby's †Hyperion	6 to 1	T. Weston	G. Lambton	24

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas, † the Oaks, § the One Thousand; and ‡ the St. Leger.
 Notes: - 1923-Mr. C. Bower Lenny's Cruganour (J. Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for loring. 1925 to 1928-Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (4½ miles) at Newmarket.
 Record time, 2 min 34 sec. by Hyperion in 1933.

2,000 GUINS. 2 mile.	1,000 GUINS. 1 mile	OAKS. ½ mile	ABOOT CUP 2½ miles.	ECLIPSE STAKES. 1½ mile	ST. LEGER. 1 m 6 fur. 130 yds
1926 Colorado	Pillion	Short Story	Solaris	Coronach	Coronach
1927 Adam's Apple	Beau Run	Beam	Foxlaw	Colorado	Book Law
1928 Flamingo	Scutt's	Tobogan	Invershin	Fairway	Fairway
1929 Mr. Dinks	Taj Mah	Pennycomequick	Invershin	Royal Minstrel	Trigo
1930 Molite	Fair Isle	Rose of England	Beaworth	Ruston Pasha	Singapore
1931 Camerounian	Four Course	Briquette	Trimdon	Ceruleon	Sandwich
1932 Orwell	Kandy	Udampur	Trimdon	Miracle	Firdaus
1933 Rodosto	Brown Betty	Chatelaine	Foxhunter	Loaningdale	Hyperion

LINCOLN. H.D.P.		GRAND NATIONAL		CITY & SUBURBAN		KEMPTON JUBILEE	
1 mile.		4 miles 865 yds.		1 mile 5 furlongs.		1 mile 5 furlongs.	
1900	Riton 47 7st 11lb	1900	Greaglack 77 12st 4lb	1900	Parley 47 8st 11lb	1900	Athford 47 8st 11lb
1900	Leonidas 11 5st 8st	1900	Shawn Giffin 77 12st 7lb	1900	Lucky Tor 57 7st 6lb	1900	Lucky Tor 57 7st 6lb
1901	Knight Error 47 7st 11lb	1901	Grakle 57 12st 7lb	1901	Anthurium 47 7st 11lb	1901	Racedale 47 8st 11lb
1902	Jerome Pandor 47 8st 11lb	1902	Forlora 77 12st 7lb	1902	Ulogher 47 7st 11lb	1902	Venturer 47 8st 11lb
1903	Dorrien 47 8st 11lb	1903	Kellshever Jack 77 12st 7lb	1903	Great Scot 77 12st 7lb	1903	Colorado Kid 47 8st 11lb
N.W. MARKET STAKES		ASOOT STAKES		ROYAL HUNT CUP		NEW STAKES	
1 mile 5 furl.		1 mile 5 furl.		7 furlongs 565 yards.		5 furlongs.	
1900	Hunter's Moon get	1900	Old Tricker 47 8st 11lb	1900	Souge 47 8st 11lb	1900	Heinrich 47 8st 11lb
1901	Scout 11 get	1901	Bonny Boy 47 8st 11lb	1901	Macna 47 7st 11lb	1901	Lightning Star 8st 11lb
1902	Sir Andrew get	1902	Noble Star 47 7st 11lb	1902	Grand Salute 47 7st 11lb	1902	Spencer 8st 11lb
1903	Miracle get	1903	(Son of Mint 57 8st 11lb)	1903	Totals 37 7st 11lb	1903	Hyperion 8st 11lb
1903	Young Lover get	1903	(Sandy Lashes 47 8st 11lb)	1903	Colorado Kid 47 8st 11lb	1903	Colombo 8st 11lb
1903	King of Paris 77 12st 7lb	1903	King of Paris 77 12st 7lb	1903	King of Paris 77 12st 7lb	1903	King of Paris 77 12st 7lb
GOLD VASE, ASOOT.		ALEXANDRA STKS.		PROSS OF WALES'S		STEWARDS' CUP	
1 mile.		1 mile 4 furl.		1 mile 4 furl.		1 mile 4 furl.	
1900	Cotenden 47 8st 11lb	1900	Brown Jack 47 8st 11lb	1900	Fairway 47 8st 11lb	1900	Floeting Memory 47 8st 11lb
1901	Trindon 47 8st 11lb	1901	Brown Jack 47 8st 11lb	1901	Press Gang 37 7st 11lb	1901	Le Phare 47 8st 11lb
1902	Pomme d'Apr 37 7st 11lb	1902	Brown Jack 77 12st 7lb	1902	(Recorder 47 8st 11lb)	1902	Poor Lad 47 8st 11lb
1903	Silvermere 37 7st 11lb	1903	Brown Jack 87 12st 7lb	1903	Shell Transport 37 7st 11lb	1903	Solenoid 37 7st 11lb
1903	Gainslaw 47 8st 11lb	1903	Brown Jack 97 12st 7lb	1903	Raymond 37 7st 11lb	1903	Pharmax 47 8st 11lb
GOODWOOD CUP, DONCASTER CUP.		GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.		CHAMPION ST.			
1 mile 5 furlongs.		1 mile 5 furlongs.		1 mile 7 furlongs.		Now 1 mile 4 furl.	
1900	Brown Jack 47 8st 11lb	1900	Brown Jack 47 8st 11lb	1900	E. Henriques Commanderie	1900	Rust Pasha 37 7st 11lb
1901	Salmon Leap 47 8st 11lb	1901	Singapore 47 8st 11lb	1901	(Comte de Rivand Barneveldt)	1901	Goyecan 37 7st 11lb
1902	Brillante 47 8st 11lb	1902	Foxhunter 37 7st 11lb	1902	A. J. Duggan's Strip the Willow	1902	Cameronian 47 8st 11lb
1903	Sans Peine 37 7st 11lb	1903	Colorado Kid 47 8st 11lb	1903	Lady Granards' Cappello	1903	Chataine 37 7st 11lb
CESAREWITCH.		MIDDLE FK. STKS.		DEWHURST STAKES		CAMBRIDGESHIRE	
Now 1 mile 4 furl.		6 furlongs.		Last 4 furl. of R.M.		Now last 4 furl. 565 yds. A.F.	
1900	West Wicklow 47 8st 11lb	1900	Press Gang get 11lb	1900	Grace Dalrymple 8st 11lb	1900	Double Life 37 7st 11lb
1901	Ut Majour 37 8st 11lb	1901	Portlaw get 11lb	1901	Rangers 8st 11lb	1901	The Pen 37 7st 11lb
1902	Noble Star 47 8st 11lb	1902	Golden Hair (get 11lb)	1902	Firdaus 8st 11lb	1902	Inamament 37 7st 11lb
1903	Nitachin 47 8st 11lb	1903	Pelitation get	1903	Hyperion get 11lb	1903	Puller 37 7st 11lb
1903	Seminole 47 8st 11lb	1903	Medieval Knight get	1903	Mia Rustom get 11lb	1903	Ravmond 37 7st 11lb

THE TURF IN 1933 (up to Oct. 29).

Leading Owners and Trainers.		Winning Owners.		Winning Trainers.		Winning Jockeys.	
Lord Derby		F. Darling		Richard G.		1st and 3rd Unpl.	
Lord Glanely		Frank Butters		Nevett, W.		2nd 93	
J.H. Aga Khan		Hon G. Lambton		Bousley, P.		3rd 215	
Lord Astor		Capt. G. Boyd-Roch-		Perryman, R.		4th 198	
Lord Woolington		J. L. Javis		Fox, F.		5th 283	
Mr Edward Edmund		J. Lawson		Duce, J.		6th 63	
Mr J. A. Dewar		Capt. T. Hogg		Weston, J.		7th 59	
Lt Col Giles Loder		E. Templeman		Wrags, H.		8th 42	
Sir Alfred Butt		V. Gilpin		Donoghue, S.		9th 56	
Mr Thornton-Smith		M. Hartman		Ray, C.		10th 35	
Lord Howard de		M. D. Peacock		Smith, E.		11th 69	
Walden				Cardlake, B.		12th 27	

Leading Breeders.

Sir Alec Black	17	34	£35,037
Lord Derby	14	19	28,359
Prince	34	48	26,251
National Stud	14	30	15,596
H. H. Aga Khan	9	14	15,044
Lieut. Col Giles Loder	5	9	13,769
Lord Astor	7	15	12,905
Late Lady Sykes	6	15	11,524
Lord Woolington	9	10	11,524
Mr J. A. Dewar	7	23	10,887
Lord Howard de Walden	9	15	9,807
Late Dowager Lady Nunn	1	2	9,778

Winning Sires.

Gainsborough (1925), by Bayardo-Rosecrop	Horses Won	Races Won	Amount £
Colorado (1923), by Phalaris-Canyon	16	31	38,011
Manna (1925), by Phalaris-Waffles	13	31	30,451
Phalaris (1923), by Polymelus-Bronus	20	37	29,071
Son-in-Law (1921), by Dark Ronald-Mother-in-Law	15	31	22,345
Solario (1925), by Gainsborough-Sun Worship	27	47	21,624
Blanchford (1929), by Sunford-Blanche	22	33	21,126
Tetratema (1927), by The Tetrarch-Scotch Gift	18	24	20,167
Gay Crusader (1924), by Bayardo-Body Lane	28	35	16,408
Winglot (1921), by Son-in-Law-Gallena	13	23	14,564
	26	37	12,790

SHOOTING-BISLEY 1933

King's Prize—(Officer-Cadet C.S.M. D. E. Woods, Notts Univ. O.T.C. 287, 1st; Regt. S.M. R. League, late H.L. 1, 283, 2nd; C.S.M. M. J. McLeod, Q.O. Rifles, Canada, 288, 3rd; Silver Medal won by P. Officer C. Bunch, R.A.F.; Bronze Medal won by J. E. Johnson, Durban L.I. 8 Africa Johnson lost third place in the final in a shoot the Grand Aggregate—May 11, H. Steers.

Rifle Shield—England, 1935, 1. Scotland, 1937, 2. Jersey, 1935, 3. Guernsey, 1936, 4. India, 1937 5.

Abbeydon—Glenalmond, 487, 1. Winchester, 486, 2.

Public School Snipe Shooting—Dulwich, 446, 1. Wellington, 473, 2.

United Service Cup—Army 2, R. Navy 2, Territorials 3.

R. Marines 4, R.A.F. 5.

County Cup—Surrey, 1932, 1. Suffolk, 1930, 2.

Chancellor's Plate—Cambridge, 1929, 1. Oxford, 1930, 2.

Hampshire Cup—Cambridge, 825, 1. Oxford, 828, 2.

Inter University—Edinburgh 3, London 2, Oxford 3.

University Revolver—Cambridge, 235, 2. Oxford, 200, 3.

University Miniature Shooting—Oxford, 774, 1. Cambridge, 773, 2.

Army Chatterbox—Lt. C. L. Archdale, 1st Manchr. King's Medal with Clasp, 1933—Home Forces—Warrant Officer A. G. Ellis, Small Arms School; India—Sgt. C. S. Cole, Rima Rifles; S. Africa—and Lieut. M. J. G. Bodley, Australia—Warrant Officer J. D. Shearman, Australia 1 C.; S. Rhodesia—M. Sgt. N. A. Pereday, 1st Batt. Salisbury Regt.

CRICKET.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE, 1933.

1933 Commenced—Win, 15 pts; each In Drawn Games—Side leading on 1st innings, 5 pts; side losing on 1st innings, 3 pts; no result on 1st innings, 4 pts each; Scores equal on 1st innings, 4 pts each. Where there is no play on the first two days the match will come under the law for one day games, except that a side may not declare its first innings closed until it has batted for at least sixty minutes. In this case, should the match be decided on the first innings, the winners will score ten points and their opponents three points. Matches in which no play takes place will not be included in the table.

County	Played	Won	Lost	Won on 1st Innings	Lost on 1st Innings	Points Possible	Points Obtained	Percentage
Yorkshire (1)	30	19	10	10	10	450	315	70.00
Sussex (2)	30	18	12	12	10	450	311	69.11
Kent (3)	30	18	12	12	10	450	303	67.33
Essex (4)	30	13	17	8	9	450	284	63.11
Lancashire (5)	30	9	21	10	10	450	210	46.67
Derbyshire (10)	30	11	19	11	10	450	289	64.22
Warwick (9)	30	9	21	10	10	450	288	64.00
Nottingham (6)	30	12	18	12	10	450	276	61.33
Surrey (7)	30	6	24	12	10	450	200	44.44
Gloucestershire (13)	30	10	20	10	10	450	281	62.44
Somerset (7)	30	6	24	10	10	450	227	50.44
Middlesex (11)	30	7	23	10	10	450	225	50.00
Northants (16)	30	5	25	11	10	450	189	42.00
Hampshire (8)	30	8	22	10	10	450	211	46.89
Worcestershire (17)	30	13	17	10	10	450	211	46.89
Gloucestershire (18)	30	11	19	10	10	450	211	46.89
Leicestershire (19)	30	11	19	10	10	450	211	46.89
Leicestershire (20)	30	11	19	10	10	450	211	46.89

The first County Championship was won in 1873 when Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire finished equal on points. Yorkshire won 15 times; Surrey 9, Nottingham 7, Lancs 4, Middlesex 4, Gloucestershire 2, Derby 1 and Warwick 1. Nottingham and Yorkshire tied in 1879 and 1882, and Nottingham, Yorkshire and Surrey equal in 1889.

MINOR COUNTIES TABLE, 1933.

County	Played	Won	Lost	Won on 1st Innings	Lost on 1st Innings	No Result	Points Obtained	Percentage
Points Awarded..	25	15	5	3	1	..	..	..
Norfolk	10	4	0	5	1	0	36	72.00
Yorkshire II	12	6	1	4	1	0	43	71.66
Wiltshire	8	4	0	2	0	0	28	70.00
Berkshire	8	5	1	0	0	0	27	67.50
Hertfordshire	10	6	0	0	0	0	32	64.00
Lancashire II	10	8	0	6	2	0	30	60.00
Surrey II	10	1	0	6	2	1	25	55.55
Cambridgeshire	8	3	2	1	3	0	21	52.50
Warwickshire II	8	3	2	2	0	0	21	52.50
Chester	8	3	0	0	1	0	20	50.00
Durham	8	3	2	1	0	0	20	50.00
Dorset	8	3	3	1	1	0	19	47.50
Kent II	12	4	4	2	2	0	28	46.66
Oxfordshire	8	3	3	2	1	0	17	42.50
Buckinghamshire	10	2	0	0	1	0	10	25.00
Northumberland	8	2	3	1	0	0	15	37.50
Staffordshire	8	4	1	1	0	0	14	35.00
Cornwall	8	2	3	0	2	1	12	30.00
Gloucestershire II	10	2	6	0	0	0	16	32.00
Devon	8	1	3	0	0	0	9	22.50
Monmouthshire	8	2	2	0	0	0	7	17.50
Bedfordshire	8	0	6	1	1	0	4	10.00
Derbyshire II	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	..

*Challenge Match—Yorkshire II beating Norfolk; but later, it was found that Yorkshire II percentage should be 68.33 third. The championship was not decided when we went to press (November 6, 1933).

ENGLAND v. SOUTH AFRICA.

First played, 1898. England have won 26 matches; South Africa 21, and 21 matches have been drawn.

WEST INDIES TOUR, 1933.

First class Matches: Played, 30; won, 5; drawn, 26; lost, 9. Test Matches: Played, 3; drawn 1, lost, 2.

BATTING AVERAGES.

Batsman.	Number of Innings.	Total Runs.	Highest Score.	Times not out.	Average.
G. Headley	38	2320	224	3	66.28
B. J. Seal	34	1078	106	7	30.70
G. C. Grant	46	1102	115	7	30.64
C. de L. Innis	4	90	42	1	30.00
P. R. Martin	9	258	67	0	28.66
A. Merry	34	895	126	4	26.55
E. L. G. Hoad	43	1083	146	4	27.70
C. de Costa	45	1046	105	0	26.80
C. A. Roach	52	1286	120	2	25.72
I. Barrow	45	1045	105	2	23.77
L. N. Constantine	9	231	4	0	25.66
A. Wiles	28	631	71	1	22.73
H. C. Griffith	28	415	64	4	17.29
V. A. Valentine	27	391	59	4	17.00
E. Achong	38	324	25	13	12.96
B. A. Martindale	33	252	25	10	10.95
C. M. Christiani	19	179	40	1	9.94

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

Bowler	Wickets	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets	Average.
F. R. Martin	136	31	321	16	20.06
E. A. Martindale	663	100	2261	103	20.98
L. N. Constantine	126	3	310	14	22.14
G. C. Grant	45	5	246	9	27.33
A. Merry	150	22	420	13	32.30
C. de Costa	450	100	1055	31	34.03
G. Headley	230	36	721	21	34.33
E. Achong	260	3	256	71	36.14
H. C. Griffith	356	143	1638	44	37.22
B. J. Seal	15	46	795	10	39.75
C. A. Roach	15	2	128	28	46.00
V. A. Valentine	587	126	1541	36	42.80
E. L. G. Hoad	28	1	150	3	50.00

The following also bowled: I. Barrow, 4—1—24—0; C. M. Christiani, 1—0—6—0; G. N. Francis, 18—3—52—0; R. S. Grant, 7—2—11—3.

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA.

First played, 1896. England have won 51 matches; Australia 52 matches, and 27 matches have been drawn.

M. C. C. AUSTRALASIAN TOUR, 1933-33.

Results—Played 25; Won 10, Lost 1; Drawn, 14. Australia played 20, New Zealand 3 (all drawn).

TEST MATCHES.

Results—England, won 4; Australia, 1. First Test, Sydney, Dec. 27, 1932—England won by 10 wickets; Australia, 350, 104; England, 524, 1 (no wicket).

Second Test, Melbourne, Dec. 30, 1932—Jan. 2, 1933—Australia won by 111 runs; Australia, 228, 192, 2 England, 160, 139.

Third Test, Adelaide, Jan. 23-29, 1933—England won by 237 runs; England, 341, 124; Australia, 222, 232.

Fourth Test, Brisbane, Feb. 12-16, 1933—England won by 6 wickets; Australia, 340, 173; England, 256, 163 (4 wickets).

Fifth Test, Sydney, Feb. 23-28, 1933—England won by 8 wickets; Australia, 435, 122; England, 454, 106 (4 wickets).

NEW ZEALAND TEST MATCHES.

First Test, Christchurch, March 24-27, 1933—Drawn; England 550 (8 wickets), declared; New Zealand, 233, 35 (no wicket).

Second Test, Auckland, March 31, April 1-3, 1933—New Zealand, 258, 16 (no wicket); England, 540 (7 wickets), declared.

BATTING (TEST MATCH AVERAGES).

Batsman.	Number of Innings	Total Runs.	Highest Innings.	Times Not Out.	Average.
Paynter	5	284	83	2	56.83
Sutcliffe	9	440	112	1	48.88
Hammond	9	440	112	1	48.88
R. E. S. Wyatt	9	327	78	0	36.33
Nawab of Pataudi	9	327	78	0	36.33
Leyland	9	327	78	0	36.33
Verity	9	327	78	0	36.33
Larwood	9	327	78	0	36.33
G. O. Allen	7	163	48	0	23.28
D. R. Jardine	7	163	48	0	23.28
Ames	7	163	48	0	23.28
Voice	6	113	59	1	19.16

BOWLING (TEST MATCH AVERAGES).

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Larwood	280 2	41	644	33	19.51
Verity	133	45	271	11	24.63
Voice	133 3	24	407	15	27.00
G. O. Allen	171	39	593	21	28.23
Hammond	120 5	27	291	9	32.33

Bowes played two innings and Mitchell one (Mitchell 3 wickets, average 20.00).

Australia chief players—Batting: D. G. Bradman (Total runs, 396, highest score, 102, average, 56.57); S. J. McCabe (326, 129, 48.77); L. Hurling (145, 86, 37.00); W. M. Woodfull (305, 73, 33.88); V. V. Richardson (279, 83, 27.90); W. A. Oldfield (236, 41, 27.20).

Bowling: T. Wall (runs, 409, wickets, 16, average, 25.56); W. J. O'Reilly (629, 27, 23.66); H. Ironmonger (371, 13, 28.53); C. V. Grimmett (326, 5, 65.20).

BATTING (M.C.C. AVERAGES).

Batsman.	Number of Innings	Total Runs.	Highest Innings.	Times Not Out.	Average.
Hammond	24	1763	360	3	73.45
Sutcliffe	25	1461	194	1	58.44
Nawab of Pataudi	17	813	164	1	53.33
Leyland	24	976	150	1	40.66
Ames	26	968	121	3	39.50
D. R. Jardine	25	816	108	3	37.00
R. E. C. Wyatt	29	997	78	1	34.38
Paynter	23	729	102	0	31.69
Tate	15	385	94	0	25.66
Larwood	25	298	98	2	11.92
F. R. Brown	20	431	74	1	21.55
G. O. Allen	20	430	66	0	21.50
Voice	19	261	67	0	13.73
Verity	21	368	54	3	17.52
Duckworth	15	155	27	2	10.33
Bowes	14	148	20	1	10.57
Mitchell	14	136	32	1	9.71

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING (M.C.C. AVERAGES).

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Larwood	256 1	48	889	64	13.89
Paynter	22 2	2	71	5	14.20
Mitchell	22 1	2	85	5	17.00
Verity	367 7	134	889	49	18.34
G. O. Allen	269	49	994	41	24.24
Bowes	297	41	1091	45	24.24
Tate	267 7	49	604	24	25.16
F. R. Brown	216 6	34	690	27	25.53
Voice	397 3	41	1024	38	27.21
Hammond	215 2	39	668	20	33.40

ENGLISH BATTING AVERAGES, 1933.

Batsman.	Number of Innings	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Times Not Out	Average
Hammond (W. R.) (Glos.) ..	54	3323	264	5	61.72
Head	54	2975	227	6	55.10
Hollos	54	2178	221	0	40.33
R. E. S. Wyatt	50	3379	187	10	59.47
Mitchell (A.)	51	2300	158	12	45.27
Ames	57	3068	295	5	53.80
Hendren	56	3186	301	0	56.89
D. R. Jardine	55	2779	227	0	50.33
C. P. Johnstone	50	2118	133	2	42.36
Leyland	50	3317	210	4	66.34
C. F. Walters	52	2404	226	4	46.23
Nawab of Pataudi	45	1754	231	5	38.78
Iddon	39	1600	204	0	40.99
Cook	47	1963	214	5	41.74
Sutcliffe	52	2211	205	5	42.74
Hopwood	46	1972	142	4	42.85
Bakerwell	47	2149	237	1	45.71
Barling	44	1915	209	3	43.70
Santall	46	1727	201	0	37.54
Langridge (John)	51	2066	250	6	40.56

* Signifies not out.

ENGLISH BOWLING AVERAGES, 1933.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens	Runs	Wickets.	Average
G. O. Allen	66	20	117	13	9.00
H. G. Owen Smith	173 3	28	466	35	13.31
Verity	1155 4	42	2555	190	13.43
Freeman	2039	63	4549	266	15.26
Macaulay	1212 2	43	2435	148	16.45
Langridge (James)	1267 3	368	2617	158	16.56
Goddard	1371 5	414	3287	183	17.91
Clark	657 5	143	1714	98	17.48
Bowes	1019 4	262	2826	177	15.96
Tate (M. W.) (Sussex)	989 5	309	2808	190	14.78
K. Farnes	735 2	162	2078	113	18.38
C. S. Marriott	495	139	996	54	18.44
Townsend	928 1	294	1971	100	19.71
Mitchell (Derbyshire)	1188 4	341	2743	142	19.59
Cornford (J.)	872 3	240	1740	86	20.27
Hopwood	608 3	198	1163	50	23.26
Nichols	940 5	146	3041	145	20.97
Copson	868	222	1921	90	21.34
E. A. Barlow	372 5	122	746	34	21.94
Matthews	620 4	240	2064	93	22.19
Sibbles	987 4	313	1853	83	22.32
Young (A.)	699 4	309	2107	90	23.41

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Results.

- 1924. Cambridge won by 9 wickets.
- 1925. Match drawn.
- 1926. Cambridge won by 34 runs.
- 1927. Cambridge won by 116 runs.
- 1928. Match drawn.
- 1929. Match drawn.
- 1930. Cambridge won by 205 runs.
- 1931. Oxford won by 8 wickets.
- 1932. Match drawn.
- 1933. Match drawn.

ETON AND HARTW.

- First played 1865. Played 103. Eton won 42. Hartw.
- 25. Drawn 26.
- 1932. Eton won by an innings and 16 runs.
- 1933. Drawn.

OTHER PRINCIPAL MATCHES.

- Winchester and Eton drawn.
- Rugby beat Marlborough by 166 runs.
- Halleybury beat Cheltenham by 10 wickets.
- Glinton beat Tonbridge by 7 wickets.
- Army beat Royal Navy by 7 wickets.
- Royal Navy beat R. A. F. by 7 wickets.
- Army and R. A. F. drawn.
- Gentlemen and Players, Oval, cancelled.
- Gentlemen and Players, Lord's, Players won by 10 wickets.

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA—TEST MATCH RECORDS

Highest innings.—Australia, 799 (6 wickets declared); Lord's, 1930; 2nd, Melbourne, Australia, 1934-5, England, 695, Sydney, Australia, 1936-37, 576, Oval, England, 1893.
Highest scorer.—D. G. Bradman, 334, Leeds, England, 1930; J. Ryder, 302 (not out), Adelaide, 1934-5, and S. M. Gregory, 302, Sydney, 1934; R. E. Foster, 287, Sydney, Australia, 1933-4; C. P. Mead, 282 (not out), Oval, 1934.

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

Highest individual scores, A. E. Stoddart, 425, for Hampstead v. Stoics, 1906; in first-class cricket in England A. C. MacLaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1925; in Australia, D. G. Bradman (Australia), 439 (not out) for N.S.W. v. Queensland, Sydney, 1930-31.
Highest aggregate innings.—Australia, Victoria, 1,207 v. N.S.W., Melbourne, 1936; England, Yorkshire 887 v. Warwickshire, 1896.

Record win.—Victoria beat New South Wales by innings and 666 runs, Dec. 29, 1926.
Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 22, v. M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1897; Northants, 22, v. Gloucester, June 12, 1907.

Highest Aggregate.—1929 was scored by New South Wales v. South Australia at Sydney, Jan. 16, 1926. Scores: N.S. Wales 624 and 593, B. Australia 475 and 219.
Most centuries in one season.—J. B. Hobbs, 26; next: C. B. Fry (20), T. Hayward (20), E. Hendren (19), P. Mead (19) and H. Sutcliffe (19), 13 centuries each.

Most runs made in a year.—T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,528 in 1906. T. Hayward exceeded 2,000 runs in 10 seasons, 2,000 runs in May—W. G. Grace, 1895; W. R. Hammond, 1927; C. Hallows, 1928.
J. B. Hobbs, during 1930 season, beat the record aggregate of 54,596 runs by W. G. Grace in first class cricket. In 1931, Hobbs's figures were 57,746. Jack Hobbs first played for Surrey in 1902, and has 23 English seasons, the years 1915-1919 excluded. In 1933 he finished third in the last averages with 68.36, but only played in 28 innings. His total number of first-class centuries to date is 296, also a record.

Highest batting average in England 96.66, D. G. Bradman (N.S.W.), 1930. Best English average 96.96, H. Sutcliffe (York), 1932, beating the old record, 92.23, by Major R. M. Poore (Hampshire), 1899.

CROQUET IN 1933.

Championship.—Miss D. D. Steel.
Champions (Open).—Gentlemen, Lt. A. V. W. R. Du Pre; Ladies, Miss D. D. Steel. Doubles, R. G. Klein and M. B. Rockitt. Mixed, Trevor Williams and Mrs. A. C. Ionides.

Ladies' Field Championship.—Mrs. A. C. Ionides.
Recreation Challenge Cup.—C. F. Colman.

Reckitt Cup.—P. W. Maury.
Gibby Cup.—S. T. Ford-North (Play off after A. R. C. and D. Block).

Beddow Cup.—Miss D. D. Steel (Champion Cup now becomes her own property).
County Championship.—Surrey (9 points), 1; Middlesex, 2.

BADMINTON IN 1933.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Mens' Singles, R. M. White.
Mens' Doubles, D. C. Hume and R. M. White.
Ladies' Singles, Miss A. Woodroffe.
Ladies' Doubles, Miss M. Bell and Miss T. Kingsbury.
Mixed Doubles, D. C. Hume and Mrs. Usher.
Inter-County, Middlesex beat Northumberland 13-3.
England beat Ireland, London; Scotland, Glasgow.
Wales, Llandudno.
Cambridge beat Oxford, 13-0 matches.

BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP, 1933.

Single Handicap.—J. McKinlay (Paddington, London) beat P. Gray (Shenkin) 21-25.
Purse—Gallenders (R. Slater and W. W. Buckell) beat Richmond Park (C. W. Phillips and W. H. Brett) 30-24.
Rink—Southsea Waverley (B. E. Matthews, H. J. Head, B. W. Johnson) J. W. Rhodes beat Torbay 57-17.
County—Surrey beat Hampshire, 130-113.

International Bowls Championship.

CARDIFF.

Wales, won a lost 2 (shots for 230; against, 243), 1; England, won a lost 2 (285-267), 3; Scotland (275-200), 3; Ireland, lost all matches.

CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP, 1933.

International.—(Newport) England, 38 points, 1; Scotland, 62 points, 2; France, 109 points, 3; Wales, 157 points, 4; Belgium, 167 points, 5; North Ireland, 245 points, 6.

National.—Birchfield H. T. Evenson, Salford H.
Scottish National.—Maryhill H. J. G. Flockhart, Shettleston.

Wales.—Cwmbran H. E. Thomas, Cwmbran H.
Free State, Ireland.—O'Callaghan's Mills: J. J. O'Connor, Limerick City.

Inter-County.—Staffordshire. J. T. Holden, Staffordshire.

Inter-Services.—Army Sgt. R. R. Sutherland, Army.

Oxford and Cambridge.—Oxford won by 15 points to 40; C. J. Mabey, O., and J. E. Lovelock, O., tied, in 42 m 38 s.

Universities Union.—Oxford Centipedes, 1; O. S. Eddington, London Univ.

ROAD WALKING.

National Championship (50 miles).—Surrey W.C., 36 points; A. H. G. Pope, Woodford Green A.C., 2 hrs. 48 min. 32 sec.

National Championship (50 kilometres).—H. H. Whitlock, 4 hrs. 39 min. 7 sec.

London to Brighton (51 miles 1,607 yds).—T. W. Green, 8 hr. 1 min. 19 sec.

TABLE TENNIS, 1933.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Singles, G. Barna (Hungary); Doubles, G. Barna and Glauz (Hungary). Women's Singles, Mlle Sipos (Hungary); Doubles, Mlle Sipos and Mlle Medin Yansky (Hungary).

Swingthing Cup.—Hungary, 1; Czechoslovakia, 2; Great Britain and Austria, 3; tied.

GREAT BRITAIN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles, G. Barna; Doubles, Barna and Glauz; Women's Singles, Miss D. Emdin; Doubles, Miss Woodhead and Miss Wood. Mixed Doubles, G. Barna and Miss D. M. Emdin.

Record Football Attendance.

The record attendance for a football match is 137,307, at the Association International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar. 23, 1925. The largest "gate" receipts were £27,776 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, April 28, 1923, between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham, when 226,047 persons passed the turnstiles, besides many who broke in. Accurate figures were not recorded, but probably the attendance was over 250,000.

The Fastest Trains.

The fastest railway speed on record was at the rate of 102.3 miles per hour by a G.W.R. train from Plymouth to Paddington on May 9, 1904. The fastest English train leaves Swindon at 3.45 p.m., and reaches Paddington (77.3 miles distant) in 65 minutes, at an average speed of 71.3 miles per hour. The fastest Scottish train leaves Thornhill at 10.53 p.m. and reaches Dumfries at 12.5 p.m., at a speed of 53.3 miles per hour. The fastest Irish train leaves Dublin at 2.15 p.m. and reaches Drogheda in 54 minutes, at 60.3 miles per hour. The Canadian Pacific is second in the regular running record, with the 122.1 m. run from Montreal to Smith's Falls (185 miles in 66.8 minutes). The fastest French train is the 102.10 a.m. from Paris (Nord) to Jeumont (147.7 miles in 134 minutes) at 66.1 miles per hour.

Theatre Records.

Theatre Records.—The longest run at a London theatre is a 2,238 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chow*, which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, 1926, reached its 1,496th performance on Oct. 17, 1929, and was withdrawn after its 1,498th performance (having brought in £700,000) on July 22, 1932. The "record run" at a London theatre, in pre-war days, was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1,456 consecutive performances). Other long runs are *Our Boys* (1,342), *The Man of the Mountains* (1,320), *A Little Bit of Fluff* (1,242), *A Chinese Housewife* (1,232), *Romance* (1,226).

ATHLETICS.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1933

Event.	Winner.	Time.
100 Yards	G. T. Saunders	0 9 9/10
200 Yards	C. Berger	0 22
440 Yards	F. F. Wolf	0 49
1 Mile	R. H. Thomas	4 14 1/2
3 Miles	L. A. Lehtinen	14 9 1/2
10 Miles	J. T. Holden	30 32 1/2
16 Miles	G. W. Bailey	50 51
2 Miles Steeple Chase	V. I. I. I. I.	50 51
120 Yards Hurdles	D. O. Finlay	0 15
440 Yards Hurdles	L. Facelli	0 53 1/2
440 Yards Relay	S. C. P. Knefeld	0 43
1 Mile Relay	London A.C.	3 21 1/2
2 Miles Walk	A. A. Cooper	13 39 1/2
2 Miles Walk	J. F. Johnson	13 39 1/2
Marathon	D. M. Nab Robertson	2 14 31 3/4
Throwing the Discus	E. Madarnas	144 1 1/2
" " Hammer	W. P. Abell	159 1 1/2
" " Javelin	W. Britton	147 6 1/2
Putting the Weight	Z. Helusz	51 8 1/2
Long Jump	L. Bulogh	23 2 1/2
Pole Jump	D. Innocenti	12 6 1/2
High Jump	M. Bodoni	4 6 1/2
Hop, Step and Jump	J. Blankers	48 2 1/2
Tug of War (200 ft.)	R. Marines (Portsmouth)	—
Tug of War (440 ft.)	R. Marines (Portsmouth)	—
Harvey Gold Cup	L. A. Lehtinen (Finland)	—
C. N. Jackson Cup	A. A. Cooper and R. H. Thomas	—

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

(Official World's Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked *)

RUNNING.

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
100 Yards	0 9 9/10	F. F. Wolf	U.S.A.	1930
200	0 22	E. H. Liddell	Scotland	1923
440	0 49	R. E. Walker	South Africa	1908
1 Mile	4 14 1/2	H. P. Drew	U.S.A.	1914
3 Miles	14 9 1/2	C. W. Padlock	U.S.A.	1921
10 Miles	30 32 1/2	C. W. Padlock	U.S.A.	1921
16 Miles	50 51	W. R. Applegarth	England	1912
2 Miles	13 39 1/2	A. A. Locke	U.S.A.	1916
2 Miles	13 39 1/2	W. R. Applegarth	England	1914
2 Miles	13 39 1/2	B. J. Welford	England	1926
2 Miles	13 39 1/2	G. M. Butler	England	1926
440 Yards	0 47 1/2	B. Eastman	U.S.A.	1932
440	0 48 1/2	W. Halsewell	Scotland	1908
500	0 57 1/2	M. W. Sheppard	U.S.A.	1910
1000	1 50 1/2	D. G. A. Lowe	England	1906
800	1 51 1/2	O. Peltzer	Germany	1906
1000	2 11 1/2	G. Ellis	England	1909
1300	3 2 1/2	J. E. Lovelock	N.Z.	1932
1 Miles	4 14 1/2	J. E. Lovelock	N.Z.	1933
1	4 14 1/2	J. Ladoumague	France	1931
2	8 50 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1931
3	13 50 1/2	L. Lehtinen	Finland	1932
4	19 51 1/2	R. S. Maki	Finland	1932
5	25 51 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1932
6	31 51 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1932
7	38 51 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1932
15 Miles—2h 20m 45s		F. Appleby	1902	
20 Miles—2h 55m 55s		G. Crossland	1894	
25 Miles—3h 20m 30s		H. Green	1923	
30 Miles—3h 30m 30s		J. A. Squires	1923	
35 Miles—3h 40m 30s		J. E. Lloyd	1923	
40 Miles—3h 50m 30s		J. E. Lloyd	1923	

* RELAY RACING RECORDS.

Distance	Time	Name	Year
400 Yards (4 x 100)	0 37 1/2	U.S.A.	1932
400 Yards (4 x 100)	0 40	U.S.A. Olymp. Team	1932
800 Yards (4 x 200)	1 25 1/2	Univ. S. California	1927
1600 Yards (4 x 400)	3 51 1/2	U.S.A. Olymp. Team	1932
1 mile (4 x 400 Yds)	3 22 1/2	Stanford U.S.A.	1931
1 mile (4 x 400 Yds)	3 22 1/2	British Team	1932
4 miles (4 x 1 mile)	17 22 1/2	Univ. of Illinois	1923

* WORLD'S RECORDS.

METRIC DISTANCES

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
100 Metres	0 10 3/10	P. Williams	Canada	1930
100	0 10 3/10	E. Tolun	U.S.A.	1932
200	0 20 1/2	R. A. Locke	U.S.A.	1926
300	0 33 1/2	C. W. Padlock	U.S.A.	1921
400	0 46 1/2	W. Carr	U.S.A.	1932
500	1 01 1/2	T. Hanson	British	1932
1,000	2 33 1/2	J. Ladoumague	France	1930
1,500	3 49 1/2	J. Ladoumague	France	1930
2,000	5 21 1/2	J. Ladoumague	France	1931
3,000	8 20 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1932
5,000	14 47 1/2	L. Lehtinen	Finland	1926
10,000	30 0 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1929

* HURDLE RACING (Over 20 hurdles)

Height, 200 yds, 3 ft 6 in; 200 yds, 2 ft 6 in; 440 yds, 3 ft	Time	Name	Nation	Yr.
100 Metres	0 14 1/2	E. Wennstrom	Sweden	1929
110	0 14 1/2	B. Spindell	Finland	1931
120	0 14 1/2	G. Mating	U.S.A.	1932
400	0 52 1/2	F. M. Taylor	U.S.A.	1926
400	0 52 1/2	G. Harding	U.S.A.	1932
Yards	0 14 1/2	P. Bead	U.S.A.	1931
220	0 14 1/2	C. Brooks	U.S.A.	1924
440	0 52 1/2	J. A. Gilson	U.S.A.	1927

* WALKING RECORDS

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
100 Miles	6 25 1/2	G. Goulding	Canada	1910
1	6 25 1/2	G. E. Lerner	England	1904
2	13 11 1/2	G. E. Lerner	England	1904
3	20 25 1/2	G. E. Lerner	England	1905
4	27 14 1/2	G. E. Lerner	England	1905
5	35 47 1/2	A. H. G. Pope	England	1928
6	43 7 1/2	A. H. G. Pope	England	1928
7	50 25 1/2	A. H. G. Pope	England	1928
10 Miles—1h 55m 57 1/2		G. E. Lerner	1905	
15 Miles—2h 50m 47 1/2		R. Bridge	1924	
20 Miles—3h 49m 20 1/2		J. Butler	1927	
25 Miles—4h 37m 54 1/2		H. V. L. Ross	1923	
30 Miles—5h 37m 54 1/2		S. C. Schofield	1921	
35 Miles—6h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
40 Miles—7h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
45 Miles—8h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
50 Miles—9h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
55 Miles—10h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
60 Miles—11h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
65 Miles—12h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
70 Miles—13h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
75 Miles—14h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
80 Miles—15h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
85 Miles—16h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
90 Miles—17h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
95 Miles—18h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
100 Miles—19h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
105 Miles—20h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
110 Miles—21h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
115 Miles—22h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
120 Miles—23h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
125 Miles—24h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
130 Miles—25h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
135 Miles—26h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
140 Miles—27h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
145 Miles—28h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
150 Miles—29h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
155 Miles—30h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
160 Miles—31h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
165 Miles—32h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
170 Miles—33h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
175 Miles—34h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
180 Miles—35h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
185 Miles—36h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
190 Miles—37h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
195 Miles—38h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
200 Miles—39h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
205 Miles—40h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
210 Miles—41h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
215 Miles—42h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
220 Miles—43h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
225 Miles—44h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
230 Miles—45h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
235 Miles—46h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
240 Miles—47h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
245 Miles—48h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
250 Miles—49h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
255 Miles—50h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
260 Miles—51h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
265 Miles—52h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
270 Miles—53h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
275 Miles—54h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
280 Miles—55h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
285 Miles—56h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
290 Miles—57h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
295 Miles—58h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
300 Miles—59h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
305 Miles—60h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
310 Miles—61h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
315 Miles—62h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
320 Miles—63h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
325 Miles—64h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
330 Miles—65h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
335 Miles—66h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
340 Miles—67h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
345 Miles—68h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
350 Miles—69h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
355 Miles—70h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
360 Miles—71h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
365 Miles—72h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
370 Miles—73h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
375 Miles—74h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
380 Miles—75h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
385 Miles—76h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
390 Miles—77h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
395 Miles—78h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
400 Miles—79h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
405 Miles—80h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
410 Miles—81h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
415 Miles—82h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
420 Miles—83h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
425 Miles—84h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
430 Miles—85h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
435 Miles—86h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
440 Miles—87h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
445 Miles—88h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
450 Miles—89h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
455 Miles—90h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
460 Miles—91h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
465 Miles—92h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
470 Miles—93h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
475 Miles—94h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
480 Miles—95h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
485 Miles—96h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
490 Miles—97h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
495 Miles—98h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	
500 Miles—99h 37m 54 1/2		J. Butler	1925	

RECORDS BY TIME

Event	Dist'ce	Name	Nation	Yr.
100 Yards	0 9 9/10	F. F. Wolf	U.S.A.	1930
200	0 22	C. Berger	U.S.A.	1930
440	0 49	R. E. Walker	South Africa	1908
1 Mile	4 14 1/2	H. P. Drew	U.S.A.	1914
3 Miles	14 9 1/2	L. A. Lehtinen	Finland	1921
10 Miles	30 32 1/2	C. W. Padlock	U.S.A.	1921
16 Miles	50 51	G. W. Bailey	U.S.A.	1921
2 Miles	13 39 1/2	A. A. Locke	U.S.A.	1916
2 Miles	13 39 1/2	W. R. Applegarth	England	1914
2 Miles	13 39 1/2	B. J. Welford	England	1926
2 Miles	13 39 1/2	G. M. Butler	England	1926
440 Yards	0 47 1/2	B. Eastman	U.S.A.	1932
440	0 48 1/2	W. Halsewell	Scotland	1908
500	0 57 1/2	M. W. Sheppard	U.S.A.	1910
1000	1 50 1/2	D. G. A. Lowe	England	1906
800	1 51 1/2	O. Peltzer	Germany	1906
1000	2 11 1/2	G. Ellis	England	1909
1300	3 2 1/2	J. E. Lovelock	N.Z.	1932
1 Miles	4 14 1/2	J. E. Lovelock	N.Z.	1933
1	4 14 1/2	J. Ladoumague	France	1931
2	8 50 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1931
3	13 50 1/2	L. Lehtinen	Finland	1932
4	19 51 1/2	R. S. Maki	Finland	1932
5	25 51 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1932
6	31 51 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1932
7	38 51 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1932
15 Miles—2h 20m 45s		F. Appleby	1902	
20 Miles—2h 55m 55s		G. Crossland	1894	
25 Miles—3h 20m 30s		H. Green	1923	
30 Miles—3h 30m 30s		J. A. Squires	1923	

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1933.

GREAT BRITAIN v. FRANCE (WHITE CITY, LONDON).

G. Britain won by 54 points to 54.	M. S.
200 yards—F. T. Saunders (G. B.)	0 59/10
440 yards—F. T. Reid (G. B.)	0 28 1/2
440 yards—F. F. Wolff (G. B.)	0 49 1/2
880 yards—J. Keller (F.)	1 57
1 mile—R. H. Thomas (G. B.)	4 20 1/2
3 miles—R. Rochard (F.)	14 42
5 miles—R. Strehlenhues (G. W. Bailey (G. B.))	20 26
10 miles—R. Strehlenhues (G. W. Bailey (G. B.))	0 1 25 1/2
10 miles—R. Strehlenhues (G. W. Bailey (G. B.))	0 3 38 1/2
1 mile relay—G. Britain	FT. 14

High Jump—E. Bradbrook (G. B.)	6 2
Long Jump—R. Paul (F.)	23 8 1/2
Pole Vault—R. Vintousky (F.)	13 2 1/2
Throwing the Discus—J. Noel (F.)	157 9
Putting the Weight—C. Ingham (F.)	48 4 1/2

GREAT BRITAIN v. GERMANY (WHITE CITY).

Germany won by 75 points to 59.	M. S.
200 yards—E. Borchmeyer (G.)	0 10
440 yards—E. Borchmeyer (G.)	0 28 2/10
440 yards—A. Metzner (G.)	0 49 1/2
880 yards—C. W. White and T. H. Scrimshaw (G.B.)	1 55 1/2
1 mile—R. H. Thomas (G. B.)	4 17 1/2
3 miles—M. Stryling (G.)	14 43 1/2
5 miles—R. Strehlenhues (G. B.)	20 26 2/10
1 mile relay—G. Britain	FT. 14

High Jump—G. Weinkoets (G.)	6 1
Long Jump—W. Leichum (G.)	24 0 1/2
Pole Vault—R. Wegner (G.)	13 3
Throwing the Discus—H. E. Sievert (G.)	149 3
Putting the Weight—E. Hirschfeld (G.)	49 8 1/2

ITALY v. GREAT BRITAIN (MILAN).

Italy won by 83 points to 62.	M. S.
200 metres—G. T. Saunders (G. B.)	0 10 2/10
400 metres—E. Tuetli (I.)	0 24 1/2
800 metres—C. G. Ward (G. B.)	1 59 1/2
1,600 metres—U. Ceratti (I.)	1 55 1/2
3,200 metres—L. Becalli (I.)	3 40
6,400 metres—T. Evenson (G. B.)	15 15 1/2
12,800 metres—H. D. O. Finlay (G. B.)	0 24 1/2
25,600 metres—H. D. O. Finlay (G. B.)	0 54 2/10
Relay (4 x 200 metres)—Great Britain	FT. 14

High Jump—Tommasi (I.)	6 2
Long Jump—Tolal (I.)	23 2
Pole Vault—G. Oberwieser (I.)	13 3
Throwing the Discus—Oberwieser (I.)	143 1
Throwing the Javelin—Spazzali (I.)	197 10

OTHER ATHLETIC EVENTS, 1933.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

1933. Oxford 8 events, Cambridge 3 events	M. S.
200 yards—E. I. Davis (O.)	0 10
440 yards—R. M. Marsh (C.)	0 41
880 yards—N. P. Hollowell (O.)	1 56 1/2
1 mile—J. E. Lovelock (O.)	4 18
3 miles—C. J. Mabey (O.)	14 58 1/2
5 miles—C. F. Stanwood (O.)	0 25 1/2
10 miles—Low Hurdles—C. F. Stanwood (O.)	0 25 1/2

High Jump—C. F. Stanwood (O.)	FT. 14
Long Jump—W. L. Lang (O.)	5 11
Pole Vault—O. Sutermeister (C.)	28 3 1/2
Weight Putting—J. Byles (O.)	42 5 1/2

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE RELAYS (Dec. 1932).

Cambridge won by 4 races to 1: one void.	M. S.
400 yards (4 x 100 yds.)—Cambridge	0 36 1/2
800 yards (4 x 200 yds.)—void.	
1 mile (4 x 250 yds.)—Cambridge	3 25 1/2
2 miles (4 x 500 yds.)—Cambridge	7 58 1/2
4 miles (4 x 1 mile)—Oxford	15 28
800 yards Hurdles (4 x 200 yds.)—Cambridge	1 41
1,600 yards Low Hurdles (4 x 400 yds.)—Oxford	1 43

INTER-SERVICE CHAMPIONSHIP, 1933.

Athletic Championship—Army, 94 pts. 2; R.A.F., 75 pts. 1; R. Navy and R. Marines, 44 pts. 3. Winners.

200 yards—Lieut. W. H. Summers (Army)	0 20 1/2
440 yards—Lieut. F. H. Bowen (Army)	0 28 1/2
880 yards—Lieut. C. L. H. C. Gutteridge (Army)	0 59 1/2
1 mile—Sgt. R. H. Thomas (R. A. F.)	4 23
3 miles—Sgt. A. Holmes (Army)	14 45 2/10
5 miles—Hurdles—Sgt. D. O. Finlay (R. A. F.)	0 1 25 1/2

High Jump—Lieut. J. Sheffield (Army);	FT. 14
Long Jump—Lieut. F. E. Nuttall (R. A. F.)	5 9 1/2

Long Jump—Lieut. T. K. Lacey (Army) ... FT. 14.

Putting the Weight—Lieut. A. J. A. Watson (Army) ... 44 4 1/2.

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

200 yards—Lieut. W. H. Summers, D. Wellingtons	0 20
440 yards—Lieut. F. H. Bowen, Lance Fus.	0 59 1/2
880 yards—Lieut. C. L. H. C. Gutteridge, R. Tanks	1 57 2/10
1 mile—Sgt. R. H. Thomas, R. A. F.	4 23
3 miles—Lieut. F. W. Denison, R. A. F.	14 37
5 miles—Hurdles—Lieut. O. G. W. White, and	
Dorset	0 15

High Jump—Lieut. J. Sheffield, R. A. ... FT. 14.

Long Jump—Lieut. J. Sheffield, R. A. ... 5 9 1/2.

Pole Vault—Lieut. A. J. A. Watson, 3rd R. Tanks ... 10 9.

Putting the Shot—Lieut. A. J. A. Watson, The Queen's R.R. ... 40 10 1/2.

Throwing the Hammer—Sgt. R. Holmes, and

Black Watch ... 13 7 1/2.

Throwing the Discus—Lieut. J. B. H. Kealy, Queen's R.R. ... 122 6.

Putting the Javelin—Lieut. C. G. Bowen ... 179 9.

ARMY UNIT TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1st Lance Fus. 88 pts. (2); R. E. Alderhot 80 pts. (2); 1st York and Lancs. 79 pts. (2).	M. S.
200 yards—Lieut. A. A. Jamieson, Halton	0 20 1/2
440 yards—Lieut. J. B. H. Kealy, Cranwell	0 53 2/10
880 yards—Lieut. J. B. H. Kealy, Cranwell	0 59 2/10
1 mile—Sgt. R. H. Thomas, Boscombe Down	4 20 1/2
3 miles—A. C. G. Robinson, Cranham	15 12 1/2
5 miles—Sgt. D. O. Finlay, Tangmere	0 25 2/10
1 mile Walk—L. A. C. North, Henlow	16 10 1/2

High Jump—F. O. F. K. Nuttall, Boscombe ... FT. 14.

Long Jump—Sgt. D. O. Finlay, Tangmere ... 23 1/2.

Pole Vault—F. O. F. K. Nuttall, Boscombe ... 13 7 1/2.

Putting the Shot—F. O. F. K. Nuttall, Boscombe ... 40 10 1/2.

Throwing the Javelin—A. C. Neale, Gosport ... 122 11.

King's Cup Unit Championship—Henlow, 30 pts.

Air Defence Unit Junior Team—Cranham, 34 pts.

Air Defence Unit Senior Team—Tangmere, 34 pts.

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES.

200 yards—Leading Telegraph	M. S.
440 yards—Lieut. Wright	0 58 1/2
880 yards—A. B. Holdsworth	0 51
1 mile—L. S. Taylor	3 0
3 miles—L. S. Taylor	4 27 1/2
5 miles—Hurdles—Lieut. Cdr. D. M. L. Neame	0 16

High Jump—Lieut. Haggard ... FT. 14.

Long Jump—Pay-Mid. J. S. Biggie ... 22 2 1/2.

Putting the Shot—A. B. Holdsworth ... 36 9.

Throwing the Discus—Lieut. Lassen, R. M. 105.

Throwing the Javelin—Sub-Lieut. Mack ... 153 2 1/2.

YALE AND HARVARD v. OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE (NEWHAVEN, U.S.A.).

Yale and Harvard won events by 6-6.

first and 9-3 seconds.

200 yards—Calvin (H.)	0 10 1/2
440 yards—E. I. Davis (C.)	0 21 1/2
880 yards—Warner (Y.)	0 49 1/2
1 mile—W. P. Halliwell (O.)	1 54
2 miles—J. E. Lovelock (Y.)	4 18 1/2
3 miles—C. J. Mabey (O.)	0 25 1/2
5 miles—Hurdles—C. F. Stanwood (O.)	0 24 1/2
10 miles—Hurdles—C. F. Stanwood (O.)	0 24 1/2

High Jump—Brown (Y.) ... FT. 14.

Long Jump—Hesler (Y.) ... 28 1/2.

Pole Vault—Brown (Y.) ... 13 6 1/2.

Putting the Weight—Jackson (Y.) ... 44 2 1/2.

PRINCETON AND CORNELL v. OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE (PRINCETON).

Princeton and Cornell won events by 8 to 4.

200 yards—Hardy (Cor.)	0 21
440 yards—Johnson (E.)	0 51 1/2
880 yards—Kane (Cor.)	0 49 1/2
1 mile—Bonthron (E.)	1 53
2 miles—Mangan (Cor.)	4 7 1/2
3 miles—Hurdles—C. F. Stanwood (O.)	0 24 1/2
5 miles—Hurdles—C. F. Stanwood (O.)	0 24 1/2

High Jump—C. F. Stanwood (O.) ... FT. 14.

Long Jump—Abb (P.) ... 28 1/2.

Pole Vault—McWilliams (P.) ... 13 2 1/2.

Putting the Weight—Garrett (P.) ... 45 1 1/2.

WOMENS' ATHLETIC RECORDS.

WOMENS' RECORDS.—RUNNING.

Distance.	Time	Name.	Country.	Year.
66 metres	0 7½	Walasiewicz	Poland	1930
86 metres	0 9 10	Walasiewicz	Poland	1930
100 yards	11 1/10	E. Johnson	England	1930
100 metres	11 9/10	Walasiewicz	Poland	1930
200 metres	24 1/10	Walasiewicz	Poland	1930
220 yards	0 26½	N. Halstead	England	1930
440 yards	0 56½	N. Halstead	England	1930
550 metres	2 25½	L. Radke	Germany	1930
880 yards	2 28½	G. Lunn	England	1930
1,000 metres	3 0½	L. Radke	Germany	1930
Hurdles— 80 metres	11 7/10	M. Midrikson	Germany	1930
Walking— 1,600 metres	7 5½	J. Probek	England	1933

FIELD EVENTS.

Event.	Distance	Name.	Country.	Year.
High Jump	5 5½	J. Shiley	U.S.A.	1930
Long Jump	39 8½	K. Hitori	Japan	1931
Shot	44 11½	G. Heulein	Germany	1930
Javelin	146 8½	Braunmüller	Germany	1930
Discus	130 2½	Walasiewicz	Poland	1930

WOMENS' ROAD WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP.

London Olympiad A.C., J. Probek, Middlesex, 25 m 55½ s.

WOMENS' INTER-COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

At Luton.

Middlesex, 23 pts. 1; Lancashire, 36 pts. 2; Surrey, 27 pts. 3

WOMENS' CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Airedale H., 45 pts. 1; London Olympiad A.C., 52 pts. 2; Civil Service L.A.C., 82 pts. 3.
First three home—Miss L. Styles, Haywards Heath, 19 m 20½ s. 1; Miss E. Christmas, L.O.A.C., 19 m 41 s. 2; Mrs Raven, L.O.A.C., 19 m 52 s. 3.

PROFESSIONAL RUNNING RECORDS.

Yds.	Time	Name	Yr.
100	0 0 9½	J. Donaldson, S. Africa	1910
120	0 0 11½	J. Donaldson, S. Africa	1909
130	0 0 12½	J. Donaldson, Australia	1911
150	0 0 14½	H. Hutchens, Australia	1908
200	0 0 21½	L. C. McLachlan, N.Z.	1901
250	0 0 34½	H. Hutchens, Australia	1907
300	0 0 36	H. Hutchens, Edinburgh	1906
440	0 0 47½	R. K. Day, Australia	1907
500	0 0 53½	F. S. Hewitt, N.Z.	1911
Miles			
1	0 4 12½	W. G. George, London	1885
2	0 9 11½	W. Lang, Manchester	1863
3	0 14 18½	G. McCrae, Edinburgh	1918
4	0 19 25½	P. Cannon, Glasgow	1888
5	0 24 49	J. White, London	1865
10	0 50 55	G. McCrae, Edinburgh	1918
20	1 49 20	H. Holmer, Edinburgh	1911
25	2 22 30	W. Kolshenninen, U.S.A.	1912

Time Records.

Hours.	Distance	Name	Yr.
1	11 12½	H. Watkins, Rochdale	1890
2	21 22½	H. Holmer, Edinburgh	1911
3	28 30	E. Mason, London	1882
6	50 12½	G. Cartwright, Westminster	1887
24	220	C. Rowell, New York	1886

WOMENS' A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1933.

Event	Winner.	Times
100 Metres	E. Hancock	0 28½
200 Metres	E. Hancock	0 58½
400 Metres	N. Halstead	0 58½
800 Metres	R. Christmas	2 23
1,600 Metres Hurdles	E. E. Green	0 23
1,600 Metres Walk	J. Probek	7 5½
High Jump	M. Milne	77. 11½
Long Jump	P. Bartholomew	47 11½
Putting the Shot	G. de Kock	33 8
Throwing the Javelin	G. de Kock	112 8½
Throwing the Discus	A. H. Holland	106 11½

CYCLING.

N.C.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1933.

Event	Winner.	H. M. S.
1,000 yards	F. Duffin	0 57 39½
25 miles	D. S. Horn	2 43 0½
50 miles (paced)	F. W. Southall	2 43 0½
1 mile (tandem)	R. Meller	0 4 14½
2 miles Team Pursuit	Poolo Wheelers	0 4 14½

WORLD'S CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1933.

1 Kilometre (Amateur).—J. Van Ermond (Holland).
1 Kilometre (Professional).—J. Schevens (Belgium).
100 Kilometres (track) (Professional).—C. Lacquehay (France).
Road Championship (about 235 kilom.) (Amateur).—P. Egli (Switzerland).
Road Championship (about 206 kilom.) (Professional).—G. Speicher (France).

WORLD'S CYCLING TRACK RECORDS.

(standing start, motor paced.)

Kil.	M. S.	M. S.	Name
1	0 3 18	0 3 11½	L. Vanderstuyft
10	0 37 0	0 5 32½	L. Vanderstuyft
20	1 12 52½	10 11	L. Vanderstuyft
50	31 120	24 33½	L. Vanderstuyft
100	62 240	49 0	L. Vanderstuyft
1 Hour—38 m 9 yds.	1 Hour—76 m 504 yds.	L. Vanderstuyft	

PLACE TO PLACE CYCLING RECORDS.

London-Brighton and back (106 miles), 4 h. 53 m. 20 s., F. W. Southall, 1927.
London Bath and back (222 miles), 11 h. 3 m. 56 s., C. Marshall, 1927.
London York (280 miles), 9 h. 40 m., J. W. Rossiter, 1926.
London-Edinburgh (392 miles), 23 h. 43 m., R. Shirley, 1926.
London-Land's End (300 miles), 27 h. 28 m., C. F. Davey, 1923.
Land's End-John o' Groat's (500 miles), 2 days 13 h. 20 m., J. W. Rossiter, 1929.
100 miles Road (Out and Home), C. Marshall, 4 h. 6 m. 30 s.

WRESTLING, 1933.

Catch as Catch Can—Bantam, Joseph Reid; Feather, J. W. Taylor; Light, G. Mackenzie; Welter, H. Johnson; Middle, B. J. Rowe; Light Heavy, R. Cook; Heavy, S. J. Bissell.

Cumberland and Westmoreland—Feather, T. Sewell; Light, W. Sewell; Middle, J. Ferguson; Light Heavy, G. C. Tweedale; Heavy, J. W. Carr.

Professional Walking.

WALKING RECORDS.—1 Mile, 6 m. 22 s. G. Cummings, Manchester, 1913; 2 miles, 12 m. 52 s.; 3 miles, 20 m. 21 s.; 4 miles, 27 m. 32 s.; 5 miles, 35 m. 20 s.; 6 miles, 43 m. 12 s.; 7 miles, 51 m. 42 s.; 10 miles, 1 h. 12 m. 42 s.; J. W. Baby, London, 1883; 20 miles, 2 h. 37 m. 57 s., W. Perkins, 1917.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

International Table, 1932-33.

Country.	Played	Won.	Lost.	Drawn	Goals.		Points.
					For.	Agst.	
Wales	3	2	0	1	9	2	5
Scotland	3	2	1	0	8	6	4
England	3	1	1	1	2	2	3
Ireland	3	0	3	0	1	9	0

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

LANE. E. E.
 1929 Scotland, 1 to 0 Bolton W. b. Portsmouth 2-0.
 1930 England, 5 to 0 Arsenal b. Huddersfield 2-0.
 1931 Scotland, 3 to 0 W. Bromwich A. b. Birmingham-1
 1932 England, 3 to 0 Newcastle Utd. b. Arsenal 2-1
 1933 Scotland, 1 to 0 Everton b. Manchester City 3-0.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES (1932-3)

Sept. 19, 1932, Belfast (Windsor Park), Scotland beat Ireland, 4-0.
 Oct. 17, 1932, Blackpool, England beat Ireland, 2-0.
 Oct. 26, 1932, Edinburgh (Tynecastle), Wales beat Scotland, 5-2.
 Nov. 16, 1932, Wrexham, Wales and England drawn, 0-0.
 Dec. 7, 1932, Wrexham, Wales beat Ireland, 4-1.
 April 1, 1933, Glasgow (Hampden Park), Scotland beat England, 2-1.
 Dec. 7, 1932, London (Stamford Bridge), England beat Austria, 4-1.
 May 12, 1933, Rome, Italy and England, drawn, 2-2.
 May 20, 1933, Berne, England beat Switzerland, 4-0.
 May 25, 1933, Paris (Columbus), France and Wales drawn, 2-1.

AMATEUR INTERNATIONALS (1932)

Jan. 25, 1933, Turku, England beat Wales, 1-0.
 Jan. 26, 1933, Glasgow (Celtic Park), Scotland beat Ireland, 6-0.
 Feb. 18, 1933, Belfast (Cliftonville), Ireland beat England, 4-3.
 March 25, 1933, London (Dulwich), England beat Scotland, 1-0.
 April 8, 1933, Bangor, Wales and Scotland drawn, 0-0.

INTER-LEAGUE MATCHES (1932-3)

Oct. 1, 1932, Belfast, Football League beat Irish League 5-2.
 Oct. 19, 1932, Glasgow, Scottish League beat Irish League 4-1.
 Nov. 9, 1932, Manchester, Scottish League beat Football League 3-0.

LEAGUE COMPETITIONS.

FIRST DIVISION.—Arsenal, 58 pts., 1; Aston Villa, 54 pts., 2; Sheffield Wednesday, 51 pts., 3.
 SECOND DIVISION.—Stoke City, 56 pts., 1; Tottenham Hotspur, 55 pts., 2.
 THIRD DIVISION.—(Northern Section) Hull City, 59 pts.; (Southern Section) Brentford, 62 pts.
 SCOTTISH.—Div. I, Rangers, 62 pts.; Div. II, Hibernian, 56 pts.
 IRLISH.—Belfast Celtic, 42 pts.
 IRLISH FREE STATE.—Dundalk, 29 pts.
 WELSH NATIONAL.—Llanelli, 38 pts.
 IRLISHMAN.—Dulwich Hamlet, 38 pts., beating Leytonstone by goal average.
 ATHLETIC.—Walthamstow Avenue, 38 pts.
 NORTON.—Ocham United, 37 pts.
 LONDON.—Park Royal, 43 pts.

CUP FINALS.

F.A. CUP.—Everton 3, Manchester City 0, Wembley.
 F.A. AMATEUR.—Kingstonian 3; Stockton 1 (after a draw at Dulwich (2-2), Darlington.
 SCOTTISH CUP.—Celtic 1, Motherwell 0, Hampden Park.
 IRLISH CUP.—Glentoran 3; Distillery 2 (after two draws), all at Windsor Park, Belfast.
 WELSH CUP.—Chester 2; Wrexham 0, Chester.
 A.F.A. CUP.—Cardiff Wanderers 3; St. Albans City 2.
 ARTHUR DUND CUP (PUBLIC SCHOOLS).—Old Salopians.
 F.A. CHARITY SHIELD.—Arsenal 3; Everton 0, Everton.
 ARMY CUP.—and G.O. Cameron High, 3; and Rifle Brig, 2 (after a draw 1-1).
 R. NAVY INTER-PORT CUP.—Chatham 4, Devonport 2.
 OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge 3; Oxford 2.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OPEN.

(Instituted 1873.)
 1924 W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
 1925 J. Barnes (U.S.A.).
 1926 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).
 1927 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).
 1928 W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
 1929 W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
 1930 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).
 1931 T. D. Armour (U.S.A.).
 1932 E. Sarazen (U.S.A.).
 1933 D. Shute (U.S.A.).

AMATEUR.

(1885.)
 1924 E. W. Holderness.
 1925 Robert Harris.
 1926 J. Swetser (U.S.A.).
 1927 Dr. W. Tweddell.
 1928 T. P. Perkins.
 1929 C. J. H. Tolley.
 1930 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.).
 1931 E. Martin-Smith.
 1932 J. de Foras.
 1933 Hon. Michael Scott.

LADIES.

(1893.)
 1924 Miss J. Withers.
 1925 Miss J. Withers.
 1926 Miss C. Leitch.
 1927 Mlle S. Thion de la Chaume.
 1928 Mlle. Le Blan.
 1929 Miss J. Withers.
 1930 Miss J. Fishwick.
 1931 Miss Enid Wilson.
 1932 Miss Enid Wilson.
 1933 Miss Enid Wilson.

PROFESSIONAL TOURNAMENT.

(News of the World.)
 1924 E. B. Whitcombe.
 1925 A. Compston.
 1926 A. Herd.
 1927 A. Compston.
 1928 C. A. Whitcombe.
 1929 A. Mitchell.
 1930 C. A. Whitcombe.
 1931 C. H. Padgham.
 1932 T. H. Cotton.
 1933 P. Alliss.

OTHER GOLF WINNERS IN 1933.

English (Open Amateur).—J. Woolham.
 English Women Champion.—Miss Dorothy Pearson.
 American Open.—E. Sarazen.
 American Amateur.—G. T. Dunlap.
 American Women.—Miss Virginia Van Wic.
 American Professional.—Olin Dutta.
 Australian Amateur.—W. L. Hoyle.
 Canadian Amateur.—Albert Campbell.
 Irish Open.—E. W. H. Kenyon.
 Irish Amateur.—J. McLean.
 Irish Professional.—J. Adams.
 Irish Native Amateur.—J. Burke.
 Irish Women.—E. G. Pentony.
 Scottish Amateur.—J. McLean.
 British Boys.—P. B. Lucas.
 British Girls.—Miss J. Anderson.
 French Open.—B. Gadd.
 French Ladies Open.—Miss K. Garnham.
 Belgian Open.—A. Boomer.
 German Open.—R. Alliss.

ARMY MATCHES.

Championships.—R. N. & R.M.—Lt. Com. H. N. Sheffield; Army Championship.—Lieut. H. S. Mitchell (Green Howards); R.A.F. Championship.—F. Lieut. E. J. Hoyle.

ARMY TEAM.—Lincoln Regt.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge won by 20 matches to 3.
 Fourrounds.—Cambridge 3 matches; Oxford 2.
 Singles.—Cambridge 7 matches; Oxford 1.
 Ryder Cup. Gt. Britain v. U.S.A. Southport.
 Gt. Britain beat U.S.A. by 6 matches to 5.
 Singles.—Gt. Britain 4 matches; U.S.A. 4.
 Fourrounds.—Gt. Britain 5 matches; U.S.A. 2 (one halved).

Singles.

E. Sarazen (U.S.A.) beat A. H. Padgham (G.B.) 6 and 4; A. Mitchell (G.B.) beat O. Dutta (U.S.A.) 9 and 8; W. Hagen (U.S.A.) beat A. J. Leacy (G.B.) 2 up; C. Wood (U.S.A.) beat W. H. Davies (G.B.) 4 and 3; P. Alliss (G.B.) beat P. Runyan (U.S.A.) 5 and 1; A. G. Havers (G.B.) beat L. Diegel (U.S.A.) 4 and 3; S. Easterbrook (G.B.) beat D. Shute (U.S.A.) 1 hole; E. Smith (U.S.A.) beat C. Whitcombe (G.B.) 2 and 1.

Fourrounds.

Alliss and Whitcombe (G.B.) and Hagen and Sarazen (U.S.A.) halved; Mitchell and Havers (G.B.) beat Dutta and Shute (U.S.A.) 2 and 1; Davies and Easterbrook (G.B.) beat Runyan and Wood (U.S.A.) 1 hole; E. Dudley and W. Burke (U.S.A.) beat Padgham and A. Perry (G.B.) 2 hole.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.
International Table, 1932-33.

Country	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points Scored		Points
					For	Agst.	
Scotland	3	3	0	0	22	9	6
England	3	1	2	0	20	16	2
Ireland	3	1	2	0	22	30	2
Wales	3	1	2	0	15	24	2

CALCUTTA CUP.

Eng. or Scot.	pts. to
1929 Scotland	0-4-0-0
1930 Drawn	0-0-0-0
1931 Scotland	5-1-3 (1 p.)
1932 England	2-2-0-2
1933 Scotland	2-0-0-0

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

County	pts. to
1929 Middlesex	0-0-0-0
1930 Gloucestershire	0-0-0-0
1931 Gloucestershire	0-0-0-0
1932 Gloucestershire	0-0-0-0
1933 Hampshire	0-0-0-0

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1932-33.

1933.
Jan. 22. Twickenham.—Wales beat England by 7 pts to 3.
Feb. 4. Swansea.—Scotland beat Wales by 21 pts to 3.
Feb. 12. Twickenham.—England beat Ireland 17 pts to 6.
Mar. 11. Belfast.—Ireland beat Wales by 10 pts. to 5.
Mar. 18. Edinburgh.—Scotland beat England by 3 pts to 0.

April 1. Dublin.—Scotland beat Ireland by 6 pts. to 6.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Hampshire beat Lancashire by 28 pts. to 7.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, 1932-33.

Oxford, 2 goals, 1 try (6 pts); Cambridge, 1 try (3 pts).

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE.

Club Championship.—Salford beat Swinton at Wigan (25 pts. to 5).

Challenge Cup.—Huddersfield beat Warrington at Wembley (21 pts to 17).

HOCKEY IN 1932-33.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

Final Tables and Goals.
Ireland, won 3 (7 goals to 8), 1; England, won 2, lost 2, drawn 3 (3), 2; Wales, won 2, lost 2 (2), 3; Scotland, lost 2, drawn 2 (2), 4.

Mar. 22. Cork.—Ireland beat Scotland, 2-0.
Mar. 23. Birmingham.—England beat Wales, 2-0.
Mar. 25. Peebles.—Scotland and England, drawn, 2-2.
Mar. 25. Abernethy.—Ireland beat Wales, 3-2.
April 1. Beckenham.—Ireland beat England, 2-1.
April 8. St. Andrews.—Wales beat Scotland, 2-0.
April 8. Brussels.—England beat Belgium, 3-2.

OTHER RESULTS.

Beckenham.—Cambridge beat Oxford, 2-0.
Portsmouth.—Army beat R. Navy, 2-0.
Chatham.—R. A. F. beat R. Navy, 1-0.
Uxbridge.—Army beat R. A. F., 3-2.
Aldershot (Army Cup)—and K. Shropshire L.I. beat and Loyals, 2-0.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.
Scotland, won 2, drawn 2 (6 goals to 4), 1; England, won 2, lost 2 (12-6), 2; Ireland, won 2, lost 2, drawn 2 (7-9), 3; Wales, lost 3 (7-22).
Oxford beat Cambridge by 4 goals to 3.

LACROSSE, 1932.

Oxford, 26 goals; Cambridge, 3.
British Championship (Iroquois), Manchester beat Oxford, 8-7 (after extra time).
County Championship.—Cheshire beat Middlesex, 15-3.
North beat South, 20-3.
Southern Flags.—Oxford.
Northern Flags.—Manchester.
Women's University: Oxford, 7 goals; Cambridge, 3.

LAWN TENNIS IN 1932.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON).

Men's Singles.—J. H. Crawford (Australia) beat H. E. Vines (U.S.A.) (4-6, 11-9, 6-2, 2-6, 6-4).
Women's Singles.—Mrs. F. S. Moody (U.S.A.) beat Miss D. E. Round (G.B.) (6-4, 6-8, 6-3).
Men's Doubles.—J. Borotra and J. Brugnon (France) beat R. Nurel and J. Satoh (Japan) (4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 7-5).

Women's Doubles.—Miss Mathieu (France) and Miss E. Ryan (U.S.A.) beat Miss A. M. Yorke and Miss F. James (U.S.A.) (6-2, 9-12, 6-4).

Mixed Doubles.—G. von Cramm and Fraulein H. Krahwinkel (Germany) beat N. G. Farquharson (S. Africa) and Miss M. Healey (G.B.) (7-5, 8-6).

All England Plate.—F. L. Wilde (U.S.A.) beat J. D. P. Wheatley (G.B.) (6-4, 6-4).
All England Women's Plate.—Miss N. Rosambert (France) beat Miss J. Goldsmith (6-4, 6-2).

HARD COURTS (BOURNMOUTH).

Singles.—F. J. Perry.
Doubles.—J. H. (Tawford) and D. P. Turnbull.
Women's Singles.—Miss D. E. Round.
Women's Doubles.—Miss M. Healey and Miss D. E. Round.
Mixed Doubles.—H. G. N. Lee and Miss F. James.

DAVIS CUP FINAL.

Great Britain beat France.
H. W. Austin (G.B.) beat A. Merlin (France); lost to H. Cochet (France).
F. J. Perry (G.B.) beat H. Cochet (France); beat A. Merlin (France).
J. Borotra and J. Brugnon (France) beat G. P. Hughes and H. G. N. Lee (G.B.).
Inter-Zone.—Great Britain beat U.S.A.
European Zone.—Great Britain beat Australia.

WIGHTMAN CUP (WOMEN).

U.S.A. beat Great Britain by 4 matches to 3.
SINGLES.
Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Miss D. E. Round (G.B.); beat Miss M. C. Scriven (G.B.).
Miss S. Palfrey (U.S.A.) beat Miss M. C. Scriven (G.B.); lost to Miss D. E. Round (G.B.).
Miss C. Babcock (U.S.A.) lost to Miss B. Nuthall (G.B.).

DOUBLES.

Miss H. Jacobs and Miss S. Palfrey (U.S.A.) beat Miss M. Healey and Miss D. E. Round (G.B.).
Miss A. Marble and Mrs. J. van Ryn (U.S.A.) lost to Miss F. James and Miss B. Nuthall (G.B.).
AMERICA CHAMPIONSHIPS.—Singles, F. J. Perry (G.B.), Doubles, G. M. Lott and L. Steffen; Women's Singles, Miss H. Jacobs; Women's Doubles, Miss H. Jacobs and Miss S. Palfrey; Mixed Doubles, H. E. Vines and Miss Ryan.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.—Cambridge (22) 9 matches.

POLO IN 1932.

Champion Cup.—Jaipur beat Omsaston 12-6.
Indian Empire Shield.—Jaipur beat Hurlingham 7-4.
King's Coronation Cup.—Jaipur beat Royal Scots Greys 9-5.
Inter-Regimental.—Royal Scots Greys beat Queens Bays 6-5.
Subalterns.—12th Hussars beat 5th Lancers 8-2.
Duke of York's Challenge Cup.—R. Navy beat R. A. F. 8-2.
County Challenge Cup.—Toulon.
Rockingham Cup.—Jaipur beat Omsaston 7-3.
Whitney Cup.—Royal Scots Greys beat Omsaston 10-6.
Ranelagh Cup.—Jaipur beat Omsaston 6-4.
Egypt—King's Cup.—12th Lancers.
Oxford and Cambridge.—Cambridge 6-4.
Indian Championship, Dec. 26, 1932.—Jaipur beat 10th Hussars 9-2.
Championship of the Americas.—Meadowbrook (U.S.A.) beat Argentine at Buenos Aires.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Westchester Cup.—First meeting in 1886, and Great Britain won both matches. Second meeting in 1926, Great Britain won by two matches to one. U.S.A. won both matches in 1929, 1931, and 1932. Great Britain 1924, U.S.A. 1922, 1924, 1927 and 1930.

SWIMMING.

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

MEN—FREE STYLE.		M.S.	DATE.
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0 53	1907	
100 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0 57 1	1906	
150 yards—W. Bauer, U.S.A.	1 25	1909	
200 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	2 8	1907	
200 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	2 9	1907	
300 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	3 7 1	1907	
300 metres—J. Tardif, France	3 57 1	1913	
400 metres—J. Tardif, France	4 47	1913	
400 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	4 59	1907	
500 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	5 31	1906	
500 metres—J. Tardif, France	5 12	1913	
600 metres—J. Tardif, France	6 25	1913	
800 yards—C. Crabbe, U.S.A.	8 20	1910	
1,000 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	11 53	1909	
1,000 metres—S. Makino, Japan	18 54 7/10	1913	
1,200 metres—Arne Borg, Sweden	19 71	1907	
1 mile—Arne Borg, Sweden	23 6	1909	

MEN—BACK STROKE.

100 metres—G. Kolac, U.S.A.	1 8 1	1908	
150 yards—G. Kopp, U.S.A.	1 37 1	1909	
200 metres—G. Kolac, U.S.A.	2 39	1910	
200 yards—C. A. Wyatt, U.S.A.	2 45 1	1906	
400 metres—T. Iriyo, Japan	5 49	1913	

MEN—BREAST STROKE.

100 metres—J. Cartonnnet, France	1 13 1	1913	
200 yards—L. Spence, U.S.A.	2 25 1	1907	
200 yards—W. Spence, Canada	2 44	1910	
400 metres—E. Rademacher, Germany	5 39	1909	
500 metres—T. Reingoldt, Finland	7 36 1	1913	

WOMEN—FREE STYLE.

100 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	1 0	1913	
100 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	1 0 1	1913	
150 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	1 36	1913	
200 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	2 34 1	1913	
300 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	3 39	1910	
300 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	3 55 1/10	1913	
400 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	5 26 1/10	1913	
400 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	5 31	1913	
500 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	6 19 1	1910	
500 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	7 13	1913	
600 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	7 41	1910	
1,000 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	13 23	1913	
1,000 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	14 44 1	1913	
1,500 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	23 17 1	1913	
1 mile—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	34 44 1	1913	

WOMEN—BREAST STROKE.

100 metres—Miss E. Jacobsen, Denmark	1 26	1913	
100 metres—Miss E. Jacobsen, Denmark	1 50 1	1913	
200 metres—Miss E. Jacobsen, Denmark	3 50 1	1913	
400 metres—Miss S. Kasteln, Holland	6 36	1913	
500 metres—Miss Wolstenholme, G. Britain	8 23 1	1913	

WOMEN—BACK STROKE.

100 metres—Miss E. Holm, U.S.A.	1 18 3/10	1913	
150 yards—Miss E. Holm, U.S.A.	1 53 1	1913	
200 metres—Miss P. M. Harding, G. Britain	2 50 1	1913	
400 metres—Miss P. M. Harding, G. Britain	6 15 1	1913	

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS

MEN.		M.S.
100 yards—B. de Barany, Hungary	0 54	
150 yards—B. de Barany, Hungary	1 20 1	
200 yards—R. J. C. Sutton, G. Britain	2 20 1	
300 yards—P. C. Samson, U.S.A.	3 22 1	
400 yards—J. Gullin, Belgium	5 5	
500 yards—J. Tardif, France	6 50 1	
600 yards—J. Tardif, France	11 19 1	
1,000 yards—E. P. Peters	13 24	
1 mile—N. Wainwright	23 20 1	
150 yards, Back Stroke—J. C. J. Beesford	2 45	
200 yards, Breast Stroke—S. Bell	2 30 1	

Plunging—F. W. Farrington, 56 ft. 8 in.

WOMEN.

100 yards—Miss W. den Ouden, Holland	1 29	
150 yards—Miss W. J. Cooper	1 49 1	
200 yards—Miss W. den Ouden, Holland	2 29	
300 yards—Miss M. J. Cooper	3 30 1	
400 yards—Miss M. J. Cooper	5 44	
500 yards—Miss Ethel Mayne	13 12	
1,000 yards—Miss Ethel Mayne	14 47	
1 mile—Miss Ethel Mayne	26 46	
150 yards, Back Stroke—Miss M. J. Cooper	1 53 1	
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Miss J. Kasteln, Holland	2 58 1	

Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand, 72 ft. 6 in.

(All Gt. Britain unless in foreign names.)

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1913.

100 yards—R. J. C. Sutton	0 56 1
150 yards, Back—W. Francis	1 26 1
200 yards, Breast—A. Schoebel	2 36
200 yards—R. H. Leivers	2 37 1
400 yards, Salt Water—R. J. C. Sutton	5 26
500 yards—R. H. Leivers	6 26
500 yards—N. Wainwright	11 21
1 mile—N. Wainwright	23 20 1
Long Distance—P. G. M. Milton.	
Plunging—C. D. Tomalin.	
Plunging—F. W. Farrington, 54 ft. 6 in.	

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 yards—Miss S. Calderhead	1 7 1
150 yards, Back Stroke—Miss M. McNulty	2 4
200 yards, Breast—Miss M. Hinton	2 56
200 yards—Miss B. Wolstenholme	2 43
400 yards—Miss B. Wolstenholme	6 3
Long Distance—Miss Joyce Cooper.	
Plunging—Miss H. Macready	

INTER-COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Middlesex, 37 points, 1; Surrey, 44 1/2; Kent, 56. 3.

INTER-SERVICES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Army, 86 points, 1; R.A.F., 73 1/2; R.N. & R.M., 67 1/2.	
100 yards—Lt. Col. A. May, Army	1 21
100 yards, Back—A. C. Muir, R.A.F.	1 27
200 yards, Breast—E. R. A. Smith, R.N. & R.M.	1 14 1
200 yards—A. C. Couzens, R.A.F.	2 45
400 yards—A. C. Couzens, R.A.F.	6 12 1
500 yards—Lt. Col. May, Army	12 43 1
200 yards, Relay—Army, 1; R.A.F., 2; R. Navy & R.M., 3	3 55
Plunging—Sgt. Laurence, Army.	
Plunging—Sgt. Leader Smylie, R.A.F., 72 ft. 9 in.	
Water Polo—R. Navy beat Army 2-1; R. Navy drawn with the R.A.F., 2-2; Army beat R.A.F., 4-1.	

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge won by 25 points to 18.	
Bath Club—Winners.	
100 yards—F. M. Bourne (O.)	0 57 1
200 yards—F. M. Bourne (O.)	2 51 1
400 yards—F. Mitchell (O.)	5 36 1
500 yards—F. M. Bourne (O.)	11 21
200 yards, Breast—Ivanovic	2 41
200 yards, Relay—Cambridge	3 50 1
200 yards, Medley Relay—Cambridge	3 29 1
Water Polo—Cambridge beat Oxford 4 goals to 2.	

WATER POLO, 1913.

Club Championship, Final—Coxworthy beat Cheltenham 6-5 (Ashby-under-Lyne).	
County Championship, Final—Essex beat Gloucestershire 4-2 (Weston-super-Mare).	
England beat Wales 9-3 (Newport).	
Wales beat Ireland 6-2 (Dublin).	

UNDER WATER RECORD.

The record for staying under water is claimed by M. Poulquien, of Paris, who, on Nov. 3, 1912, at Paris, remained under water 6 mins. 27 secs.

CHANNEL SWIMMING.

1913.—Miss Sunny Lowry, of Levenshulme, Manchester, swimming the Channel on Aug. 28, 1913, started at Cape Grimes on Monday evening at 6.30 p.m. and landed at St. Margaret's Bay on Tuesday night, at 10.15 a.m.	
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(In order of time occupied:—)

(a) Georges Michel, France, Sept. 10, 1906	11 5
(a) Hans Vierkotter, Cologne, Aug. 30, 1906	12 40
(a) Norman L. Derham, England, Sept. 27, 1906	13 55
(a) E. M. Tomme, England, Aug. 8, 1907	24 29
(a) Gertrude Ederle, U.S.A., Aug. 6, 1926	24 56
(a) Hilda Sharp, England, Aug. 8, 1908	14 56
(a) Ivy Gill, England, Oct. 13, 1907	25 9
(a) Mercedes Gleits, England, Oct. 7, 1907	25 15
(a) Mrs. Corson, U.S.A., Aug. 28, 1906	25 26
(a) Miss Sunny Lowry, England, Aug. 28, 1913	25 45
(a) Miss Peggy Duncan, S. Africa, Sept. 22, 1910	26 15
(a) S. Tiraboschi, Argentine, Aug. 22, 1903	26 33
(a) C. Tooth, Boston, U.S.A., Sept. 9, 1903	26 54
(a) Ivy Hawke, England, Aug. 29, 1906	29 16
(a) Capt. Webb, England, Aug. 29, 1913	29 45
(f) T. W. Burgess, England, Sept. 6, 1901	29 26
(a) Helmy, Egypt, Sept. 2, 1908	23 40
(a) H. Sullivan, England, Aug. 6, 1903	27 25
(a) Grimes to Dover; (b) Grimes to Deal; (c) Grimes to Dover; (d) Grimes to S. Foreland; (e) Calais to Dover; (f) Dover to Calais; (g) Grimes to Folkestone.	

BOXING IN 1933.

World's Professional Champions.

(On Nov. 1, 1933.)

Fly Weight (8 st.)—Jackie Brown (British). *Bantam Weight* (8 st. 6 lb.)—Al Brown (U.S.A.). *Feather Weight* (9 st.)—(In abeyance) *Light Weight* (9 st. 7 lb.)—Barney Ross (U.S.A.). *Welter Weight* (10 st. 7 lb.)—Jimmy McLarin (U.S.A.). *Middle Weight* (12 st. 6 lb.)—Lou Brouillard (France). *Light Heavy Weight* (12 st. 11 lb.)—M. Rosenbloom (U.S.A.). *Heavy Weight* (any weight)—Primo Carnera (Italy).

British Professional Champions.

(On Nov. 2, 1933.)

Fly Weight—Jackie Brown. *Bantam Weight*—Johnny King. *Feather Weight*—Seaman Watson. *Light Weight*—Johnny Cuthbert. *Welter Weight*—Jack Hood. *Middle Weight*—Jock McAvoy. *Light Heavy Weight*—Len Harvey. *Heavy Weight*—Jack Peterson.

A.B.A. Champions.

Fly Weight—T. Pardoe. *Bantam*—G. Johnston. *Feather*—J. C. Walters. *Light Weight*—H. Mirler. *Welter*—Sergt. B. F. Peters. *Middle*—A. Shawyer. *Light Heavy*—G. J. Brennan. *Heavy*—C. H. O'Grady.

Imperial Services Boxing.

Army 22, pts. 1; R A F 20 pts. 2; R N. and R.M., 7 pts. 3; Territorials, 4 pts. 4.

OTHERS.

Feathers—and Lieut. C. W. S. Belax, Territorial (R.A.) *Light*—Pty. Off. E. B. Nelson, R.A.F. (Auster). *Welter*—Flying-Off. R. M. Nohston, R.A.F. (Bircham, Newton).

Middle—Sub-Lieut. Gardner, R.N. *Light Heavy*—and Lieut. R. D. M. Godowski, Army (and Scots Guards). *Heavy*—Lieut. Courtney (R.N.).

OTHER RANKS.

Fly—Tpr O'Callaghan, Army (26/5/31 Lancers) *Bantam*—Lt. Cpl. March, Army (K.O.V.L.I.). *Feather*—A. C. Robinson, R.A.F. (Higgin Hill). *Light*—Cpl. (Troney), Army (4/7/31 Dragon Gds.). *Welter*—Lt. Sgt. Peters, Army (Irish Gds.). *Middle*—Pte Lacey, Army (R.A.N.C.). *Light Heavy*—Sgt. Jamieson, Army (Gordon High). *Heavy*—Rfn. Thorne, Army (and Rifle Brigade).

Oxford and Cambridge.

Oxford won by 5 events to 2.

Bantam—F. W. Obeyesekere (C.). *Feather*—P. J. Oppenheim (C.). *Light*—J. R. McCready (O.). *Welter*—G. E. Clark (O.). *Middle*—R. P. Theisler (O.). *Light Heavy*—W. P. Theisler (O.). *Heavy*—R. H. S. Clouston (O.).

FENCING IN 1933.

Championships: *Epee*—A. E. Pelling; *Junior*—J. R. Fitzmaurice. *Sabres*—O. G. Trinder; *Junior*—R. P. Tredgold. *Foils*—J. Emrys Lloyd. *Ladies Foils*—Miss J. Guinness.

Oxford and Cambridge—Cambridge won by 9-4 assaults. *Foil*: Cambridge 4 defeats to 5. *Sabre*: Cambridge no defeats to 4.

Epee Match—Oxford beat Cambridge by 7 defeats to 16

SERVICE CHAMPIONSHIPS (Royal Tournament, Olympia). *Foils*: *Inter-Services*, Champion and Army Winner, Sgt.-Maj. H. Parsons (A.S.F.T.); others, R. N. P. O. Finch, R. Marines, Sgt. L. V. Clarke. R.A.F., Sgt. W. R. Hancock.

Epee: *Inter-Services*, Champion, Lt. A. C. J. Fitzmaurice, R.A.F., and R.A.F. Winner, others, R. N. P. O. Finch, R. Marines, Sgt. L. V. Clarke. Army, S. M. Reid.

Sabres: *Inter-Services*, Champion, Sgt.-Maj. H. Parsons (A.S.F.T.) and Army Winner, others, R. Navy, Lieut.-Col. R. Harry, R. Marines, C.-Sgt. Jerred, R.A.F., Sgt. W. R. Hancock.

Bayonet: *Inter-Services*, Champion, Cpl. A. V. Perry, and R.M., others, R.N., A. E. J. A. Cardew, Army, Lt.-Sgt. Anderson, R.A.F., Sgt. F. J. Stubbfield. *Champion of Arms*: Sgt.-Maj. H. Parsons (Army).

BILLIARDS IN 1933.

Championship.—W. Lindrum beat J. Davis, 22,825-22,222. *Gold Cup*.—T. Newman (6,000 points), 1; C. McConachy (6,000), 2; J. Davis (6,000), 3; W. Lindrum (scratched), 4. *World Record Break*.—W. Lindrum, 4,227, January 29-30, 1933.

Professional Snooker Championship.—J. Davis beat C. McConachy.

Women's Professional Championship.—Miss J. Gardner. *Amateur Championship*.—S. Lee beat H. F. E. Coles, 4,485-3,257.

Amateur Snooker Championship.—E. Bedford beat A. Kershaw, 5 events to 2.

Army.—Sigan, Drury, 5th Div, Signals. *Oxford and Cambridge*.—Cambridge won by 2-1. C. C. Love (C.) beat F. P. Peel (O.) (1; F. M. Bancroft (O.) beat R. N. Dunn (C.); W. G. Morgan (C.) beat A. G. N. Fernando (O.).

Women's Amateur Championship.—Miss T. Carpenter beat Miss V. Beale.

Women's Amateur Snooker Championship.—Miss Quinn beat Miss Ballantine, 4-2.

Empire Cup, London.—8 Los (England), 4 games to 2; T. Jones (Wales), 3; A. Prior (S. Africa), 2; M. Smith (Scotland), 1; 4; J. Blackburn (N. Ireland), 0, 5.

CHESS.

World's Championship.—Dr. A. Alekhine beat E. D. Bogolubow at Wiesbaden in November, 1930. Alekhine won 22 games, Bogolubow 5 games, 9 games being drawn. E. D. Bogolubow has challenged Dr A Alekhine to play in 1934.

British Championships.—Sultan Hastings

MOTORING.

PRINCIPAL RACES, 1933.

24 Hours Grand Prix d'Endurance, Le Mans (France).—T. Nuvolari and R. Sommer (3,244 kilo., average 122.02 m.p.h.)

International Trophy, Brooklands.—Hon. B. E. Lewis (88.07 m.p.h.)

International Tourist Trophy, Ulster Ards Circuit.—T. Nuvolari (distance 47½ miles; time 5 hr 57 min. 34 sec.; average 70.65 m.p.h.)

America Grand Prix, Indianapolis.—Louis Meyer (96.120 m.p.h.)

Italy Grand Prix, Monza.—Fagiolo (2 hr 42 min. 42 sec.). Three chief drivers were killed: Campari and Boracchini thrown out in one accident, and Cencovacki later.

MOTOR CYCLING.

Grand Prix, Ulster Circuit.—S. Woods (47.43 m.p.h.). *Senior Tourist Trophy, Isle of Man*.—S. Woods (3 hr. 25 min. 23 sec.; 82.04 m.p.h.)

Junior Tourist Trophy.—S. Woods (3 hr. 23 min. 20 sec.; 76.08 m.p.h.).

Light-Weight Trophy.—S. Gleave (3 hr 42 min 23 sec.; 72.59 m.p.h.).

WORLD'S RECORDS.

Fastest Trip on Land.—Sir Malcolm Campbell in Blue Bird, 274.208 m.p.h., Daytona Beach, Florida, U.S.A., Feb. 20, 1933.

Fastest Trip on Water.—Gar Wood, U.S.A., at Michigan Lake, record 227.43 m.p.h.

Motor Cycling Speed Record on the Track.—235.239 m.p.h. J. S. Wright, Monthlery, Paris, Aug. 31, 1930; on the road, 152.41 m.p.h. J. S. Wright, Cork, Nov. 6, 1930. *Motor Cycling (International Official Record)*.—220.8 miles, C. W. S. Lacey, Monthlery, Sept. 29, 1932.

Motor Boat International (Hartnwood Trophy), 1933. Gar Wood, U.S.A., beat Hubert Paine, G.B., in three races, at Algonac, Michigan, Sept. 2-4, 1933.

AIR SPEED RECORD.

April 20, 1933.—Warrant Officer Agello, over Lake Garda, Italy, 453.76 m.p.h. (689.403 kilometres).

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	in. s	Won by
1900	Cambridge	29 27	41 lengths
1901	Oxford	30 54	1 of a length.
1902	Cambridge	28 41	41 lengths.
1903	Cambridge	21 50	30 lengths.
1904	Cambridge	29 29	8 lengths.
1905	Cambridge	30 14	3 lengths.
1906	Cambridge	30 25	20 lengths.
1907	Cambridge	29 24	7 lengths.
1908	Cambridge	29 9	8 lengths.
1909	Cambridge	29 16	21 lengths.
1910	Cambridge	29 31	5 lengths.
1911	Cambridge	30 57	21 lengths.

* Oxford were waterlogged.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year	Winner and Country
1900	E. Barry beat A. Felton (N.S.W.)
1901	D.A. Hadfield beat R. Arni (N.Z.)
1902	J. Paddon .. Hadfield (N.S.W.)
1903	J. Paddon .. A. Felton (Queensland).
1904	J. Paddon .. M. Goodsell (N.S.W.)
1905	M. Goodsell .. J. P. McLevitt (N.S.W.)
1906	M. Goodsell .. J. P. Hannan (N.S.W.)
1907	M. Goodsell .. J. Paddon (N.S.W.)
1908	M. Goodsell .. Tom Saul (N.S.W.)
1909	M. Goodsell .. H. A. Barry (Vancouver).
1910 May	E. A. Phelps beat H. A. Barry (Thames).
1910 Oct.	E. A. Phelps .. H. A. Barry (Thames)
1910 Sept.	E. A. Phelps .. M. Goodsell (Los Angeles)
1911 Sept.	R. H. Pearce .. E. A. Phelps (Toronto)

HENLEY REGATTA, 1933.

Grand Challenge Cup.—London R.C. beat Berliner R.C., 7m. 36s.
Ladies' Challenge Cup.—Lady Margaret B.C. (Cam.) beat Magdalen (Cam.), 8m.
Thames Challenge Cup.—Kent School, U.S.A., beat Bedford, 7m. 20s.
Vintars' Challenge Cup.—Christ's Coll. (Cambs) beat Trinity Coll. (Oxford), 8m. 36s.
Steuers' Challenge Cup.—Pembroke Coll. (Cam) beat London R.C. 7m. 26s.
W'fold Cup.—London R.C. beat Westminster R.C. 8m. 28s.
Silver Goblets.—Eton Vikings beat Royal Chester R.C. 8m. 27s.
Diamond Skulls.—T. G. Askwith (Peterhouse, Cam) beat H. L. Warren (Trinity, Cam.) 8m. 7s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1933.

Wingfield Sculls.—L. F. Southwood (Thames R.C.)
Douget's Coat and Badge.—Eric L. Phelps (Putney)

AMATEUR PUNTING IN 1933.

Singles.—H. R. Higginson
Doubles.—J. A. Urquhart and A. Eason-Scott.
Women.—Miss R. E. Chart
PROFESSIONAL PUNTING 1933.—Albert Edwards

TENNIS IN 1933.

Amateur Championship.—L. Lees beat Lord Aberdare.
Amateur Four Handed Championship.—Lord Aberdare and W. D. Macpherson beat F. M. Baerlein and L. Lees.
Open Championship.—W. Groom (M.C.C. professional).
University Matches.—Winners, First Strings, Oxford (W. Farr Robinson). Second Strings, Oxford (W. A. Vestey).
Doubles.—Oxford (Farr Robinson and Vestey).
M.C.C. Prizes.—(Gold) Lord Aberdare; (Silver) R. Aird.
Bathurst Cup.—Great Britain beat America.
Coupe de Paris.—Lord Aberdare.

RAQUETS, 1933.

Singles.—I. Aker-Douglas beat Lord Aberdare.
Doubles.—K. A. Wags and I. Aker-Douglas beat J. C. F. Simpson and J. C. Crawley.
Oxford and Cambridge.—Singles: J. M. Stow (C.).
Doubles: J. M. Stow, A. H. S. Reid (C.) 'Cambridge, 3-0.

SQUASH RAQUETS, 1933-33.

Amateur Championship.—F. D. Amr Bey beat F. Snell.
Open Championship.—F. D. Amr Bey beat D. Butcher (Pro.).
Oxford and Cambridge.—Cambridge (W. A. Lewthwaite, J. A. Gillies, D. I. Burnett, C. L. W. Sheephanks, A. H. S. Reid) 5-4.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Principal Events and Winners, 1933.

The first Cricket Match between Oxford and Cambridge was on June 4, 1887, on Lord's Ground; the result was "unfinished." Annual contests started in 1896.
 In Rowing, Oxford and Cambridge met in 1889 at Henley (Hambleton Lock to Henley Bridge, 21 miles), and Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 sec. The next match was in 1896 from Westminster to Putney, and Cambridge won in 36 min., but for several years Henley Regatta was used for the match. The first regularly annual race on the tide-way was in 1896.
 The Athletic Sports were instituted in 1894, and the first meeting was on Christ Church Cricket Ground. Since 1896, London has always been the ground.

Event.	Summary of Results.			Result, 1933-33.
	Oxf'd	Cam	Drawn	
Cricket (1887)	38	44	24	Drawn
Baseball (1899)	40	44	1	Cam.
Rackets (1895)	31	35	17	Cam.
Tennis (1899)	14	40	15	Oxford
Billiards (1860)	33	24	20	Cam.
Shooting—				
Chancellor's (1868)	24	43	—	Cam.
Huntley's (1869)	26	27	—	Cam.
Athletics (1864)	26	33	6	Oxford
Chess (1873)	25	25	6	Oxford
Football—				
Association (1873-4) . .	23	23	8	Cam.
Rugby (1873-4)	22	23	20	Oxford
Golf (1878)	22	25	3	—
Polo (1879)	22	27	—	Cam.
Cross Country (1880-2) . .	22	26	—	Oxford
Lawn Tennis (1881)	13	15	10	Cam.
Hockey (1880)	12	19	5	Cam.
Swimming (1891)	8	28	8	Cam.
Water Polo (1892)	12	19	8	Cam.
Boxing (1897)	10	16	5	Oxford
Fencing (1897)	14	15	3	Cam.
Fencing Epee (1923)	18	9	—	Oxford
Lacrosse (1903)	2	7	2	Oxford

Winners of Other Events.

Badminton—Cambridge, 15-0
 Squash Racket—Cambridge, 5-0.
 Ice Hockey—Oxford, 1-0.
 Skating—Cambridge, 3 events to 1.
 Jintan—Oxford, 3 bouts to 1.
 Athletic Relay—Cambridge, 4-2.
 Rugby Fives—Cambridge, 323-227.
 Eton Fives—Oxford, 3-0.
 Shooting (Small-bore)—Oxford, 774 points to 772.

WINTER WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1933.

SPEED SKATING.

World's Championship.—Hans Engestangen (Norway), 1907.

FIGURE SKATING.

Mens.—Karl Schaefer (Austria); *Womens*.—Miss Sonja Henie (Norway).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Mens.—Ernst Baler; *Womens*.—Mile Leiner; *Pairs*.—Karl Zwaak and Mile Lilla Fape.

SKATING AND CHIEF OTHER EVENTS, 1933.

England Figure Championship (England Style).—E. A. Johnstone; *Hand-and-Fast*, E. A. Johnstone and Miss Whyatt; *International Style (Mens)*.—J. F. Page; *(Ladies)*.—Miss M. Phillips; *(Pairs)*.—M. Murdock and Miss M. Phillips.

Cresta Run (Heaton Gold Cup).—C. B. Holland (U.S.A.).
Down Skid.—E. A. Johnstone, Westminster rink, London.

Ice Hockey.—Oxford beat Cambridge, 1 goal to 0.
England N.S.A. Championship, 1933.—C. W. Horn, 4 min. 51 sec., Lingay Fen.

PRINCIPAL RACING AND OTHER FIXTURES FOR 1984.

RACING

Victory Steeplechase (Manchester, 2 miles)—Jan. 2.
Tryonville Steeplechase (Lancaster, 3 miles)—Feb. 3.
National Trial Steeplechase (Fairwick, 3 miles)—Feb. 8.
National Hunt Steeplechase (Cheltenham, 4 miles)—Mar. 7.
Grand Military Cup (Sandown, 2 miles)—March 26.
Lancashire Handicap (3 miles)—March 25.
Liverpool Spring Cup (2 miles, 650 yards)—March 22.
Grand National (4 miles 950 yards)—March 23.
Queen's Prize (Kempton, 2 miles)—April 2.
Lancashire Steeplechase (Manchester, 3 miles)—April 2.
Newbury Spring Cup (2 miles)—April 24.
Craven Stakes (Newmarket, 2 miles)—April 29.
Great Metropolitan (Epsom, 2 miles)—April 24.
City and Suburban (2 miles)—April 25.
1000 Guineas (2 miles)—May 2.
1000 Guineas (2 miles)—May 4.
Victoria Cup (Hurst Park, 7 furlongs)—May 5.
Cherter Cup (2 miles)—May 9.
Jubilee Stakes (Kempton, 2 miles)—May 22.
Newmarket Stakes (2 miles)—May 26.
Manchester Cup (2 miles)—May 25.
Derby (2 miles)—June 6.
Coronation Cup (2 miles)—June 7.
Oaks (2 miles)—June 8.
Newbury Summer Cup (2 miles)—June 14.
Ascot Stakes (2 miles)—June 19.
Royal Hunt Cup (7 furlongs 250 yards)—June 20.
Gold Cup (Ascot, 2 miles)—June 21.
Grand Prix de Paris (2 miles 7 furlongs)—June 24.
Northumberland Plate (3 miles)—June 27.
July Stakes (Newmarket, 5 furlongs 140 yards)—July 3.
Princess of Wales's Stakes (2 miles)—July 5.
Eclipse Stakes (Sandown, 2 miles)—July 5.
Liverpool Summer Cup (2 miles)—July 27.
Stewards' Cup (2 miles)—Aug. 2.
Goodwood Cup (2 miles)—Aug. 2.
Ebor Handicap (2 miles)—Aug. 29.
Gimcrack Stakes (6 furlongs)—Aug. 30.
Princess Edward Handicap (Manchester, 2 miles)—Sept. 8.
Championship Stakes (Doncaster, 6 furlongs)—Sept. 11.
St. Leger (2 miles 4, 470 yards)—Sept. 12.
Doncaster Cup (2 miles 1 furlong)—Sept. 24.
Newbury Autumn Cup (2 miles 1 furlong)—Sept. 29.
Jockey Club Stakes (Newmarket, 2 miles)—Oct. 4.
Duke of York Handicap (Kempton, 2 miles)—Oct. 6.
Coventry (2 miles)—Oct. 17.
Middle Park Stakes (6 furlongs)—Oct. 28.
Cambridgehire (2 miles 1 furlong)—Oct. 31.
Liverpool Autumn Cup (2 miles 650 yards)—Nov. 9.
Derby Cup (2 miles)—Nov. 10.
Manchester November Handicap (2 miles)—Nov. 24.

OTHER FIXTURES, 1934

Waterloo Cup—(Journing)—Feb. 26.
British Industries Fair, London and Birmingham—Feb. 29—March 2.
The Boat Race—March 17 (about 2 p.m.).
A. B. A. Championships, Albert Hall—March 22.
Playing Fields Day—April 17.
Lord's—Oxford v. Cambridge—July 2 (provisional).
Eton v. Harrow—July 6 (provisional).
Aldershot Tattoo—June 26, 29, 30, 31, 32.
Attendances (1933) 190,000; (1932) 173,191; (1927) 189,476; (1926) 227,000; (1925) 208,500; (1920) 326,500; (1923) 402,000; (1923) 482,500.
Fencing, Oxford v. Cambridge, Foil and Sabres (London F.C., St. James's)—Feb. 27.
Fencing, Oxford and Cambridge, Epee Match (Oxford)—May 22.
Golf, Oxford v. Cambridge (Formby)—March 27-28.
Golf, English Amateur—April 23-27.
Golf, Women's, Royal Portcullis—May 24-27.
Golf, Amateur, Prestwich—May 26-June 2.
Golf, Open, Sandwich—June 25-30.
Royal Tournament, Olympia—May 17-June 2.
Royal Air Force Pageant (Hendon)—June 30.
Hard Courts (Bournemouth)—April 30, May 1-3.
Wimbledon—The Championships (Lawn Tennis)—June 25-July 7.
Aldershot Show—July 4-7.
Henley Regatta—July 4, 5, 6, 7.
Northern Command Tattoo (Ravensworth Castle, nr. Newcastle)—July 12 and 13-14.
Wimbledon—Davis Cup Challenge Round—July 26, 27, 28.
Coves Week—July 30-Aug. 4.
Cheese Congress, Chester—July 30-Aug. 22.
Dublin Horse Show—July 31-Aug. 2-4.
Southern Command 5th Annual Tidworth Tattoo—Aug. 4 and 7-11.
Attendance (1933) 150,879.
Motor Show, Olympia—Oct. 11-22.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(A are Amateur, R Representative Matches)

Wales v. England (A),—Jan. 27.
England v. Ireland (A), Hford—Feb. 27.
Scotland v. Wales (A), Edinburgh—March 20.
Scotland v. England (A), Glasgow—March 24.
Ireland v. Scotland (A), Belfast—April 11.
England v. Scotland (R), Wembley—April 24.
Army (up) (A), Aldershot—April 2.
F.A. Amateur Cup—April 21.
F.A. National Cup, Wembley—April 22.
RUGBY FOOTBALL
Wales v. England, Cardiff—Jan. 20.
Scotland v. Wales, Edinburgh—Feb. 3.
Ireland v. England, Dublin—Feb. 10.
Royal Navy v. R.A.F., Twickenham—Feb. 20.
Scotland v. Ireland, Edinburgh—Feb. 24.
Royal Navy v. Army, Twickenham—March 3.
Wales v. Ireland, Swansea—March 20.
England v. Scotland, Twickenham—March 27.
Army v. R.A.F., Twickenham—March 24.

HOCKEY

England v. Wales, in Wales—March 2.
England v. Scotland, Beckenham—March 17.
England v. Ireland, in Ireland—March 24.

CRICKET.

Australian Tour.

First Test, Nottingham—June 8, 9, 11, 12.
Second Test, Lord's—June 22, 23, 25, 26.
Third Test, Manchester—July 6, 7, 9, 10.
Fourth Test, Leeds—July 20, 21, 23, 24.
Fifth Test, Oval—Aug. 28, 29, 31, 32, and if the "rubber" is dependent, to be played to a finish.

CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Universities—Athletic Union—Feb. 17.
Universities—Midland, North and South—Feb. 24.
National—Himley Park, Dudley—March 20.
R.A.F.—Henlow—March 14.
Army—Widener—March 20.
International Race, Ayr—March 24.
Inter-Services—March 24.

ATHLETICS.

The Sports—Oxford & Cambridge, White City—March 20.
Road Walking, 50 miles Championships—May 22.
British Games—White City—May 21.
Polytechnic Marathon and **Kinnaird Shield**—White City—June 9.
A.A.A. Championships—White City—July 12, 14.
Oxford and Cambridge v. Princeton and Cornell—White City—July 25 (provisional).
England v. France, Colombes, Paris—July 29.
Empire Athletic Games—White City—Aug. 3, 4, 6.
World's Women's Championships—White City—Aug. 9, 11.

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year	NOMINATOR.	WINNER.
1926	Mr. J. Jarvis.....	Jovial Judge.
1927	Mr. A. Gordon Smith.....	Golden Seal.
1928	Mr. Sofer Whitburn.....	White Collar.
1929	Mr. A. Gordon Smith.....	Golden Surprise.
1930	Mr. G. Smith.....	Church Street.
1931	Mr. T. Cook.....	Conversion.
1932	Mr. M. W. Ellis.....	Ben Tinto.
1933	Mr. J. L. Jarvis.....	Genial Gentleman.

Trotting—Fastest m. in America, 2 min. 54 sec. by Uhlan, 1923. Fastest pacing m., 2 min. 55 sec., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906.
At Lexington (Ky.) in Oct., 1924, Peter Manning trotted a mile in 2 min. 56 sec., injured and without wind shields, which were used in Uhlan's case. In Aug. 1925, Peter Manning (1916 b.g.) trotted two miles in 4 min. 20 sec. Best two-year-olds, M. Kilwyn (1923) and Fire Show (1927) 2 miles, 4 sec.

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA CUP.

The first America yacht won on August 28, 1892, and every race has been won since by the U.S.A.
Shamrock I lost to **Columbia**, 1899; **Shamrock II** lost to **Columbia**, 1902; **Shamrock III**, lost to **Reliance**, 1903; **Shamrock IV**, lost to **Resolute**, 1905; **Shamrock V** lost to **Enterprise**, 1932.

YACHTING, 1933.

King's Cup at Cowes—Velosha (W. L. Stephenson).
 On the second day the King's Britannia beat Velosha. Channel race, from Cowes to Havre Lightship and back—Altair.

RACING FIXTURES, 1934. N.H. Rules (Steeplechases) in *Italics*.

JANUARY.

1. a. Manchester
2. Plumpton
3. Worcester
5. 6. Gatwick
5. 6. Haydock Park
8. 9. Leicester
10. 11. Lingfield Park
12. 13. Windsor
13. 16. Birmingham
17. 18. Hurst Park
19. 20. Newbury
21. Chelmsford
22. 23. Derby
24. 25. Kempton Park
26. 27. Leicester
31. Feb. 1. Sandown Park.

FEBRUARY.

2. 3. Lingfield Park
3. Wolverhampton
5. 6. Warwick
7. 8. Gatwick
7. 8. Sedgfield
6. 7. Tundou.
9. 10. Hurst Park
12. 13. Nottingham
13. Plumpton
14. 15. Windsor
16. 17. Sandown Park
27. United Boro (Kelso)
19. 20. Derby
21. 22. Newbury
23. 24. Haydock Park
24. 25. Lingfield Park
24. 25. Manchester
26. 27. Birmingham
30. Mar. 1. Kempton Park

MARCH.

2. 3. Gatwick
2. 3. Aldershot bona fide Militia M.
5. 6. Shirley
- 6-8. Nottingham Hunt (Chelmsford)
9. 10. Caterick Bridge
10. Hurst Park
12. 13. Wolverhampton
12. Milton Hunt
14. Wye
14. Chelmsford
14. Rugby Hunt
15. Plumpton
16. 17. Grand Military M. (Sandown Park).

(Flat Race Season opens)

21. Lincoln
19. Colwell Park
19. 20. Hathershorn Hill
20. 21. Liverpool (J.C. & N.H.)
26. 27. Nottingham
27. Household Brigade (Hathershorn Hill)
28. Household Brig. bona fide Military M. (Hathershorn Hill)
29. Uttoxeter
31. Chelmsford
31. Plumpton
31. Southwell
31. April 1. Carlisle
31. April 1. Manchester
31. Apr. 2. Kempton Park

APRIL.

2. 3. Birmingham
2. 3. Newcastle & Gosforth
2. 3. Cardiff
2. Hereford
2. Huntingdon
2. Market Rasen
2. 3. Torquay
2. 3. Worcester
2. 3. Wetherby
2. Wincanton
2. 3. Bridge bona fide Hunt
4. 5. Leicester

JUNE.

1. 2. Doncaster
2. Windsor
- 5-8. Epsom
9. Kempton Park
9. Bognor
9. Pontefract
11. 12. Birmingham
12. 13. Lewes
13. 14. Newbury
13. 14. Beverley & E. Riding
15. 16. Gatwick
15. 16. Ayr
15. 16. Chelmsford
19. 20. Ascot
23. Windsor
23. Hamilton Park
25. 26. Folkestone
26. 27. Newcastle & Gosforth
27. 28. Brighton
29. 30. Haydock Park
29. 30. Sandown Park

JULY.

2. Wolverhampton
3. 6. Newmarket
3. 5. Carlisle
7. Alexandra Park
7. Hamilton Park
7. 9. Chelmsford
9. 10. Nottingham
10. 11. Bilybury (Salisbury)
11. 12. Pontefract
13. 14. Lingfield Park
13. 14. Hamilton Park
16. 17. Ayr
17. 19. Newmarket
18. 19. Bath
19. 20. Lanark
20. 21. Sandown Park
20. 21. Bognor
23. 24. Leicester
25. 27. Liverpool
27. 28. Hurst Park
28. 29. Worcester
28. 30. Edinburgh
31. Aug. 1-3. Goodwood

AUGUST.

3. 4. Caterick Bridge
4. Alexandra Park
4. 6. Chelmsford
6. Sandown Park
6. 7. Ripon
6. 7. Birmingham
6. 7. Newton Abbot
7. 9. Brighton
8. 9. Haydock Park
10. 11. Lewes
10. 11. Thirsk
13. 14. Nottingham
13. 14. Folkestone
15. 16. Kempton Park
17. 18. Windsor
18. 19. Redcar
20. 21. Wolverhampton
21. 22. Stockton
22. 23. Bath
23. 24. Hurst Park
24. 25. Pontefract
28. 30. York
30. 31. Devon and Exeter
31. Sept. 1. Gatwick

SEPTEMBER.

1. Hamilton Park
3. 4. Lewes
4. 6. Derby
5. 6. Brighton
5. 6. Todmorden
7. 8. Folkestone
7. 8. Manchester
10. Folkestone
10. Shirley
11. 14. Doncaster
12. 13. Newton Abbot
13. Alexandra Park
15. Epsom
17. 18. Warwick
17. 18. Edinburgh

17. Pontefract Park
19. 20. Yarmouth
19. 20. Ayr (Western M.)
19. 20. Tisbury
21. 22. Windsor
21. 22. Bognor
21. 22. Leicester
24. 25. Hamilton Park
26. 27. Gatwick
26. 27. Pontefract
26. 27. Ludlow
26. 27. Perth Hunt
26. 27. Newbury
28. 29. Lanark
29. Worcester

OCTOBER.

1. 2. Birmingham
1. 2. Newmarket
3. Market Rasen
4. Colwell Park
5. 6. Thirsk
6. Kempton Park
6. Stratford-on-Avon
8. 9. Nottingham
10. 11. Chelmsford
10. 11. York
10. 11. Pontefract
12. 13. Haydock Park
12. 13. United Boro (Kelso)
13. Alexandra Park
13. Wincanton
15. Uttoxeter
16. 17. Newmarket
17. 18. Cardiff
17. 18. Hexham
19. 20. Caterick Bridge
20. Lingfield Park
20. 21. Southwell
22. 23. Wolverhampton
23. 24. Newcastle & Gosforth
24. Sandown Park
24. 25. Worcester
24. 25. Wetherby
25. 26. Sandown Park
26. 27. Newbury
27. Stockton
29. 30. Nottingham
29. 30. Nov. 1. Newmarket
31. Nov. 1. Manchester

NOVEMBER.

2. 3. Thirsk
2. 3. Chelmsford
3. Hurst Park
3. Leicester
5. 6. Hathershorn Hill
7. 10. Liverpool (J.C. & N.H.)
7. Chelmsford
7. Sedgfield
9. 10. Windsor
10. Wolverhampton
13. 15. Derby
16. 17. Caterick Bridge
16. 17. Chelmsford
17. Lingfield Park
19. 21. Warwick
22. 24. Manchester
23. 24. Lingfield Park
26. 27. Birmingham
28. 29. Newbury
30. 31. Haydock Park
30. Dec. 1. Kempton Park

DECEMBER.

3. 4. Leicester
5. 6. Gatwick
7. 8. Sandown Park
8. Carlisle
10. 11. Nottingham
10. 11. Plumpton
12. 13. Windsor
14. 15. Hurst Park
17. 19. Derby
26. 27. Kempton Park
26. 27. Wolverhampton
26. Sedgfield
28. 29. Newbury
31. Chelmsford

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
In Europe	121,512	48,000,000
In Asia	1,824,550	365,000,000
In Africa	4,652,000	60,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	9,000,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	2,000,000
In South America	97,800	320,000
In Oceania	3,300,000	9,000,000
Total	13,909,782	493,370,000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Empire occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere.

ETHNOLOGY.—The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1931 was 70,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 430,000,000 include 360,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 220,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Roman Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder with tribal religions.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the British Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the central Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference*.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1889) of the Prime Ministers of the various Dominions, at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in London in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1917 and 1928 the Conference, which was held concurrently

with the sessions of the Imperial War Cabinet, was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Empire as a whole. The constitution of the Conference, which again met in 1923, 1926 and 1930, is as follows:—The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India. The Secretariat of the Conference is provided by the Governments represented.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—(1) *Great Britain.*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament; and the Judicature.

(2) *The Indian Empire.*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. The latter is responsible to, and represents the authority of, Parliament. Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor-General and his Executive Council, with a legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 60 members (of whom not more than 20 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 145 members (25 official).

(3) *Imperial Dominions.*—Until 1931, all British Dominions were subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affected a Dominion unless that Dominion was specially mentioned, and if the legislature of a Dominion enacted a law which was repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the Dominion, it was to the extent to which it was

repugnant absolutely void. The *Statute of Westminster* (which received the Royal Assent Dec. 21, 1931) removed the restrictions on legislative autonomy of the self-governing Dominions. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to such control the parliament of a self-governing Dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—

(a) *Those having Dominion Status.* Where "Dominion Status" is enjoyed the executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature of the Dominion. The Dominions thus governed are Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. Malta and Southern Rhodesia have "responsible government," but certain powers are reserved.

(b) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed Northern Rhodesia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, and Mauritius.

(c) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dependencies so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Kenya, Nigeria, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Trinidad.

(d) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Labuan and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(e) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the Crown. The protectorates of the British Empire include Nyasaland, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda.

(f) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia.

(g) *Mandatory Spheres,* where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish government of Palestine.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the British Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Central Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central

Authority, e.g., the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Central Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the British House of Commons; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the United Kingdom Government. Questions affecting general strategical defence are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea, land and air forces. In the Great War of 1914-1918 the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved. The land and air forces of the Dominions are maintained at the expense of the Dominions concerned. The amounts provided for *Naval Defence* in the estimates of the under-mentioned parts of the Empire for the year 1930-31 are as follows:—Great Britain £51,739,000; Canada \$3,600,000; Australia £1,778,633; New Zealand £675,480 (including £125,000 as a contribution towards the Naval Base at Singapore, and £100,000 interest and sinking fund on account of H.M.S. *New Zealand*); Union of South Africa £28,580. The proportion of expenditure on Naval Defence to the total Import and Export trade of these parts of the Empire is as follows: Great Britain 3·04 per cent.; Canada 0·15 per cent.; Australia 1·06 per cent.; New Zealand 0·77 per cent.; Union of South Africa 0·043 per cent. Per caput of population the expenditure is, Great Britain £1 ss. 7d.; Canada 36 cents; Australia 5s. 6d.; New Zealand 9s. 2d.; Union of South Africa (European population only) 10½d. As regards Colonies not possessing responsible governments, contributions to Imperial Defence are paid to the War Office.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of Great Britain is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs. The Secretaries of State for the Dominions and Colonies are Cabinet Ministers, their active participation in the government of the nations of the Empire decreasing with the measure of self-government accorded to each. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (see p. 330) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a

judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Universities (see pp. 406-417) and University Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America, and Germany. *Rhodes Scholarships*, of the annual value of £400 tenable at any college at Oxford, are awarded in each of the United States, in each State or Province of Canada, Australia and South Africa (where there are also scholarships for Rhodesia and for certain towns and schools in Cape Colony), in New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda and Malta. The normal number in residence together is about 196, of whom 100 come from the British Empire and 96 from America. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees*, The Marquess of Lothian, C.B., 17, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1. *Oxford Secretary*, Dr. C. K. Allen, M.A., Rhodes House, Oxford.

Statistics issued by the *Universities Bureau of the British Empire* show that the total number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the 1932-33 session was 4,915, of whom 836 are from Africa, 1,157 from America, 1,849 from Asia, 792 from Europe, and 281 from the Pacific. The principal figures are: India, Burma, and Ceylon, 1,392; United States, 705; South Africa, 492; Egypt, 253; Australia, 177; Canada and Newfoundland, 213; Germany, 169; China, 153; West Indies, 154; New Zealand, 104; Russia, 80; France, 80; Japan, 47; Netherlands, 46; Poland, 43; Persia, 58; Switzerland, 50; Norway, 41.

The *Davison Scholarships*, established in 1923, have been withdrawn.

The *Prince of Wales's Scholarships* (founded 1932).—Two scholarships tenable for two years at Oxford University by selected students of the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Under *The Commonwealth Fund* (41 East 57th Street, New York, U.S.A.), established in 1918 by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, there are available for candidates of British descent a varying number of Fellowships, of an annual value of approximately \$3,000 each, tenable for two years at certain American Universities. For 1934 they may be awarded as follows:

1. Twenty Fellowships open to men and women of British descent, unmarried, under thirty years of age on Sept. 1, domiciled in England, Scotland, Wales or Ireland and graduates of recognised universities therein;

2. Two Fellowships open to candidates of British descent from the British Dominions who have studied, but not necessarily graduated, at a University in the United Kingdom or in the Irish Free State. Candidates must be graduates of a recognised University in a British Dominion or Colony, and must fulfil the conditions regarding age and marriage prescribed above, but need not show a domicile in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

3. Five Fellowships open to candidates of British descent who hold appointments overseas under the British Government, or the Government of India, or the Government of a British Dominion, Colony, Protectorate or Mandated Territory. Candidates may be single or married,

but must not be more than thirty-five years of age on September 1 of the year of award.

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. The tariffs are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need. Advances so made and still outstanding are shown under the heading "National Debt" (see Index).

Stocks authorised under the Colonial Stock Act 1900 are Trustee Securities, and the price at which some of them may be obtained is shown on p. 550.

PRODUCTION.—Canada, India, Australia, and Great Britain are the principal wheat-producing units. Barley, oats, rice and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated, while more than half the world's output of cocoa is produced in British Dominions. Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Great Britain, Canada and elsewhere. Fruit is grown in most of the Dominions and figures largely in the sales of the London Fruit Exchange (Spitalfields). Meat is produced in large quantities in New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in Great Britain exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A.; coal is also abundant in Australia, Canada, India and South Africa. Cotton is extensively grown in India, West Africa, East Africa, Sudan, West Indies, and in the tropical parts of Australia; chemical and mechanical wood pulp for paper-making is extensively produced in Canada and Newfoundland. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Commonwealth (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while 70 per cent. of the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada; it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. Precious stones are found in various parts of the Commonwealth, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India, Trinidad and Canada.

CAPITAL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—London (England). Population (1931), 8,300,828.

The Chief Magistrates of the following Cities of the British Empire are designated Lord Mayor (in Scotland, Lord Provost):—

*London.	Dublin.	Newcastle upon Tyne.
*Aberdeen.	*Edinburgh.	
*Adelaide.	†Edin.	Norwich.
*Belfast.	*Glasgow.	Nottingham.
Birmingham.	Hull.	†Perth.
ham.	Leeds.	Portsmouth.
Bradford.	Leicester.	Sheffield.
Brisbane.	Liverpool.	Stoke-on-Trent.
Bristol.	Manchester.	*Sydney.
Cardiff.	*Melbourne.	*York.

* Entitled to the prefix "Right Honourable."

† Lord Provost

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		1911.	1921.	1931.
England (London).....	50,327	33,649,571	35,230,225	\$37,354,917
Wales and Monmouthshire	8,016	2,420,921	2,656,474	\$2,593,014
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,760,904	4,882,497	\$4,842,554
Northern Ireland (Belfast)	32,059	4,390,219	*1,255,561	†1,250,000
Irish Free State (Dublin)			*2,971,992	†2,949,000
Isle of Man (Douglas)	221	52,016	60,284	\$49,338
Jersey (St. Helier)	45	51,898	49,701	\$50,455
Guernsey, &c. (St. Peter Port) ...	28	45,001	40,529	\$42,606
Total.....	121,101	45,370,530	47,148,263	...

* Census of 1926.

† Estimated for 1926.

‡ Preliminary Report of Census.

Births, Marriages and Deaths (St. Britain and Northern Ireland).

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1927	777,500	17.1	348,138	15.3	568,655	12.5
1928	783,052	17.2	343,449	15.1	543,664	11.9
1929	761,963	16.7	353,709	15.5	623,231	13.6
1930	769,239	16.8	355,971	15.5	536,860	11.7
1931	749,974	16.3	361,885	15.3	573,908	12.5

Annual Birth Rate for 50 years.
England and Wales.Annual Death Rate for 50 years.
England and Wales.

Period.	Average		Excess of		Average		§ Infant Mortality (under 1 year) per 1,000 of live births.
	per 1,000 Pop.		Birth Rate over Death Rate per 1,000 Pop. per annum		per 1,000 Pop.		
1881-1900.....	32.4	13.3	19.1	142			
1891-1900.....	29.9	11.7	18.2	153			
1901-1910.....	27.2	11.8	15.4	127			
1911-1920.....	21.8	7.5	14.3 (a)	100			
1921-1930.....	18.3	6.2	12.1	71			
1927.....	16.6	4.3	12.3	70			
1928.....	16.7	5.0	11.7	65			
1929.....	16.3	2.11	13.4	74			
1930.....	16.3	4.9	11.4	60			
1931.....	15.8	3.5	12.3	66			
1932.....	15.3	3.3	12.0	65			

(a) Civilian mortality only.

§ In 1925 the deaths of infants numbered 125,922 out of 890,248 live births.

In 1930

36,908

648,812

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth Rates (per 1,000 Pop.).							Death Rates (per 1,000 Pop.).						
Country.	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	Country.	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Eng. & Wales	34.2	30.2	28.7	25.1	25.5	16.3	Eng. & Wales	20.5	19.5	18.2	13.5	12.4	11.4
Scotland	30.4	29.4	29.6	26.1	26.1	19.6	Scotland	19.6	19.2	18.0	14.8	14.0	13.3
Ireland	23.9	22.8	23.3	23.3	22.2	20.8a	Ireland	...	17.9	18.1	17.1	14.8	13.8a
Australia	36.0	35.2	27.7	26.7	25.5	19.9	Australia	...	14.8	12.7	10.4	11.0	8.6
New Zealand	38.0	31.2	25.7	26.2	25.1	18.8	New Zealand	...	9.9	9.7	10.7	10.0	8.6
Canada	...	...	...	...	26.6	23.9	Canada	...	...	...	...	10.9	10.7
Un. of S. Africa	...	...	...	...	29.0	26.6c	Un. of S. Africa	...	...	...	...	11.0	9.7c
United States	...	...	...	...	23.7	18.9	United States	regl strati- tion area	17.6	15.0	12.7	11.3	...
Germany	37.7	36.5	36.0	29.8	25.9	17.5	Germany	26.1	24.4	21.2	16.2	14.8	11.1
France	23.2	21.4	19.7	21.4	18.0	12.0	France	22.6	22.0	21.2	17.9	17.4	15.6
Italy	33.6	37.5	33.0	32.9	31.8	26.7	Italy	30.5	27.2	23.8	19.6	17.0	14.0
Denmark	31.4	30.0	27.5	25.4	18.7	15.4	Denmark	20.4	18.7	16.4	12.9	11.8	10.8
Sweden	29.4	28.8	26.9	24.8	23.6	15.4	Sweden	18.1	16.4	16.1	14.0	12.8	11.7
Austria	37.3	37.8	37.6	32.5	22.7	16.8	Austria	29.6	28.9	25.2	21.2	17.9	13.5
Hungary	44.9	43.7	39.4	35.7	31.4	25.4	Hungary	38.6	32.1	26.9	23.6	20.9	15.5
U.S.S.R.	...	...	...	...	...	...	U.S.S.R.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(European)	48.1	48.2	49.3	44.0	...	...	(European)	...	35.7	31.2	28.9	...	...
Belgium	32.1	29.1	29.0	23.7	22.1	18.7	Belgium	22.3	20.8	19.3	15.2	13.8	13.3

(a) Northern Ireland

(b) I.F.S.

(c) Whites.

Deaths in England and Wales (1931) Analysed.

Total 249,717 (civilians) Males
241,913 " Females, of which 71,959 single
82,791 married
87,163 widowed

491,630 deaths

Causes:—	Males.	Females.
Circulatory System—Heart Disease, &c.	60,735	64,749
Infectious Diseases—Tuberculosis, Influenza, &c.	35,226	30,624
Respiratory—Pneumonia, Bronchitis, &c.	34,364	29,623
Cancer and other Tumours.	28,908	33,281
Nervous System—Apoplexy included	19,569	20,860
Digestive System	14,093	11,656
External Causes, Violence, &c.	14,547	7,031
Early Infancy	9,803	6,997
Old Age	7,121	10,867
Other Allments and Ill-defined	25,332	26,205
	<u>249,717</u>	<u>241,913</u>

Annual Mortality in England and Wales from Principal Causes.

Deaths per Million Persons Living (Standardised rates).

	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900	1901-10.	1911-20	1925	1930.	1931.
Enteric Fever	321	199	175	91	34	10	7	...
Smallpox	228	45	14	13	0	0	1	...
Influenza	10	20	363	208	566	274	101	288
Tuberculosis (all forms) ..	2,882	2,444	2,021	1,646	1,375	1,017	872	869
Cancer	484	610	767	867	928	1,002	1,003	1,009
Diabetes .....	...	...	...	93	98	88	101	102
Measles *	1,038	1,227	1,217	973	891	520	431	341
Scarlet Fever *	1,908	903	439	311	141	86	64	45
Diphtheria and Croup * ..	765	823	894	584	447	262	340	252
Whooping Cough *	1,415	1,259	1,115	876	596	594	211	263
Suicides	77	76	88	102	87	105	127	...
Other Violence and Accidents ..	646	591	531	464	445	358	429	...

* At ages under 15 years.

† Civilian only.

Violent Deaths in England and Wales, 1931.

	Males	Females.	Total.	
Suicides	3,624	1,523	5,147	(of which 1,451 coal gas, 736 hanging, 913 drowning, 676 poison).
Homicide	76	114	190	
Wounds of War	92	...	92	
Executions	10	...	10	
Accidents	9,943	5,076	15,019	(of which 11,450 by crushing or falling, 623 by drown- ing, 1,397 by burns, 428 by suffocation, 12 by light- ning, 24 by excessive cold, 12 by excessive heat, 12 from hunger and thirst).
Open verdicts, &c.	802	318	1,120	
	<u>14,547</u>	<u>7,031</u>	<u>21,578</u>	

Divorces (Great Britain).				Illegitimate Births.		
Total number of Divorces and Annulments of Marriage in England and Wales and Scotland.				Country	Total Births	Illegitimate Births
Year	E & W.	Scotland.	Great Britain			
1913	577	250	827	Belgium (1931)	128,538	5,511
1922	2,398	382	2,970	Chile (1930)	169,395	58,247
1923	2,667	362	3,030	Denmark (1931)	64,299	6,869
1924	2,286	438	2,724	England & Wales (1931)	622,081	28,006
1925	2,605	451	3,056	Finland (1931)	71,866	6,003
1926	2,622	425	3,047	France (1922)	759,846	65,588
1927	3,190	474	3,664	Germany (1930)	1,163,381	140,093
1928	4,018	504	4,522	Italy (1931)	1,027,628	51,498
1929	3,396	519	3,915	Netherlands (1931)	777,387	3,071
1930	3,583	469	4,052	Norway (1931)	47,126	3,244
1931	3,764	569	4,333	Scotland (1931)	98,280	8,661
				Sweden (1931)	91,004	14,514

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

(1) From and to Places out of Europe.

Year	Total Inward.	Total Outward	DESTINATIONS OF THE (BRITISH AND NORTH IRISH) EMIGRANTS						
			To the British Empire.				To other Countries.		
			North America	Australia & N.Z.	South Africa	Other Dominions	Total	U.S.A.	Elsewhere
1913	372,618	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	321,450	77,014	17,814
1920	290,369	387,092	69,281	21,424	21,816	27,092	140,533	59,390	21,053
1931	255,768	213,057	38,003	12,100	19,491	25,827	95,421	27,380	26,823
1932	276,856	222,184	33,911	11,522	16,707	27,225	89,365	23,731	52,902

(2) From and to the Continent of Europe.

Year	INWARD					OUTWARD				
	Channel Ports	E Coast Ports	Other Ports	Air Stations	Total	Channel Ports	E Coast Ports	Other Ports	Air Stations	Total
1928	1,091,087	351,195	51,574	22,388	1,516,344	1,062,686	319,547	50,838	21,122	1,454,183
1930	1,111,377	373,308	42,832	22,474	1,549,991	1,081,220	363,052	40,010	20,575	1,504,857
1931	1,013,582	324,831	37,906	24,294	1,400,613	968,168	331,835	35,934	22,377	1,358,314
1932	704,131	251,000	56,458	36,368	1,047,957	693,305	249,007	56,179	22,281	1,033,772

Nationality of Passengers.—In 1931 British Subjects numbering 129,564 emigrated from the United Kingdom to countries out of Europe and British Subjects numbering 124,813 entered the U.K. from countries out of Europe. In 1931 Aliens numbering 70,555 arrived from non-European countries and 63,493 Aliens left the U.K. for countries out of Europe. The total number of Aliens landed from all countries was 457,414 (1929) and 454,752 (1930) and the total number of Aliens embarked for all destinations was 449,645 (1929) and 449,628 (1930). Leave to land was refused to 2,100 Aliens (1929) and to 2,235 (1930).

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

(Per 1,000 of Population.)

Year	Births		Deaths		* Marriages	
	Eng & W.	Scot.	Eng & W.	Scot.	Eng & W.	Scot.
1851	34.1	...	21.8	...	17.3	...
1861	34.8	34.8	21.5	21.5	16.5	13.7
1871	35.5	34.8	22.3	22.3	16.8	14.6
1881	34.1	33.6	19.7	19.7	15.2	13.8
1891	30.8	30.8	19.7	19.7	15.6	13.9
1901	28.7	29.3	17.2	17.9	16.0	14.3
1911	24.5	25.8	13.8	15.1	15.3	13.3
1921	22.8	25.6	12.4	14.2	17.6	16.4
1931	15.8	19.0	12.3	13.5	15.6	13.5

* Marriages = Persons Married.

ILLITERACY.

Number of Illiterates (over 10 years of age) Per Cent. of Population

Turkey (1927)	12,518,000	51.8
India (1921)	207,967,000	90.0
Egypt (1927)	8,817,000	85.7
Brazil (1920)	28,127,000	67.0
Portugal (1920)	3,096,000	65.0
Mexico (1921)	6,879,000	64.9
U.S.S.R. (1926)	53,000,000	48.7
Spain (1920)	7,206,000	43.0
Greece (1928)	2,076,000	43.0
Poland (1921)	6,597,000	37.7
Italy (1921)	8,228,000	26.8

CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1833 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221	1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517	1750.....6,517,035

The first general Census of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801.....16,345,646	1871.....31,629,299
1811.....18,509,116	1881.....35,026,108
1821.....20,983,022	1891.....37,880,764
1831.....24,132,294	1901.....41,609,091
1841.....26,854,969	1911.....45,370,530
1851.....27,533,755	1921.....42,769,196
1861.....29,070,932	1931.....44,790,485

*. The population of Great Britain and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the Great War was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1921: England and Wales, 649; Scotland, 164; Ireland (1911), 135.6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED IN GREAT BRITAIN 1811-1931, IRELAND, 1831-1911, AND ISLANDS (ISLE OF MAN, JERSEY AND GUERNSEY AND ASSOCIATED ISLANDS), 1861-1931.

ENGLAND AND WALES.	POPULATION.			INCREASE.		FAMILIES.		INHABITED HOUSES.	
	Males	Females	Total.	Decennial	Per Cent	Number	Persons in each	Number	Persons to each
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14.00	2,122,147	4.74	1,797,504	5.65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18.06	2,493,423	4.81	2,068,156	5.75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15.80	2,911,874	4.77	2,481,544	5.60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14.27	3,212,290	4.83	2,943,945	5.41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,325	17,927,550	2,013,461	12.65	3,712,595	4.47	3,739,595	5.37
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11.90	4,491,524	4.50	4,259,117	5.33
1871.	11,058,924	11,653,932	22,712,856	2,646,042	13.21	5,049,016	4.61	4,831,519	5.38
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14.36	5,633,192	4.73	5,451,497	5.30
1891.	14,032,901	14,949,624	28,982,525	3,028,086	11.65	6,131,001	4.62	6,260,822	5.20
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12.17	7,036,868	4.50	7,141,781	5.05
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10.89	8,005,290	4.50	7,811,030	4.08
1921.	18,022,220	19,203,022	37,225,242	1,814,750	5.03	—	—	—	—
1931.	19,138,844	20,809,087	39,947,931	2,062,689	5.16	—	—	—	—
SCOTLAND.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12.27	402,068	4.49	304,093	5.93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15.82	447,960	4.66	341,474	6.12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13.04	502,301	4.70	369,393	6.40
1841.	1,241,862	1,376,322	2,618,184	255,708	10.82	550,428	4.76	502,822	5.21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,253	2,888,732	268,558	10.25	600,098	4.81	370,308	7.80
1861.	1,449,828	1,612,446	3,062,274	173,552	6.00	678,584	4.51	393,220	7.78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9.72	742,694	4.52	412,185	8.02
1881.	1,709,475	1,936,068	3,735,543	375,555	11.18	812,712	4.60	739,005	5.05
1891.	1,942,777	2,028,930	4,021,707	290,074	7.77	876,089	4.59	817,568	4.92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11.09	967,200	4.62	926,914	4.72
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6.46	1,040,147	4.58	1,013,369	4.80
1921.	2,347,622	2,534,855	4,882,477	121,593	2.55	—	—	1,057,609	4.62
1931.	2,325,867	2,516,687	4,842,554	59,043	1.22	—	—	—	—
IRELAND.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5.61	1,249,816	6.21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,222	8,174,798	407,723	5.25	1,472,739	5.55	1,328,839	6.15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	91,622,739	19.85	1,204,319	5.44	1,046,223	6.28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	753,418	11.50	1,128,300	5.14	995,162	5.23
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	386,590	6.67	1,071,494	5.04	961,380	5.62
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	237,541	4.39	955,074	5.05	870,578	5.40
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	470,086	9.08	932,113	5.05	828,158	5.20
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,725	4,458,765	245,975	5.23	910,256	4.90	861,879	5.09
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	68,556	1.54	910,748	4.82	—	—
ISLANDS.	66,081	75,179	141,260	53,378	2.34	—	—	24,197	5.84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,522	4.66	—	—	25,844	5.72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1.71	—	—	27,770	5.41
1911.	70,166	78,794	148,960	1,455	0.96	35,664	4.17	29,220	5.26
1921.	68,585	81,267	149,852	937	0.6	—	—	—	—
1931.	66,447	75,952	142,399	7,453	4.9	—	—	—	—

1 These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.

22 Incorrectly taken.

3 Decrease.

4 Figures for Great Britain only.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), which secured annual Parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), securing the liberty of the person; the *Act of Settlement* (1701), providing for the Protestant succession to the throne; the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), the *Parliament Act* (1911), which enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the concurrence of the other chamber; the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920), the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, and *The Statute of Westminster* (1931).

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right will, however, enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

2. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons. From 1803 until 1888 reports of the proceedings of Parliament were issued under the title of *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*. The proceedings are open to the Press, and are now officially reported, copies of the reports being obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office.

(a) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (26) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(b) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 625 elected members. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members receive salaries of £400 and travelling facilities over the railways.

3. *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Cabinet, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister; Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts. The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment (see WHITAKER'S ALMANACK 1932, pp. 824-826—"Government by Party," 1888-1931).

4. *The Judicature.*—(a) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench at the Assizes. The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, e.g., the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey"), for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(b) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(c) *Northern Ireland.*—The higher courts in Northern Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

RELIGIONS AND LANGUAGES.

Religions and Languages.—The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christians, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership, and estimated figures for 1929 will be found on p. 384. The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts are being made to revive the Gaelic language in the Irish Free State. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 7,069 persons speaking Gaelic only (Ross and Cromarty 3,435, Inverness 2,223, Argyll 335, other counties 1,765), and 137,149 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1931.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1929). The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia*, education; the poor law; public health; police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each Administrative County (under Chairmen), for each City and Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, or Parish Councils with Chairmen.

POLICE.

The strength of the Police force was 58,656 in England and Wales (1931), 6,656 in Scotland (1931), and 2,786 in Northern Ireland (1931). The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office. The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The City Police district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p. 337). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous. The night population is 20,896, but the day (or working) population is 436,721. The Force under the Commissioner comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 7 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 123 Sergeants, and 983 Constables; also 28 Constables on private service duty. The City of London Police *Hearns (Headquarters, Bunhill Row, E.C. 2)* numbered 3,266 all ranks in Oct. 1931.

The Metropolitan Police district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about 2,500,000. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts (*see* p. 338). The Force on Sept. 4, 1933, consisted of 33 Superin-

tendents, 920 Inspectors, 2,777 Sergeants, and 16,624 Constables, making a total of 20,194, with 224 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 4, 1933, was 12,076. The gross expenditure of the Metropolitan Police and Metropolitan Police Courts for the year 1932-33 was £8,595,764. On March 31, 1933, there were 14,500 Police pensioners, and 1,614 pensioned widows and 475 children.

CRIME.

(1) *Assizes and Quarter Sessions, England and Wales; High Court and Sheriff Courts, Scotland.*

Year	England and Wales		Scotland.	
	For Trial.	Convicted	For Trial.	Convicted.
1913	12,511	20,165	1,398	1,096
1928	7,283	6,000	1,180	899
1929	7,072	5,979	1,049	872
1930	8,364	6,921	1,212	894
1931	8,667	7,359	1,174	922

(2) Summary Courts.

Year	England and Wales.			Scotland.		
	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Committed.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Committed.
1913	69,265	27,120	12,557	24,726	17,618	287
1928	63,094	23,021	7,363	16,674	13,793	164
1929	61,723	21,205	7,231	16,863	12,963	179
1930	66,049	22,616	8,710	18,666	12,437	159
1931	68,747	24,225	8,826	19,110	13,800	202

CRIME 1910-1914 and 1920 and 1931.
(England and Wales.)

THE principal classes of Crime in the Criminal Statistics issued by the Home Office are shown below:

Class of Offence.	Ann. Av. 1910-14	Number 1930	Number 1931
I. Against the Person	4,332	5,669	5,283
II. Against Property:—			
(a) With Violence	12,284	26,248	31,671
(b) Without do.	76,838	110,159	117,099
III. Malicious Injury to Property	648	331	408
(Including Arson)	237	107	208
IV. Forgery & Currency	708	1,072	1,141
V. Other	3,114	3,532	2,676

Total..... 97,904 147,031 159,276

I. Crimes of Violence against the Person.

	Ann. Av. 1910-14	Number 1930	Number 1931
Murder	153	122	128
do. Attempts & Threats	115	91	88
Manlaughter	146	162	124
Infanticide	—	16	23
Child destruction	—	—	2
Concealment of Birth	25	95	99
Wounding			
(a) Felonies	287	192	165
(b) Misdemeanours	951	1,281	1,174
Endangering Railway Passengers	75	22	13
Assault	53	27	35
Intimidation	13	0	0
Cruelty to Children	60	23	0
Child Stealing	7	4	8
Procuring Abortion	40	98	98

Sexual Crimes:—	Ann Av. 1910-14.	Number 1920.	Number 1931.
Rape	168	89	90
Defilement (Girls under 21)	129	58	78
do. (21 to 26)	223	402	383
Indecent Assaults	1,228	1,871	1,668
Unnatural Offences	71	76	97
Procurement	41	15	15
Abduction	25	13	15
Bigamy	159	374	323
Unnatural Offences &c.	307	648	622

II. (a) Against Property with Violence.

Sacrilege	279	163	123
Burglary	1,612	1,449	1,488
Housebreaking	4,923	9,720	12,261
Shopbreaking	4,363	11,846	14,278
Attempts to break in	483	1,259	1,517
Entering with intent	362	1,233	1,382
Possessing Housebreak- ing tools	142	267	338
Robbery	178	217	208
Extortion by threats	42	94	76

II. (b) Against Property without Violence.

Larceny:—			
Horses & Cattle	333	130	150
from Person	2,601	1,994	2,021
in House	792	1,679	2,083
by Servant	4,265	3,575	3,414
of Post Letters	121	347	428
Embezzlement	1,902	2,150	2,053
Other aggravated	19	144	123
Simple	60,116	84,697	90,436
Obtaining by false pre- tences	4,454	11,266	11,503
Frauds by Agents	195	676	822
Falsifying Accounts	90	267	373
Other Frauds	243	998	1,240
Receiving stolen goods	1,636	2,102	2,369
Bankruptcy Offences	71	104	74

Murders.

Year.	Number known.	Per Million.
1870	101	4.49
1880	190	6.75
1911	144	3.98
1922	162	4.10
1929	103	2.60
1930	122	3.1
1931	126	3.2

* Murders in 1931.

In 1931 there were known to the police 102 cases of murder of 112 persons aged over 1 year. In 34 cases (involving 42 persons) the murderer or suspect committed suicide. In 57 cases (59 victims) 58 persons were arrested; in the remaining 20 cases, involving 20 victims (3 of whom had died following illegal operations) no arrest was made. Of the 58 persons arrested there were:—

Discharged at Police Court	3
No True Bill	1
Insane on Arraignment	8
Acquitted	11
Guilty but Insane	15
Convicted and sentenced to death	20
	58

Death Sentences (1931).

Of the 20 persons sentenced to death in 1931 there were executed 12, commuted to penal servitude for life 6. 1 conviction was quashed by the Court of Criminal Appeal and 1 was respited and removed to Broadmoor.

* These figures are for England and Wales. In 1929 there were 478 homicides in New York, U.S.A., 449 arrests being made and 98 convictions obtained, 21 being followed by death sentences. Of the 478 homicides, 38 were attributable to "gang warfare."

Suicides and Attempted Suicides 1928-1931.

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Suicides	4,846	4,909	4,972	5,092
Attempted	2,804	3,094	3,053	3,115

Expenses of Coroners' Inquests (all cases).

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Coroners' Salaries	£90,164	£92,156	£94,276	£95,257
Other Ex- penses	113,777	122,525	118,698	118,405

£203,941 £214,681 £212,974 £213,663

MOTORING OFFENCES.

The total number of persons proceeded against for Motor Car offences against the Highway Acts in 1931 was 202,288 (195,776 males and 6,512 females), 2,766 persons were apprehended and 199,422 summoned, 11,039 being discharged, 18,555 charges proved and order made without conviction, 172,531 convicted and 123 otherwise disposed of.

DRUNKENNESS.
England and Wales.

Year	Licensed Premises. On.	Off.	Registered Culps	Convictions (Drunkenness)
1913	88,739	23,632	8,457	188,877
1927	79,330	22,174	12,481	65,166
1928	78,803	22,189	12,775	55,642
1929	78,307	22,171	13,132	51,966
1930	77,821	22,166	13,526	53,080
1931	77,335	22,125	13,947	42,343

Of the total convictions in 1931 males convicted numbered 35,222 and females 7,121.

HOUSING PROGRESS.

Great Britain.

Number of New Buildings Assessed to Income Tax for the first time in each year ended April 5.

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Total
1919-20	8,666	1,070	9,736
1920-21	27,077	3,412	30,489
1921-22	80,820	6,212	87,032
1922-23	137,906	14,407	152,313
1923-24	100,119	10,790	110,909
1924-25	121,895	8,765	130,660
1925-26	173,553	14,506	188,059
1926-27	215,287	19,383	234,670
1927-28	263,999	26,883	290,882
1928-29	227,173	25,675	252,848
1929-30	214,607	25,173	239,780
1930-31	221,822	18,122	240,044
1931-32			

INFANT MORTALITY.

Country	Birth Rate, per 1,000 population.	Deaths under 1 year, per 1,000 Births
England & Wales (1932)	15.3	65
Scotland (1932)	12.6	86
Northern Ireland (1932)	...	82
Irish Free State (1932)	18.9	71
Australia (1932)	17.0	41
Canada (1932)	23.2	85
Belgium (1931)	18.2	82
France (1931)	17.4	76
Germany (1931)	16.0	143
Italy (1932)	23.8	106
Netherlands (1932)	22.0	46
Norway (1931)	16.7	46
Poland (1931)	30.2	143

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure 1880-81 to 1903-04, and for twenty-one years ended March 31, 1934 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Surplus + or Deficit -	Gross Debt.
1880-81.....	£81,872,000	£80,939,000	+ £933,000	£766,145,000
1890-91.....	89,489,000	87,733,000	+ 1,756,000	684,071,000
1899-1900 (S. Afr. War)	129,805,000	143,067,000	- 13,262,000	638,920,000
1900-01 do.	140,124,000	193,332,000	- 53,208,000	702,940,000
1901-02.....	152,712,000	205,236,000	- 52,524,000	765,216,000
1902-03.....	161,319,000	244,251,000	- 82,932,000	798,249,000
1903-04.....	151,341,000	196,756,000	- 45,415,000	794,499,000
1913-14.....	198,243,000	197,493,000	+ 750,000	705,154,000
1914-15 (Great War)...	226,694,000	590,474,000	- 363,779,000	1,161,252,000
1915-16 do.	336,767,000	1,559,156,000	- 1,222,389,000	2,189,838,000
1916-17 do.	573,428,000	2,198,113,000	- 1,624,685,000	4,063,643,000
1917-18 do.	707,235,000	2,666,221,000	- 1,958,987,000	5,921,096,000
1918-19 do.	869,021,000	2,579,301,000	- 1,690,280,000	7,481,050,000
1919-20.....	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000	- 326,202,000	7,678,644,000
1920-21.....	1,425,925,000	1,195,428,000	+ 230,497,000	7,623,297,000
1921-22.....	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000	+ 45,693,000	7,702,532,000
1922-23.....	914,012,000	812,497,000	+ 101,515,000	7,812,593,000
1923-24.....	837,169,000	788,840,000	+ 48,329,000	7,662,582,000
1924-25.....	799,435,000	795,777,000	+ 3,658,000	7,652,582,000
1925-26.....	812,062,000	826,100,000	- 14,038,000	7,633,723,000
1926-27.....	805,701,000	824,395,000	- 18,694,000	7,652,582,000
1927-28.....	824,824,000	825,585,000	- 761,000	7,630,977,000
1928-29.....	835,435,000	825,121,000	+ 10,314,000	7,620,822,000
1929-30.....	734,189,000	728,722,000	+ 5,467,000	7,595,221,000
1930-31.....	775,894,975	799,170,946	- 23,275,971	7,582,946,000
1931-32 (Two Budgets)...	770,963,000	770,599,000	+ 364,000	7,647,959,000
1932-33.....	744,791,000	777,070,000	- 32,279,000	7,768,979,000
1933-34.....	698,777,000	697,486,000	+ 1,291,000	

† "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure omitted from 1929-30

‡ Budget Estimate, April 25, 1933 (see pp. 255-261).

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE 1931-32 AND 1932-33.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
From Taxes —		Consolidated Fund	
Income Tax	1931-32. 1932-33.	Services —	1931-32. 1932-33.
Surtax	£287,367,000 £251,539,000	Debt, Interest, &c....	£289,492,214 £282,200,000
Estate Duties	76,700,000 60,650,000	Do., Sinking Fund ...	32,507,786 26,300,000
Stamps	65,000,000 77,140,000		
E.P.D. and Corpora- tion Profits	17,070,000 19,220,000	Total Debt	£322,000,000 £308,500,000
Land Tax, etc.	2,500,000 2,200,000		
Customs	850,000 770,000	Northern Ireland	6,347,000 6,966,000
Excise	126,152,000 167,235,000	Other	3,052,000 3,234,000
Motor Vehicle Duties (Exchequer share)	119,900,000 120,900,000		
	4,961,000 5,000,000	Total C.F. Services	£331,399,000 £318,800,000
Total from Taxes ...	£710,500,000 £704,654,000	Navy	51,060,000 50,210,000
Post Office (Net)	11,500,000 10,870,000	Army	38,580,000 25,880,000
Crown Lands (Net)	1,250,000 1,220,000	Air Force	17,700,000 17,100,000
Sundry Loans	13,810,000 5,125,000	Civil Services	320,105,000 342,920,000
Miscellaneous	29,913,000 22,922,000	Customs and Excise	4,800,000 5,100,000
Rating Relief Suspense	3,990,000 ...	Inland Revenue	7,015,000 7,260,000
Total Ordinary		Total Expenditure	£770,599,000 £777,070,000
Revenue	£770,963,000 £744,791,000		
Deficit	£32,279,000		

THE REVENUE AS CONTRIBUTED.

A return issued by the Treasury gives the following totals during the year ended March 31, 1932 :—

REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
England and Wales.....	England and Wales.....
Scotland	Scotland
Other sources	General Services
£726,474,500	£304,621,000
67,467,500	42,366,500
57,376,000	496,872,000
£851,318,000	£843,149,500

Of the total expenditure for England and Scotland (£347,277,500) the percentages were:—England and Wales, 87.80; Scotland, 12.20. The percentages for the grand total expenditure were:—England and Wales, 36.17; Scotland, 5.02; general services, 58.81.

596 CUSTOMS TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (1933-1934).

I.—IMPORT DUTIES ACT, 1932.

This Act provides that on and after 1st March, 1932, a duty equal to 10 per cent. of their value is imposed on all goods imported into the United Kingdom. The Act empowers the Import Duties Advisory Committee to recommend additional duties to the Treasury, who may by Order charge the same. Orders have been made covering additional duties on a considerable number of articles. The following goods are exempt:—

(a) Goods for the time being chargeable with a duty of customs by or under any enactment other than the Import Duties Act 1932, except composite goods of which some of the components are liable to such other customs duty. Such composite goods are chargeable under the Import Duties Act, 1932, only up to the amount, if any, by which the aggregate amount of the general ad valorem duty and the additional duty exceeds the other customs duty, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the Schedules of additional duties.

(a) Goods which are consigned direct to a shipbuilding yard

(b) Goods exempt under Imperial Preference.

(c) Goods exempt as antiques or as awards for distinction

(d) Machinery of certain classes not for the time being procurable in the United Kingdom.

(e) Goods specifically exempted by the Import Duties Act, 1932, and Treasury Orders made thereunder, viz.

All articles consigned to any gallery or museum.

Argol and other crude tartrates.

Bilberries.

Bismuth Metal.

Bristles of the pig, hog or boar.

Brunoise.

Calcium carbide.

Calcium Cyanamide (or cyanamide of lime).

Carborundum, crude, ground or graded but not further manufactured (Cinchona bark).

Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel of which coal or coke is the chief constituent.

Cobalt metal in the form of rods, pellets or squares, but not including alloys of cobalt.

Coca leaves.

Common reeds (phragmites common), crushed and baled.

Copper iodide.

Copper unwrought.

Cork, raw and granulated, cork shavings and waste.

Cotton (raw) (including unmanufactured cotton waste and unbleached cotton linters).

Cotton seed, rape seed and linseed.

Crude arabia.

Crude boron minerals and concentrates of borates and borite.

Crude emery, unwrought.

Felapar, raw, including crushed but not ground.

Ferro-chromium.

Ferro-manganese, refined, containing less than 3 per cent. carbon.

Ferro-silicon, containing not less than 35 per cent. silicon.

Fish of British taking, including shell-fish.

Flax and true hemp.

Flint, unground.

Foreign Patent Office Specifications (gallnuts).

Glycol ethers and glycol esters.

Gold and silver bullion and coin; platinum in grain, ingot, bar, or powder.

Goods which, at the time of their importation into the United Kingdom, constitute or form part of a ship which is being imported for the purpose of being broken up.

Gum arabic.

Hay and straw.

Hemp of the variety crotalaria.

Honeysuckle.

Horring meal.

Hides and skins (including fur skins, but not including goat skins), raw, dried, salted or pickled, but not further treated.

Ipecacuanha root.

Iron bromide.

Iron ore and iron concentrates, in the form of briquettes.

Iron pyrites, including cupreous pyrites.

Iron and Steel of the following descriptions:—

Pig iron, smelted wholly with charcoal.

Vanadium-titanium pig iron produced in an electric furnace.

Ingot, manufactured entirely from pig iron smelted wholly with charcoal.

Blooms, billets, slabs, bars and rods of wrought iron produced by puddling with charcoal from pig iron smelted wholly with charcoal.

Band saw strip over 4 inches wide and from 19 to 22 gauge (Birmingham wire gauge) in thickness.

Just, raw.

Kelp.

Live quadruped animals.

Maize in grain.

Manila hemp (musa textilis) not further dressed after scutching or decorticating; tow of manila hemp (musa textilis).

Manuscripts and typescripts and like products of duplicating machines.

Maps; architectural or engineering designs; hydrographic charts.

Meat.

Mercury.

Metallic ores.

Mica slabs and splittings.

Mineral phosphates of lime.

Molasses not chargeable with a duty of Customs under Finance Act, 1926.

Myrobolans.

Natural, but not Terpeneless Essential (oil).

Newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music.

Newsprint.

Nickel, unwrought.

Nitrate of lime.

Paintings in oil or water colours,

pencil and charcoal drawings, and pastels, on canvas or paper (including boards).

Potassium carbonate, chloride and sulphate; kainite and other mineral potassium fertiliser salts.

Pyrethrum flowers.

Radium compounds and ores.

Ramie, not dressed.

Rice, broken.

Rock crystal quartz, raw, including crushed.

Roundwood logs of pine, spruce, and aspen in the natural state or free from bark or bast, not hewn or sawn except cross cut at the ends, in lengths not exceeding 50 inches, the top diameter not being more than 24 inches.

Rubber (raw) including crepe; rubber latex, gutta-percha (raw).

Scientific films (that is to say, cinematograph films exempted under the provisions of Section 8 of the Finance Act, 1926, from the Customs Duty imposed by Section 3 of the Finance Act, 1926).

Shellac, Seed lac and Stick lac.

Silico-manganese.

Soya beans.

Sulphur.

Talc, steatite and soapstone, whether ground or not.

Tantalum metal.

Tea.

The following articles of a size and shape adapted for use in articles of jewellery or imitation jewellery, not mounted, set out, viz:—

Artificial pearls.

Non-precious and imitation stones including those made of glass.

Imitations of tortoiseshell, mother of pearl, amber or coral.

Bands made of the above mentioned materials or of shells, seeds or bones.

Tin (unwrought).

Unset precious and semi-precious stones and pearls except unmounted diamonds drilled so as to be adapted for use in wire-drawing dies.

Untrimmed natural silk worm gut in hanks or bundles.

Wax matrices.

Whale oil and hardened whale oil.

Whale products shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been produced or manufactured in floating factories which are British concerns.

Wheat in grain.

White arsenic.

Woollen pit-prop.

Woolen (wool) poles.

Wood pulp and esparto.

Wool and animal hair (raw), whether cleaned, scoured or carbonised or not, rags of wool not pulled, rags, partly of wool, not pulled; wool nolls; and wool waste not pulled or garnetted.

CUSTOMS DRAWBACK.

The Treasury on receiving a recommendation from the Committee to the effect that a drawback of any duties chargeable under the Act ought to be allowed may make an order accordingly.

The drawback may be allowed on the exportation or shipment as stores of goods which are exported or so shipped, either by the importer or by some person who has taken delivery directly from the importer in the same state as that in which they were imported and which have not been used.

The drawback shall be an amount equal to the duty paid.

II.—UNDER PREVIOUS ACTS

Goods chargeable with Customs Duty under enactments other than the Import Duties Act, 1932.

ARTICLE.	Rate of Duty.	ARTICLE.	Rate of Duty.	ARTICLE.	Rate of Duty.
Import Duties.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	ARTIFICIAL SILK—continued.	£ s. d.
†AMORPHOUS CARBON ELEK- TRODES	33½ per cent.	†MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES, TRI- CYCLES, and Accessories and parts	33½ per cent.	(a) Duty as follows:—	
†ARC-LAMP CARBONS	0 1 0	†MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, in- cluding gramophones, pianolas and other simi- lar instruments.	33½ per cent.	Containing silk staple, or both silk and staple silk.	Containing arti- ficial silk alone.
ARTIFICIAL SILK. See "SILK."		Accessories and component parts of musical instru- ments and records and other means of reproduc- ing music.	33½ per cent.	—	—
BEER. For every 36 gallons where the wort thereof were before fermenta- tion of a specific gravity of 1.027 degrees or less ..	5 3	OILS—see "Hydrocarbon Oils"		Made wholly of silk or artificial silk, or where the value of the component ex- ceeds 50 per cent of the aggregate ..	lb. 12 0 5 0
Exceeding 1.027 degrees— For the first 1.027 degrees For every additional de- gree in excess of 1.027 degrees	5 3 0 2 0	†OPTICAL GLASS, optical in- struments and compo- nent parts thereof	50 per cent.	Exceeds 5 per cent., but does not ex- ceed 50 per cent ..	lb. 4 0 1 8
And so on in proportion for any less number of gals.		PETROLEUM OILS—see "Hy- drocarbon Oils"		Not exceeding 5 per cent.	lb. 0 9 0 4
CARDS, PLAYING....doz packs	0 3 9	†SACCHARIN (including sub- stances of like nature or use)	0 3 9		
†CHOCOLY: Raw or kiln-dried cwt	0 13 3	†SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS and component parts thereof	33½ per cent.		
Roasted or ground	lb. 0 1 0				
CHLORAL HYDRATE.....lb.	0 2 9	SILK:			
CHLOROSFORM.....lb.	0 4 4	Cocoons and waste of all kinds—			
†CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, per lin. ft. x 3½ in —	0 0 1½	Undischarged.....	lb. 0 1 0		
Blank film	0 0 1½	Wholly or in part dis- charged other	0 3 0		
Positives	0 0 1	Not less than	0 1 0		
Negatives.....	0 0 5	Raw—			
†CLOCKS, Watches and parts	33½ per cent.	Undischarged.....	0 3 0		
†COCONA,	cwt. 0 14 0	Wholly or in part dis- charged	0 4 4		
Husks and Shells.....cwt.	0 2 0	Yarn—			
Cocoa Butter.....lb.	0 0 14	Undischarged.....	0 4 8		
†COFFEE	cwt. 0 14 0	Wholly or in part dis- charged	0 6 8		
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground	lb. 0 0 2	Not being noil yarn ..	0 1 5		
Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground, mixed ..	lb. 0 0 2	Noil yarn	0 1 5		
COLLODION.....gal.	2 14 11	Tissues—			
ETHER, ACETIC.....lb.	0 2 7	Undischarged.....	0 5 3		
" BUTYRIC.....gal.	2 12 10	Wholly or in part dis- charged—			
" SULPHURIC.....gal.	2 16 6	Noil tissue	0 2 7		
ETHYL BROMIDE.....lb.	0 2 5	Halutal	0 6 6		
" CHLORIDE.....gal.	2 1 10	Other tissues	0 7 9		
" IODIDE.....gal.	0 19 0	ARTIFICIAL SILK			
†FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar:		Wine	0 1 0		
Currants	cwt. 0 2 0	Singles yarn and draw ..	0 2 0		
Figs and Fig Cake, French Fruits, &c., Prunes and Raisins	cwt. 0 7 0	Doubled or twisted thread	0 3 0		
See also "Sugar."		Tissues	0 3 6		
†HOT OIL.....oz.	1 0 0	Any other articles where the value of the silk or artificial silk component exceeds 50 per cent of the aggregate of the value	33½ per cent.		
†HOPS	cwt. 4 0 0	Exceeds 5 per cent., but does not exceed 50 per cent.	50 per cent.		
†HOBOKEN LATCH NEEDLES	33½ per cent.	Not exceeding 5 per cent.	5 per cent.		
HYDROCARBON OILS	per gal. 0 0 8	In addition to the above duties, 50 per cent is chargeable on Yarns, Tissues, and other articles except articles of apparel. The latter are subject in lieu of the above duties to the higher of the following:			
Rebate of 3d gallon on de- livery for home consump- tion of any goods other than light oils		(a) Above duties plus 50 per cent. of value of the article.			
†IGNITION MAGNETS and permanent magnets	33½ per cent.				
MATCHES:—					
Containers—					
(so matches)	per 1,000 0 6 8				
(so-so)	0 13 4				
(so-so)	gross 0 4 9				
Containers, Additional— per 50 matches over 50	per gross 0 2 5				
MECHANICAL LIGHTER of com- ponent part except a flint	0 1 6				
†METALLIC TUNGSTEN, ferro- tungsten, &c.	33½ per cent.				
†MOLYBDENUM, &c.	33½ per cent.				

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.

598 Customs Tariff of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1933-34.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
SPIRITS AND STROG WATERS.—		SUGAR.—continued.		SUGAR.—continued.	
<i>WATERS.—continued.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	CONFECTIONERY:—	<i>£ s. d.</i>	MILK:—	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Warehoused 5 years and less than 3 years .. liquid gal.	0 1 4	Confectionery Fig cwt.	0 8 5	Condensed, sweetened, cwt.	0 5 4
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal.	0 6 0	Moorice, on which the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cwt.	0 3 9	Condensed slightly sweetened, if the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cwt.	0 5 1
Additional in respect of immature Spirits:—					
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 5 years .. liquid gal.	0 2 5	A.B. Gums imported in Bulk in Barrels or Cases, for which duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cwt.	0 5 4	MILK POWDER:—If not containing any added Sugar or other sweetening matter does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cwt.	Free
Warehoused 5 years and less than 3 years .. liquid gal.	0 1 7			In all other cases, including those in which the importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing .. cwt.	0 9 7
* 2s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles.		Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, Sugared Almonds, &c. on which the duty on the sugar or other sweetening matter used does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cwt.	0 5 5	TABLE WATERS, prepared with Sugar .. gal.	0 0 4
SUGAR, &c.		Other Sugared Almonds, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, &c. Caraway Seeds, and Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring .. cwt.	0 11 8	TAMARINDS, in Syrup .. cwt.	0 2 7
†SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt.	0 4 6	†FLOWERS in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit .. cwt.	0 21 8	OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin) charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1902.	
Exogd. 76 & not ex. 77, cwt.	0 4 7 5	†FRUIT preserved in Sugar:—		†SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, &c.	32 1/2 per cent.
" 77 " 78 " 79 " 80 " 81 " 82 " 83 " 84 " 85 " 86 " 87 " 88 " 89 " 90 " 91 " 92 " 93 " 94 " 95 " 96 " 97 " 98 " 99 " 100 " .. cwt.	0 4 9 3 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	(1) Fruit not liable to duty as such:—		TABLE WATERS, other than those prepared with Sugar .. gal.	0 0 6
†MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscopes, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged:—		Tinned or Bottled in this Syrup, if the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cwt.	0 1 6 1/2	†TEA .. lb.	0 0 4
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter .. cwt.	0 7 5	Tinned or Bottled in this syrup in other cases .. cwt.	0 2 7	†TOBACCO:—	
Less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. .. cwt.	0 5 4	Tinned or Bottled in thick Syrup .. cwt.	0 6 10 1/2	Upon tobacco unmanufactured, viz.:—	
Not more than 50 per cent. .. cwt.	0 5 7	Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz .. cwt.	0 11 8	Containing 5 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof:—	
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.		Drained .. cwt.	0 7 0	Unstripped .. lb.	0 9 6
†GLUCOSE, Solid .. cwt.	0 7 5	Fruit Pulp, in this Syrup .. cwt.	0 2 7	Stripped .. lb.	0 9 6 1/2
Liquid .. cwt.	0 5 4	In thick Syrup .. cwt.	0 8 5	Less than 50 lb. —	
ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR ANY OTHER SWEETENING MATTER.		(2) Fruit liable to duty as such:—		Unstripped .. lb.	0 10 6 1/2
(If Spirit has been used in the manufacture, an additional duty is charged at the rate of 3d. per lb., or such higher rate as analysis may show to be necessary.		Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz, or in pulp, including Jam and Fruit Jellies .. cwt.	0 11 8	Stripped .. lb.	0 10 6 1/2
†CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL .. cwt.	0 8 5	Tinned or Bottled in Syrup .. cwt.	0 11 8	Upon tobacco manufactured, viz.:—	
†CARAMEL, Solid .. cwt.	0 12 8	†GINGER, preserved in Sugar .. cwt.	0 9 0	Cigars .. lb.	0 28 1
Liquid .. cwt.	0 8 5	Preserved in Syrup .. cwt.	0 7 10	Cigarettes .. lb.	0 24 7
†CHUTNEY .. cwt.	0 5 4	†MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such .. cwt.	0 8 5	Cavendish or Negrohead .. lb.	0 13 9
†COCAJUNT, Sugared .. cwt.	0 5 4	†MARRIPAN .. cwt.	0 6 10 1/2	Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond .. lb.	0 12 0
				Other Manufactured Tobacco .. lb.	0 22 0

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.

III.—IRISH FREE STATE (SPECIAL DUTIES) ACT, 1932

This Act provides for the imposition of Special Customs duties on goods imported from the Irish Free State. Power is granted to the Treasury to make Orders. The goods at present so charged are:—

Live Cattle—	Per Head.		Other animals	Per Head.
(i) Under 6 months old	£ 5 0		Butter	40 per cent.
(ii) 6 months old but under 15 months old	£ 20 0	of 100 per cent. of value, which ever shall be less.	Eggs	
(iii) 15 months old but under 2 years old	£ 0 0		Cream	
(iv) 2 years old and upwards not being cattle known as mincers	£ 6 0		Bacon	30 per cent.
(v) 2 years old and upwards, being cattle known as mincers	£ 3 0		Pork	
Live sheep and live lambs	£ 12 0		Poultry and Game	
	ad valorem.		Other meat of all kinds	

EXCISE DUTIES AND LICENCES.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. U.K.	£	s.	d.	Beer-Dealers' and Brewers—continued.	£	s.	d.
	2	0	0	Not to be consumed on premises from £2 10s. od. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.			
ARTIFICIAL SILK, Singles, Yarn or Straw (other than yarn produced by spinning from artificial silk waste on which duty has been paid)....Per lb.	0	1	0	CARD (Playing) makers, to sell	1	0	0
ARTIFICIAL SILK WASTE .....Per lb.	0	0	6	" for every pack	0	0	3
ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN OR WASTE, Manufacturers of....annual licence	1	0	0	CIDER RETAILER, annual licence:—			
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence	10	0	0	*For consumption on the premises: from £2 5s. od. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.	2	0	0
BEER:—For every 36 gallons of wort a specific gravity of 1.057 degrees or less.....	1	4	0	Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0
Exceeding 1.057 degrees—				*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q.v.).			
For the first 1.057 degrees.....	1	4	0	COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ½ lb.	0	0	0
For every additional degree in excess of 1.057 degrees.....	0	2	0	COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal, or grant of new licence (Monopoly Value) (4 E. 7, c. 23).			
And so on for any less number of gallons.				DISTILLER'S Annual Licence: according to distillation in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.			
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS (annual):				By a Beginner	10	0	0
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	10	10	0	ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY.—Where the amount of payment for admission, excluding the amount of the duty—			
Brewer of Beer for sale: according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 100 barrels, £1; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 2s. od. for every further 50.				Exceeds 2d. but does not exceed 2½d.	0	0	0
By a Beginner	1	0	0	" 2½d. " " 6d.	0	0	1
Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house not exceeding £10	1	5	0	" 6d. " " 7½d.	0	0	1
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	2	10	0	" 7½d. " " 10d.	0	0	2
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made.....	0	4	0	" 10d. " " 12. 0½d.	0	0	2
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence):—				" 12. 0½d. " " 12. 3d.	0	0	3
*For consumption on the premises: a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. od. to £23 10s. od., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.				" 12. 3d.: for the first 12. 3d., 3d.; and 1d. for every 5d. or part of 5d. over 12. 3d.			
				Certain exemptions allowed (Schools, Educational Institutions, &c.)			
				GLUCOSE, Solid	the cwt.	0	2
				Do. Liquid	"	0	2

	£	s.	d.
GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture	1	0	0
HAWKER'S Annual Licence (see Pedlars) ..	0	0	0
HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year (annual) ..	2	0	0
MATCHES:— Containers (10 matches) per 1,000 ..	0	6	0
(10-20)	per 1,000	0	12
(20-50)	per gross	0	4
Additional, per 25 matches over 50 ..	per gross	0	2
and so in proportion for any less number of containers.			
Manufacturers' annual licence	1	0	0
MECHANICAL LIGHTER	0	1	0
MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only:			
Not exc. 1s. ... 3	Not exc. 20s. ...	0	4
„ 2s. 6d. ... 6	„ 30s. ...	0	6
„ 4s. ... 1	„ 50s. ...	1	0
„ 10s. ... 2	Excess, 50s. ...	2	0
MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual (Great Britain), for each set of premises ..	0	5	0
MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged:—			
If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter	Per cwt.	0	2
Less than 70% and more than 50% ..	Per cwt.	0	2
Not more than 50%	Per cwt.	0	1
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock.			
MONEYLENDER'S LICENCE.—Annual to July 31	15	0	0
OCCASIONAL LIQUORS:—			
Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0
Beer or Wine only	0	5	0
Tobacco dealers	0	0	4
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold	1	0	0
PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE	7	10	0
„ trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional	5	15	0
PEDLARS (Police Licence)	0	5	0
PLATE: Dealers in, annual licence. Above 5 dw. and under 10 oz. gold, or above 5 dw. and under 20 oz. silver, in one article	2	6	0
5 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards ..	5	15	0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence ..	5	15	0

	£	s.	d.
PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises: a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £25, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels. Hotels and Restaurants: Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge. Clubs: an Excise Duty of 3d. in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty. Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty.			
RAILWAY RESTAURANT CAR, an. licence ..	1	0	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, under £30 rent	0	10	6
£30 or above	1	1	0
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz. ...	0	1	6
SPIRITS:—			
Home-made, per proof gallon	3	12	6
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years	proof gal.	0	1
Warehoused 2 years and less than 2 years	proof gal.	0	1
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual ..	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of	10	10	0
retailers of	0	10	0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, see PUBLICANS. Retailers, consumed off premises:—			
Annual value of licensed premises:—			
Not exceeding £10	10	0	0
Exceeding £10 and not exd. £20	12	10	0
„ 20 „ „ „ 30	14	0	0
„ 30 „ „ „ 50	15	0	0
„ 50 „ „ „ 75	16	0	0
„ 75 „ „ „ 100	17	10	0
„ 100 „ „ „ 250	19	0	0
„ 250 „ „ „ 500	30	0	0
„ 500	40	0	0
Sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 p.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on the following Monday (penalty £100).			
STILLS or RETORTS, annual:—			
Chemists and others, keeping or using ..	0	10	0
SUGAR (British) MANUFACTURERS, ann. ..	1	0	0
SUGAR. Not exceeding 75° polarisation the cwt. ..	1	10	2
and graduated up to Exceeding 95° the cwt. ..	0	4	7

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
SWEETS (including British Wine):—				Exc. 20,000 lb. and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
Sent out from the premises of a maker of sweets for sale	gal.	0	1 6	40,000	15	15	0
Sparkling wine	do	7	6	60,000	21	0	0
Maker's annual licence	do	5	0	80,000	26	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	do	5	0	100,000	31	10	0
Retailers of: the same as for Cider.				Beginners to pay £5 5s. and a surcharge on renewal.			
TABLE WATER (unsweetened) Manufacturer	ann.	0	10 0	VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual	1	0	0
TABLE WATERS other than those prepared with sugar	gal.	0	0 8	WINE, annual licences:—			
Tobacco, grown in Great Britain:—				Dealers (wine only)	10	10	0
Manufactured in bond	per lb.	0	9 4	*Retailers, selling for consumption on (see only PUBLICANS): from £4 10s. od. (annual value under £20) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).			
Unmanufactured, if containing 10% or more of moisture	per lb.	0	7 3	Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from £2 10s. od. (annual value not exceeding £50) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £50).			
Less than 10% moisture	per lb.	0	8 0	WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, see SWEETS.			
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland	do	0	5 0	*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q.v.).			
Tobacco and Snuff, annual: Dealers in Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lb.	do	0	5 3				
	do	5	5 0				

LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0	Tricycles	4	0	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0	Vehicles (including cycles with mech. propelling attachment) not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids	0	5	0
CARRIAGES DRAWN BY HORSES OR MULES:—				Hackney Carriages:—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—				Tramcars	0	15	0
(a) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0	Other Vehicles which are propelled by steam, or which are electrically propelled, or which are constructed or adapted to use coal gas as fuel, or which are not constructed or adapted to use as fuel any fuel other than light oils:—			
(a) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0	Having a seating capacity for:—			
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0	Not more than 4 persons	10	0	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0	More than 4 persons	8	12	0
Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6	(but not more than 4 persons)	8	12	0
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.				" 8 "	14	24	0
GAME AND GUN LICENCES, see p. 621.				" 14 "	20	36	0
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE:—				" 20 "	26	48	0
Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0	" 26 "	32	57	12
The definition in the Act (26 & 33 Vic. c. 14) is a wide one, and embraces all classes of both outdoor and indoor servants, but with some exemptions. The employment must, however, be in a personal, domestic, or menial capacity.				" 32 "	40	67	4
MECHANICALLY-PROPELLED VEHICLES:—				" 40 "	48	76	16
Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with mechan. propelling attachment) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight unladen:—				" 48 "	56	86	8
Bicycles (from Jan. 1, 1923):—				" 56 "	64	96	0
(a) If the cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed 250 cubic centimetres	0	15	0	" 64 persons	96	0	0
(b) exceeds 250 c.c. but does not exceed 350 c.c.	1	10	0	With an additional duty for each person in excess of 64 persons	1	4	0
(c) exceeds 350 c.c.	3	0	0				
Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional	1	0	0				

Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles—
continued.

Hackney carriages not chargeable with duty under the foregoing provisions:—

Having a seating capacity for—	Pneumatic Tyres.		Other Vehicles	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Not more than 4 persons.....	10	0 0	10	0 0
More than 4 { but not more than }	8	12 0 0	12	0 0
" 8 " 14	32	0 0	40	0 0
" 14 " 20	48	0 0	60	0 0
" 20 " 26	68	0 0	85	0 0
" 26 " 32	88	0 0	110	0 0
" 32 " 40	108	0 0	135	0 0
" 40 " 48	128	0 0	160	0 0
" 48 " 56	148	0 0	185	0 0
" 56 " 64	164	0 0	205	0 0

More than 64 persons—

For the first 64 persons..... 164 0 0 205 0 0

For each additional person in excess of 64..... 2 0 0 2 10 0

Number of persons excludes driver.

Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, &c., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, &c. 0 5 0

Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, being vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used solely by that person for the haulage of the produce of, or of articles required for the purposes of, the agricultural land which he occupies, and for no other purpose:—

Not exc. 5 tons unladen 12 0 0

Exc. 5 tons to 10 tons 20 0 0

Exc. 10 tons unladen—

For first 10 tons 20 0 0

For each additional ton or part of ton 2 0 0

Vehicles (other than vehicles in respect of which duty is chargeable under the foregoing provisions) which are constructed and used upon roads for haulage solely and not for the purpose of carrying or having superimposed upon them any load except such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment—

(1) Being vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person following the business of a travelling showman and used solely by him for the purposes of his business and for no other purpose—

Not exc. 7½ tons unladen 25 0 0

Exc. 7½ but not exc. 8 tons 30 0 0

Exc. 8 but not exc. 10 tons 35 0 0

Exc. 10 tons unladen—

For the first 10 tons 35 0 0

For each additional ton or part 5 0 0

(11) Other such vehicles—

Not exc. 2 tons unladen 25 0 0

Exc. 2 but not exc. 4 tons 40 0 0

Exc. 4 but not exc. 6 tons 55 0 0

Exc. 6 but not exc. 7½ tons 70 0 0

Exc. 7½ but not exc. 8 tons 85 0 0

Exc. 8 tons in weight unladen—

For the first 8 tons..... 85 0 0

For each additional ton or part 15 0 0

(a) Goods vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used on roads solely by that person for the purpose of the conveyance of the produce of, or of articles required for the purposes of, the agricultural land which he occupies and for no other purpose.

	Pneumatic Tyres.		Other Vehicles	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.

Not exc. 12 cwt. unladen 10 0 0 10 0 0

Exc. 12 cwt. but not exc.

1 ton 11 0 0 11 0 0

Exc. 1 but not exc. 1½ tons 12 0 0 12 0 0

Exc. 1½ but not exc. 2 tons 13 0 0 13 0 0

Exc. 2 but not exc. 2½ tons 14 0 0 14 0 0

Exc. 2½ but not exc. 3 tons 16 0 0 16 0 0

Exc. 3 tons in weight unladen—

For the first 3 tons ... 16 0 0 16 0 0

For each additional ton or part 2 0 0 2 13 4

(b) Registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person following the business of a travelling showman, which are permanently fitted with a living van or some other special type of body or superstructure, forming part of the equipment of his show, and used solely by him for the purpose of his business, and for no other purpose—

	Pneumatic Tyres.		Other Vehicles.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.

Not exc. 12 cwt. unladen 10 0 0 10 0 0

Exc. 12 cwt. but not exc. 1 ton..... 12 0 0 12 0 0

Exc. 1 but not exc. 1½ tons 14 0 0 14 0 0

Exc. 1½ but not exc. 2 tons 16 0 0 16 0 0

Exc. 2 but not exc. 2½ tons 18 0 0 18 0 0

Exc. 2½ but not exc. 3 tons 20 0 0 20 0 0

Exc. 3 tons unladen—

For the first 3 tons ... 20 0 0 20 0 0

For each additional ton or part 4 0 0 4 6 8

Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles—
continued.

(c) Other than vehicles chargeable with duty under the two preceding paragraphs—

	Pneumatic tyres	Other Vehicles
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(i) electrically propelled—		
Not exc. 12 cwt. unladen	10	0 0 10 0 0
Exc. 12 cwt. but not exc.		
1 ton	15	0 0 15 0 0
Exc. 1 but not exc. 2 tons	20	0 0 20 0 0
Exc. 2 but not exc.		
2½ tons	25	0 0 33 6 8
Exc. 2½ but not exc.		
3 tons	30	0 0 40 0 0
Exc. 3 but not exc.		
4 tons	35	0 0 46 13 4
Exc. 4 but not exc.		
5 tons	40	0 0 53 6 8
Exc. 5 but not exc.		
6 tons	45	0 0 60 0 0
Exc. 6 tons in weight unladen—		
For the first 6 tons	45	0 0 60 0 0
For each additional ton or part	10	0 0 13 6 8

(ii) steam or coal gas as fuel—

Not exc. 2 tons unladen	25	0 0 25 0 0
Exc. 2 but not exc.		
2½ tons	30	0 0 40 0 0
Exc. 2½ but not exc.		
3 tons	35	0 0 46 13 4
Exc. 3 but not exc.		
4 tons	50	0 0 66 13 4
Exc. 4 but not exc.		
5 tons	70	0 0 93 6 8
Exc. 5 but not exc.		
6 tons	90	0 0 120 0 0
Exc. 6 tons in weight unladen—		
For the first 6 tons	90	0 0 120 0 0
For each additional ton or part	15	0 0 20 0 0

(iii) Light oils as fuel—

Not exc. 12 cwt. unladen	10	0 0 10 0 0
Exc. 12 cwt. but not exc. 1 ton	15	0 0 15 0 0
Exc. 1 but not exc.		
1½ tons	20	0 0 20 0 0
Exc. 1½ but not exc.		
2 tons	25	0 0 25 0 0
Exc. 2 but not exc.		
2½ tons	30	0 0 40 0 0
Exc. 2½ but not exc.		
3 tons	35	0 0 46 13 4
Exc. 3 but not exc.		
4 tons	50	0 0 66 13 4
Exc. 4 tons in weight unladen—		
For the first 4 tons	50	0 0 66 13 4
For each additional ton or part	20	0 0 26 13 4

(iv) which are not chargeable with duty under the foregoing provisions—

	Pneumatic tyres.	Other Vehicles
Not exceeding 2½ tons unladen	35	0 0 46 13 4
Exc. 2½ but not exc.		
3 tons	45	0 0 60 0 0
Exc. 3 but not exc.		
4 tons	65	0 0 86 13 4
Exc. 4 but not exc.		
5 tons	90	0 0 120 0 0
Exc. 5 but not exc.		
6 tons	120	0 0 160 0 0
Exc. 6 but not exc.		
7 tons	150	0 0 200 0 0
Exc. 7 tons in weight unladen—		
For the first 7 tons	150	0 0 200 0 0
For each additional ton or part	25	0 0 33 6 8

(d) If used for drawing a trailer—

£ s. d.

(i) being vehicles chargeable with duty under (b) and used for drawing a trailer which is used solely for the purposes of his business by the person in whose name the vehicle is registered

10 0 0

(ii) other vehicles—where the weight of the vehicle unladen does not exceed 2½ tons...

10 0 0

2½ tons to 4 tons

15 0 0

Exc. 4 tons

20 0 0

Any vehicles other than those charged above :—

Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled	6	0 0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.	1	0 0

Fire-engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire-brigade service, ambulances, or road rollers, are exempted.

Vehicles used for no purpose other than the haulage of lifeboats and the conveyance of the necessary gear of the lifeboats which are being hauled, are exempt.

MOTOR CAR. (Private.)

Not exceeding 6 h.p.	6	0 0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit	1	0 0

***MOTOR DRIVER'S LICENCE** 0 5 0

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

STAMPS, TAXES, DEATH DUTIES, ETC.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—a. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand.—a. 24 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—a. 64. Charter-parties.—a. 49. 50. Lease or tank.—a. 76: i. of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £40 per annum; ii. of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £50. Letter of renunciation.—a. 79 (a), and a. 84 Vic. c. 9, s. 9 (1). Notarial Acts.—a. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine).—a. 98. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes.—a. 92. Proxies liable to the duty of 2d.—a. 82. Receipts.—a. 202 (2). Transfers of shares in Coal-works.—a. 210. Voting papers.—a. 80. Warrants for goods.—a. 211 (a).

	£	s	d		£	s	d
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0	Bills of Exchange, <i>Inland</i> , not payable on demand or within 3 days: also			
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0	PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exceeding £10	0	0	2
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0	Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
As Fellow of College of Physicians...	25	0	0	" 25 " " 50	0	0	6
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland ...	1	0	0	" 50 " " 75	0	0	9
As Burgess, on any other ground ...	3	0	0	" 75 " " 100	0	1	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England Ditto, Ireland or Scotland	20	0	0	Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount.....	0	1	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0	Bills of Exchange, <i>Foreign</i> (i.e., drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K.: Not exceeding £10	0	0	2
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration ...	0	2	6	Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6	" 25 " " 50	0	0	6
AGREEMENT for Lease, <i>see</i> LEASES.				Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	5	0	[Special Adhesive Stamps are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these ad val. duties.]			
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).				BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	10	0	0	BILL OF SALE, Absolute, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE, &c.			
ALLOTMENT, <i>see</i> LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.				BOND for payment of money, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (a Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	20	0	For securing an annuity:—			
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisal shall not exceed £5 ...	0	0	3	1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
Not exc. £10... 0 0 6 Not exc. £50... 0 2 6				2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
" 20... 0 1 0 " 100... 0 5 0				For every £5 and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
" 30... 0 1 6 " 200... 0 10 0				If as primary security	0	2	6
" 40... 0 2 0 " 500... 0 15 0				If as collateral security	0	0	6
Exceeding £500	1	0	0	For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	5	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES	0	2	6	On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt) ...	0	5	0
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0	Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	20	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0	CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital ...	0	20	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0	Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7, c. 46, s. 5).			
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6	CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (6a & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8) ...	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0	a. in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (a. 20, Fin. Act, 1907).			
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:							
Not exceedg. £1... 2d. Not exceedg. £20... 2s.							
" 2... 10d. " 20... 3s.							
" 5... 1s. 3d. " 50... 5s.							
" 10... 1s. 6d. " 100... 10s. 6d.							
BANKER'S Annual Licence	30	0	0				
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	2				
BILLS of EXCHANGE, <i>Inland</i> or <i>Foreign</i> , payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 6a & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 20 (a), for any amount	0	0	2				

		£ s. d.				£ s. d.										
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head		0	10	0	Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.											
DEMISE, see LEASE.																
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper		0	10	0	Interest at 3 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personality from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.											
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART : Same duty as original, but not to exceed		0	5	0	The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, at 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.											
ECCLIASTICAL LICENCES :—																
To hold the office of lecturer, &c.		0	10	0	FACULTY OR DISPENSATION : In England, in all cases 30 0 0 In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £50, in others 25 0 0											
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages		0	10	0												
Licence not otherwise charged		0	10	0												
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof		0	1	0	FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.											
ESTATE DUTY :																
In the case of every person dying after 1 August, 1930, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,																
exceeds:	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.	GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of 0 10 0 HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS : Under hand 0 0 6 Under seal 0 10 0 (Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.) INCOME TAX. In the £ The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate for the year 1933-34 is 0 5 0 Schedule A : Lands, Tenements, &c. Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant. Relief in respect of the cost of repairs is given under Sch. A to the extent of 1/4 part of the assessment in the case of lands, and in the case of houses, where the amount of the assessment— Does not exceed, £40 1/4 Exceeds £40, but not £100 1/2 Exceeds £100 { £50 plus 1/4 of amount in excess of £100 Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management in excess of above relief may be claimed. Five years' average taken. A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value.												
£100	1	75,000	18													
500	2	75,000	18													
1,000	3	100,000	20													
5,000	4	100,000	22													
10,000	5	150,000	24													
15,000	6	200,000	26													
20,000	7	250,000	28													
25,000	8	300,000	30													
30,000	9	400,000	32													
35,000	10	500,000	34													
40,000	11	600,000	36													
45,000	12	800,000	38													
50,000	13	1,000,000	40													
55,000	14	1,250,000	42													
60,000	15	1,500,000	45													
65,000	16	2,000,000	50													
70,000	17															
Estate Duty in respect of agricultural property is to be charged in part on agricultural value at the rates set out in the Finance Act, 1919, in lieu of the above rates.																
Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.																
Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.																

Schedule B: In respect of the Occupation of lands used for the purposes of husbandry only, or mainly for those purposes, on an amount equal to the Annual Value: or, by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income-tax year, on profits of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D. In the case of all other lands on an amount equal to one-third of the annual value.

Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.)

Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.

Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income; but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions:* British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family.

DOMINION INCOME TAX.—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX.—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned:—

	£	s.	d.
1907-8 and 1908-9	0	1	0
1909-10 to 1913-14	0	1	2
1914-15	0	1	8
1915-1916	0	3	0
1916-17 and 1917-18	0	5	0
1918-19 to 1921-22	0	6	0
1922-1923	0	5	0
1923-24 and 1924-25	0	4	6
1925-26 to 1929-30	0	4	0
1930-31	0	4	6
1931-32 and 1932-33	0	5	0

SUR TAX.—The Sur Tax replaced the *Super Tax*, which was levied up to and including the Super Tax Year 1928-9 (payable January 1, 1929), based on the statutory income of the year 1927-8. The Sur Tax is in effect a deferred instalment of Income Tax payable on January 1 after the end of the Income Tax year. Thus the first payment of Sur Tax was due January 1, 1930, and was the deferred instalment of Income Tax for the year 1928-9.

Sur Tax for the year 1932-33 (payable January 1, 1934), is at the following rates *plus 10% of each rate* on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000:—

In respect of the first £2,000..... Nil.

In respect of the excess over £2,000—

	£	s.	d.
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0	1	0
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0	1	3
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	2	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	6
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess	0	4	0
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess	0	5	0
For every £ of the next £5,000 of the excess	0	5	6
For every £ of the next £5,000 of the excess	0	6	0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0	6	6
For every £ of the next £20,000 of the excess	0	7	0
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0	7	6

Notes on Income Tax.

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration was made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities. The previously existing exemptions, abatements, and reliefs were replaced by the various reliefs set out below. In introducing the new system, the Act employed two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax, *viz.*, "assessable income" and "taxable income."

"Assessable Income" means, in the case of "earned" income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned" income allowance mentioned below, and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes.

"**Taxable Income**" means that part of the "assessable income" upon which Income Tax is actually charged, that is, the "assessable income" less the various deductions referred to below.

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income. Earned Income Allowance.—The differentiation in favour of "earned" income is made by deducting one-fifth of the "earned" income in order to arrive at the assessable income. The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income, but must not exceed £300 for any one individual. The "assessable income" of a taxpayer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned" income.

An allowance is also made of one-fifth of the unearned income of persons of the age of 65 years and upwards whose total income does not exceed £500. This allowance is granted, in the case of a married couple, where either the husband or his wife, living with him, has attained the age of 65 years at the commencement of the year of assessment, but the joint total income must in such a case fall within the prescribed limits. Provision is also made for marginal relief, in order to avoid the hardship which would be involved when the total income falls just over the prescribed limit of £500.

Total Exemption.—Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £200, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £350. Where the income is wholly earned, these limits are equivalent to £225 and £375 respectively. See above.

Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income.—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt, the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the "taxable income." The deductions may be claimed irrespective of the amount of the taxpayer's total income.

Personal allowance may be claimed of £200, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £350.

Wife's Earned Income.—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £350 is increased by a sum equal to four-fifths of the amount of such earned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45.

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) House-keeper taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £50 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (see p. 603) is given or in the capacity of a house-keeper or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose. If the widower or widow proves that he or she has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose.

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c., taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £50 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an unmarried Person who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (see p. 603) is given.

Deduction for Children.—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years, or who, if over that age, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. The deduction allowable is £50 in respect of one child, and £40 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is due. No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child of adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which, after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship, bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £50 a year.

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives.—A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (a) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife, and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, or (b) his or his wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not, or (c) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity. The deduction under (a) or (b) is conditional, however, upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year. The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer, with the substitution of "husband" for "wife" above.

Rates of Tax chargeable on the "Taxable Income."—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (i.e., that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply, *whatever the total amount of the income*. For the year ending Apr. 5, 1934, the first £175 of the taxable income is chargeable at 2s. 6d. in the £. The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax, i.e., at 2s. in the £.

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums.—Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph, and calculated at following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 28, 1926, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken out before June 28, 1926, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000.

INBRIATES' RETREATS Licences £ s. d.
(see additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.) 3 0 0

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:

For any sum not exceeding £10 0 0 1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25 0 0 3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50 0 0 6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 0 1 0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000 0 10 0

POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897:

Under hand 0 0 6
Under seal 0 10 0

—**ACCIDENTAL DEATH**, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property 0 0 6

Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 50 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 26, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (a).

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:

Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent. 0 0 1
Where the premium exceeds 2s. 6d. per cent. :

For any Voyage:—

Where the sum insured does not exceed £250 0 0 3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500 0 0 6
" £500 " " " £750 0 0 9
" £750 " " " £1,000 0 1 0
" £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500 0 0 6

For Time:—

Where the insurance is made for any time:—

- (1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage;
- (2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.

Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of 0 0 6

(1 Edw. 7, c. 7, s. 11.)

Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty 100 0 0

INVENTORY DUTY, see ESTATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Pariah, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment, not to exceed 2s. in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £200 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £200 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

* **LEASES:**—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £50 per annum, &c.; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25 &c.: of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Exced.	Not Exced.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
£5	£5 ...	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
10	10 ...	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
15	15 ...	0 3 0	0 18 0	1 16 0
20	20 ...	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
25	25 ...	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
30	30 ...	0 10 0	2 0 0	3 6 0
35	35 ...	0 15 0	3 10 0	4 6 0
40	40 ...	1 0 0	4 0 0	5 6 0
45	45 ...	1 5 0	5 0 0	6 6 0
50	50 ...	2 0 0	6 0 0	7 6 0
55	55 ...	2 5 0	7 0 0	8 6 0
60	60 ...	3 0 0	8 0 0	9 6 0
65	65 ...	3 5 0	9 0 0	10 6 0
70	70 ...	4 0 0	10 0 0	11 6 0
75	75 ...	4 5 0	11 0 0	12 6 0
80	80 ...	5 0 0	12 0 0	13 6 0
85	85 ...	5 5 0	13 0 0	14 6 0
90	90 ...	6 0 0	14 0 0	15 6 0
95	95 ...	6 5 0	15 0 0	16 6 0
100	100 ...	7 0 0	16 0 0	17 6 0

part of £50, 0 10 0 ... 3 0 0 ... 6 0 0
Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0 0
Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—Also see "Estate Duty."

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £50, is chargeable.—Except in the cases of small estates, see note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100.

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1881, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see above)

£1 per cent

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants	£5 per cent.
To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants	£5 per cent.
To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants	£5 per cent.
To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased	£5 per cent.

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively. The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving without taking or signing a proper Receipt, or not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION.
Less than £5, 1d.; £5 and upwards, 6d.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquess, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'honneur* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House £ s. d.
0 10 0
LUNATIO—Grant of custody of person or estate..... s 0 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—

(1) Colonial Government Securities, per £100	0 5 0
(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0 2 0
(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on Mortgage, Bond, &c. (q.v.).	
(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10.....	0 4 0
Do. not transferable by delivery, same duty as on Mortgage Bond, &c. (q.v.)	

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Wales, and Northern Ireland... 5 0 0
Not special (see pages 349-350) 0 10 0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY:

Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee]: 1s. 6d. annually for each £1 of rental value.

Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.

MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10	£	s.	d.
Not exc. £25... 0 8	Not exc. £200	0 0 3	
" 50... 0 1 3	" 250	0 0 6	
" 100... 0 2 6	" 300	0 0 7	
" 150... 0 3 9			

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 0 2 6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100 0 0 6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., per £100 Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6d., up to a maximum of 0 10 0

NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests) 0 1 0
PASSPORT 0 0 6

PATENT (LETTERS) for Inventions:—
On application for provisional protection 1 0 0
On filing complete specification..... 3 0 0
On notice to have patent sealed 1 0 0

Application for certificate of payment of renewal.—Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the 5th year £5, and £1 addit. each year to £16 in respect of the 16th year.

Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages..... 0 1 0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually 0 5 0

For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only
Ditto in any other case 0 5 0
Proxy to vote at a meeting 0 1 0
Power of attorney of any other kind... 0 10 0

PROCURATION, Deed, &c., of 0 10 0
PROMISSORY NOTE, see BILL OF EXCHANGE.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, see INCOME TAX.

PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note. In any other case 0 1 0

RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards 0 0 8
RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances exempted by Sec. 36 Finance Act, 1924.

REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, £ s. d.
not being a Will 0 10 0

SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP 0 0 2

SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100 0 5 0

SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25 0 0 3

SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—

	£ s. d.
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., on issue, per cent. on nominal value	3 0 0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0 4 0
STOCK CERTIF., <i>see</i> SHARE WARRANT.	
SUCCESSION DUTIES, <i>see</i> LEGACY DUTIES.	
SUR TAX, <i>see</i> INCOME TAX.	
TRANSFER OF STOCK, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE.	
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines.	0 0 6
VALUATION, <i>see</i> APPRAISEMENT.	
VOTING PAPER OR PROXY	0 0 2
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0 0 3
The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds, &c., to be stamped after execution :—	
WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:	
Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6d. — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements.—Attested copies,—within 14 days of first execution.	
Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.	

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution.
NOTE.—Where wholly executed abroad, the period begins to reckon from the date of arrival here.

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING, IN ADDITION TO DUTY :—

	£ s. d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after 14 days from their first execution	10 0 0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0 4 6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10 0 0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5 0 0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10 0 0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10 0 0

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, airmen, territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he

cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows :—

	£ s. d.
31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3 0 0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2 0 0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2 0 0
License for a continuous period of fourteen days	1 0 0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2 0 0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually	2 0 0
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0 10 0
GUN LICENCES (gun, air gun or pistol) ...	0 10 0
A <i>Firearm Certificate</i> (5/- for the first, 2/6 subsequently—renewable every 3 years) is also necessary (with certain exceptions) for any person in possession of a firearm.	

A person under 14 may not purchase or have in his possession any firearm other than a smooth-bore shot gun or air gun or air rifle.

DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON.

THE limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 30 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below, which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is
5 ft.	2 9 miles.	500 ft.	29 3 miles.	4,000 ft.	83 3 miles.
30 "	5 9 "	2,000 "	41 6 "	5,000 "	93 1 "
50 "	9 3 "	3,000 "	58 9 "	20,000 "	166 2 "
100 "	13 2 "	4,000 "	72 1 "		

NET RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1929-1933.

Year ended Mar. h 31	Beer.	Spirits	Licences.		Patent Medicines	Table Waters.	Entertainments.	Matches
			Liquor Licences.	* Other Licences.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	70,846,978	38,097,751	4,267,343	530,672	1,333,512	354,907	6,003,587	1,880,623
1930	71,254,674	36,651,064	4,290,410	529,319	1,334,199	358,617	6,695,847	2,006,166
1931	69,269,299	35,137,338	4,273,118	538,315	1,097,602	339,308	6,952,088	2,006,221
1932	68,710,080	30,236,256	4,314,466	522,394	974,955	310,650	7,868,908	2,115,960
1933	67,097,581	30,059,871	4,243,407	532,069	882,006	310,866	9,318,622	2,107,131

* Other Licences issued in 1930-31 included: Auctioneers, 7,455; Bookmakers Personal Certificates (to date of abolition, Nov. 1, 1930), 1,246; do Entry Certificates, 330; Hawkers, 7,861; Patent Medicine Makers and Vendors, 110,459; Moneylenders, 3,638; Pawnbrokers, 3,498; Plate Dealers, 17,486; Tobacco Dealers, 488,882; Male Servants, 126,812; Armorial Bearings, 34,379; Dogs, 2,924,332; Gun, 219,246; Game (including Gamekeepers), 62,431; and Game Dealers, 4,416.

§ NET RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1929-1933.

Year ended Mar. h 31	Tea.	Cocoa and Coffee.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Spirits.	Matches.	Clocks and Watches.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	5,750,718	907,741	13,911,816	59,194,861	4,256,243	6,069,652	2,071,899	614,465
1930	43,336	922,254	11,753,395	62,909,202	4,889,710	5,947,899	2,115,893	585,078
1931	Nil	1,076,496	12,363,749	64,187,910	4,103,124	5,580,765	2,074,865	790,462
1932	Nil	987,941	14,493,667	63,400,948	4,747,921	1,958,322	1,958,322	643,028
1933	2,119,512	924,495	11,380,669	67,341,021	3,761,665	4,279,148	1,670,561	475,766

§ The net receipt from Customs in 1932-33 was £167,195,864. Goods liable under the Import Duties Act, 1932, contributed £22,702,906; goods from the *Free Trade* contributed £2,515,003; and *Oil* contributed £23,360,066.

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1929, the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was: *Tea*, 10½ lb.; *Coffee*, 0·76 lb.; *Cocoa*, 2½ lb., a total of 13·73 lb. per head. In 1840, the figures were: *Tea*, 1½ lb.; *Coffee*, 1½ lb.; *Cocoa*, 0½ lb., a total of 3½ lb.

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March, 1931, 6,768 seizures of smuggled goods were made. Of these, 4,436 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits. The quantities seized were 5,112 lb. of tobacco and cigars, and 239 gallons of spirits. 3,034 persons were convicted of smuggling, and penalties to the amount of £13,243 recovered.

NET RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, POST OFFICE, &c., 1929-1933.

Year ended Mar. h 31	ESTATE, &c., DUTIES.		INCOME TAX.		STAMPS.	POST OFFICE REVENUE.		
	Estate Duty	Legacy and Succession Duty.	Income Tax.	Super Tax. (Sur-Tax)		Postal	Telegraph	Telephone.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929	72,231,490	8,703,153	237,620,000	56,150,000	30,060,000	39,000,000	6,200,000	20,100,000
1930	69,548,208	9,537,719	237,426,000	56,390,000	25,670,000	40,200,000	6,300,000	21,600,000
1931	73,704,452	9,301,051	256,047,000	67,830,000	20,650,000	40,250,000	6,250,000	22,600,000
1932	56,079,351	8,460,312	287,367,000	76,700,000	17,070,000	40,050,000	6,200,000	23,250,000
1933	67,322,804	8,872,394	251,539,000	60,650,000	19,220,000	39,900,000	6,300,000	24,000,000

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME TAX.

The total tax payable by individuals is £250,000,000, divided as under:—

Incomes up to £500 pay	£23,000,000
" £500 to £1,000 pay	35,000,000
" £1,000 to £2,000 pay	40,000,000
" exceeding £2,000 pay	152,000,000
	£250,000,000

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES.

Division.	GROSS RECEIPTS.	
	1931-32	1932-33
England and Wales	£25,866,080	£26,394,162
Scotland	2,364,092	2,415,962

Total

Details of Receipts from Motor Vehicle Duties will be found on p. 637.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

"Money remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Sundry Persons for Conscience Sake, &c.," varies in amount from year to year:—

Year.	Received.	Year.	Received.
1915-16...	£1,905 7 11	1929-30...	£7,594 13 6
1926-27...	2,931 18 4	1930-31...	2,116 7 6
1927-28...	10,475 5 8	1931-32...	1,195 0 0
1928-29...	14,985 16 7	1932-33...	2,114 6 4

FIRE LOSSES.

The cost of losses from fire in Great Britain and Ireland in 1928 was estimated at £8,671,000, in 1929 at £11,784,000, in 1930 at £9,016,000, in 1931 at £7,945,000, and in 1932 at £9,105,000. The lives lost through fires in 1929 was 722. The cost in London (1930) was estimated at £666,778, and the lives lost in London fires (1930) numbered 69.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.
NET RECEIPTS FROM INCOME TAX.

Year	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.	(Budget Estimate)	Standard Rate.	Produce of
						s. d.	£.
1913-14	£38,974,376	£3,765,769	£1,161,618	£43,901,763	£42,700,000	1 2	£3,108,810
1914-15	251,766,736	21,315,836	2,373,692	275,456,264	265,000,000	4 6	5,055,157
1915-16	237,004,982	19,001,817	1,856,136	257,862,935	262,000,000	4 0	4,917,497
1916-17	210,954,229	17,184,844	1,996,795	230,135,868	254,800,000	4 0	4,866,501
1917-18	233,790,790	17,744,595	1,959,983	253,495,368	247,000,000	4 0	4,729,627
1918-19	220,086,381	15,610,432	1,577,553	237,274,366	232,000,000	4 0	4,608,874
1919-20	218,851,254	17,282,382	1,739,106	237,872,742	230,000,000	4 6	4,775,297
1920-21	235,553,636	18,041,937	1,743,731	255,339,304	259,750,000	4 6	4,728,690
1921-22	267,513,057	18,658,683	2,213,553	288,385,293	272,000,000	5 0	4,866,421

INCOME TAX.—In 1921-22 there were 8,400,000 individuals with total incomes above the exemption limit, but of this number 4,700,000 were entirely relieved by abatements and allowances, leaving only 3,700,000 chargeable with tax. The number of persons assessed for sur-tax in 1920-21 was 205,517, with total incomes assessed at £577,314,062. The number of persons assessed for income-tax and sur-tax in the year 1920-21 with annual incomes exceeding £5,000 was as follows:—Exceeding £5,000 but not exceeding £10,000 per annum, 19,415; exceeding £10,000 but not exceeding £25,000 per annum, 7,756; and exceeding £25,000 per annum, 1,901.

ACTUAL INCOME OF TAXPAYERS (for Income Tax Purposes), 1920-21.					EXCESS PROFITS	
SCHEDULE.	England and Wales	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.	Gt B & N. Ireland	YEAR.	YIELD.
A (From Ownership)...	£242,356,973	£18,821,376	£2,543,679	£263,721,030	1921-22	£30,477,813
B (From Occupation)...	23,409,885	3,389,602	283,057	27,082,544	1921-22	850,000
C (From Securities)...	...	...	...	160,826,444	1920-21	1,694,129
D (From Businesses, &c.)...	928,834,932	93,304,057	10,341,949	1,032,480,938	1920-21	2,247,072
E (From Salaries)...	919,081,699	81,275,602	12,536,397	1,012,894,198	1921-22	2,128,377

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE D), 1920-21.

	England.	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Profits from Businesses, Professions, Certain Employments, and Certain Interest				
Gross Income from:—				
Manufacturing, &c., Industries...	£429,952,076	£42,119,602	£4,347,815	£476,419,493
Distribution, &c.:				
Railways (U.K.)	46,988,761	...	39,480	47,028,241
Other	441,866,514	43,091,135	6,396,568	491,354,217
Finance, Professions, &c.	171,352,210	18,473,179	1,909,370	191,734,759
Interest on War Securities (not taxed at source)	92,227,215	15,036,307	1,443,596	108,707,118
Do. Dominion and Foreign do.	89,903,947	4,842,955	551,265	94,698,167
Total Gross Income	£1,271,690,723	£123,563,178	£14,688,094	£1,409,941,995
Exemptions and Reductions	342,855,791	30,259,121	4,346,145	377,461,057
Total Actual Income	£928,834,932	£93,304,057	£10,341,949	£1,032,480,938

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE E), 1920-21.

	England.	Scotland.	Northern Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Salaries of Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials				
Gross Income:—				
Government Officials	£93,450,735	£879,391	£1,494,655	£95,824,781
Other Public Officials	8,449,630	...	...	8,449,630
Other Employments Assessed				
Annually	633,525,066	57,791,202	9,166,976	700,483,244
Manual Wage-Earners, Assessed				
Half-Yearly	258,261,212	27,389,916	2,825,288	288,476,416
Total Gross Income	£994,086,643	£86,060,509	£13,486,919	£1,093,634,071
Exemptions and Reductions	75,004,944	4,784,907	950,022	80,740,873
Actual Income:—				
Wages of Manual Earners	240,822,147	25,678,050	2,637,511	269,137,708
Other Assessments	678,249,555	55,597,552	9,529,386	743,376,493
Total Actual Income	£919,081,699	£81,275,602	£12,166,897	£1,012,524,198

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1932-33, 1933-34

The expenditure of the various departments of the State is met from two main sources, (1) supply grants, (2) receipts appropriated in aid. Together these form the *gross* expenditure for the year, the *net* expenditure being the amount raised by taxation for the particular purpose. The Estimated Expenditure given below accounts only for the *net* expenditure, after taking credit for receipts appropriated in aid of expenditure.

THE CIVIL ESTIMATES.

Civil Estimates and Estimates for the Revenue Departments for 1933-34 show a reduction of £31,928,394 on those for 1932-33 (including Supplementary Estimates).

Service.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Civil Services.....	£351,300,093	£319,371,099
Revenue Depts.	71,817,785	71,907,885

£423,117,378 £391,278,984

The Civil Estimates are divided into 9 "Classes," as shown below:—

CLASS I: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE.

Principal Items	1932-33	1933-34
House of Lords Offices...	£57,455	£51,094
House of Commons (Incl. payment of Members)	336,384	338,508
Registration of Voters, &c.	230,000	265,000
Treasury Depts. &c. ...	319,717	319,786
Exchequer and Audit ...	139,250	141,810
Royal Commissions ...	78,000	78,000
Government Hospitality	10,000	6,000
Mint, incl. Coinage ...	150,000	150,000
Secret Service	180,000	180,000

Scotland.

Scottish Office.....	78,210	79,429
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CLASS II: FOREIGN AND IMPERIAL.

Foreign Office.....	£187,477	£209,278
Diplomatic and Consular Service	1,294,906	1,314,060
League of Nations	188,000	164,900
Empire Marketing	320,000	220,000
Overseas Settlement	91,400	69,325
Colonial Office	146,875	146,704
Colonial and Middle East Services.....	959,956	738,079
Irish Free State Services	3,410,955	2,308,447
Imperial War Graves Commission	336,037	503,880

CLASS III: HOME DEPARTMENT, LAW AND JUSTICE.

Home Office.....	£456,123	£466,251
Broadmoor.....	63,585	64,547
Police (E. & W.)	10,126,025	10,282,915
Prisons (E. & W.)	944,110	995,063
Reformatories, &c. (E. & W.)	204,684	210,880
Law Charges	118,064	138,557

Scotland.

Police.....	1,068,002	1,039,449
Prisons	124,127	125,240
Reformatories, &c.	48,643	47,576
Land Court.....	8,368	8,595
Law Charges and Courts of Law	50,685	48,649

Northern Ireland.

Services.....	11,677	9,808
Supreme Court	18,111	17,310
Land Purchase Commission	2,229,175	2,367,739

CLASS IV: EDUCATION.

Board of Education.....	1922-33. £42,898,676	1933-34. £42,061,501
British Museum	162,982	168,529
Do. Nat. History.....	98,330	98,340
Imperial War Museum	11,415	11,375
London Museum	5,584	5,456
National Gallery	23,052	23,414
National Portrait Gallery	7,144	7,679
Wallace Collection	10,711	10,516
Scientific Investigation	197,541	196,573
Universities & Colleges	1,745,000	1,890,000

Scotland.

Public Education	6,842,771	6,719,610
National Galleries.....	8,660	9,044
National Library.....	485	1,361

CLASS V: HEALTH, LABOUR AND INSURANCE.

Ministry of Health.....	£19,336,320	£19,200,445
Board of Control.....	142,715	144,591
Registrar-General's Office	149,060	152,419
Insurance Audit	168,610	163,390
Ministry of Labour.....	82,468,000	53,593,000
Unemployment Grants.....	3,500,000	4,000,000
Old Age Pensions	39,778,000	40,375,000
Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions	11,000,000	12,000,000

Scotland.

Dept. of Health.....	£2,692,002	£2,832,265
Board of Control	16,920	16,683
Registrar-General's Office	19,838	18,301

CLASS VI: TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Board of Trade	£179,690	£199,911
Mercantile Marine Offices	374,437	369,591
Dept. of Overseas Trade	375,773	365,478
Export Credits	100	100
Mines' Department	218,595	204,079
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	2,003,918	1,985,684
Beet Sugar Subsidy	2,400,000	2,900,000
Surveys of Gt. Britain.....	134,340	141,965
Forestry Commission.....	447,000	450,000
Ministry of Transport.....	105,964	80,796
Development Fund	375,000	370,000
Road Fund	2,750,000	Nil
Scientific and Industrial Research Dept.	475,399	517,281

Scotland.

Dept. of Agriculture....	476,647	449,104
Fishery Board.....	75,394	75,322

CLASS VII: COMMON SERVICES.

CLASS VIII: PENSIONS.

Ministry of Pensions	£47,442,800	£45,200,000
Merchant Seamen's War Pensions	328,523	319,382
R.I.C. Pensions	664,804	1,061,057
Superannuation.....	1,611,733	1,689,079

CLASS IX: MISCELLANEOUS.

To Local Revenues (E. & W.).....	£39,360,000	£39,555,000
Scotland.		
To Local Revenues.....	5,686,469	5,796,253

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

A. CUSTOMS, EXCISE & INLAND REVENUE.

(1932-33, £12,689,785; 1933-34, £12,468,885.)
Decrease £220,900.

B. POST OFFICE.

(1932-33, £59,187,500; 1933-34, £59,439,000.)
Increase £251,500.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Increase of £3,093,700 for the year. The number of officers and men is 90,300, a reduction of 1,110 for the year.

Services.	1932-33	1933-34
Pay and Wages	£12,627,000	£13,593,000
Victualling and clothing	3,074,000	3,099,800
Medical establishments	380,700	369,800
Fleet Air Arm	1,085,000	1,089,000
Educational	218,400	198,500
Scientific	473,800	474,500
Reserves	350,000	355,000
Shipbuilding, &c. —		
Personnel	6,324,700	6,176,400
Material	4,464,750	4,579,300
Contract work	5,193,300	7,635,700
Naval armaments	3,488,300	4,004,100
Works, buildings, &c. ...	2,245,700	2,184,300
Miscellaneous	641,250	560,000
Admiralty	1,104,300	1,090,300
Pensions, &c.: Officers	3,093,500	3,178,300
Men	4,727,800	4,889,100
Do., Civil, &c.	1,043,700	1,073,300

£50,476,300 £53,570,000

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The net total of the Army Estimates is £37,950,000, an increase for the year of £1,462,000. The number of men on the establishment of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India, is 148,700, as in 1932-33.

	1932-33	1933-34
Pay, &c., of the Army	£9,039,000	£9,284,000
Territorial Army and Reserve Forces	4,001,000	4,740,000
Medical services	895,000	868,000
Educational establishments	769,000	778,000
Quartering and movements	1,287,000	1,232,000
Supplies, road transport, and remounts	3,896,000	3,958,000
Clothing	1,019,000	918,000
General stores	1,166,000	1,137,000
Warlike stores	2,000,000	2,437,000
Works, buildings and lands	2,421,000	2,640,000
Miscellaneous effective services	879,000	911,000
War Office	810,000	803,000
Half-pay, retired pay, and other non-effective charges for officers	3,528,000	3,524,000
Pensions and other non-effective charges for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, men, and others	4,518,000	4,473,000
Civil superannuation, compensation, and gratuities	260,000	227,000

£36,488,000 £37,550,000

THE AIR ESTIMATES.

The net total of Air Estimates is £17,426,000, an increase of £26,000 for the year, but they include £363,000 formerly provided in the Civil Estimates for Colonial and Middle Eastern Services. The numbers to be borne are reduced from 32,000 to 31,000.

Pay, &c., of the Royal Air Force	1932-33	1933-34
Quartering, Stores (except Technical), Supplies and Transportation	£3,939,000	£4,110,000
Technical and Warlike Stores (including Experimental and Research Services)	1,590,000	1,487,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	7,350,000	7,203,000
Medical Services	1,650,000	1,610,000
Technical Training and Educational Services	995,000	285,000
Auxiliary and Reserve Forces	423,000	384,000
Civil Aviation	516,000	464,000
Meteorological and Miscellaneous Effective Services	473,000	490,000
Air Ministry	242,000	358,000
Half-pay, Pensions, and other Non-effective Services	645,000	645,000
	286,000	390,000

Total £17,409,000 £17,426,000

BETTING DUTY.

Duties imposed as from Nov. 1, 1926. Duty on Bets repealed as from April 16, 1929; on Certificates as from Nov. 1, 1930.

Year	On Bets	On Certificates	Total.
1926-27	£628,362	£206,860	£835,222
1927-28	2,446,342	222,900	2,669,242
1928-29	2,028,037	217,080	2,245,117
1929-30	88,503	197,145	285,648
1930-31	351	15,950	16,301
1931-32	Nil	10	10

GOLD IN CENTRAL BANKS.

Bank.	Dec. 1931.	Dec. 1932.
U.S. Federal Reserve	\$ 2,987,560,000	3,148,530,000
Bank of France	Francs 68,863,040,000	83,016,506,000
Bank of Italy ... Lire	5,626,300,000	5,239,500,000
Reichsbank ... Marks	983,955,000	806,223,000
Bank of Belgium	Belgas 2,549,755,000	2,595,988,000
Swiss National Bank	Francs 2,346,892,705	2,472,189,843
Netherland Bank	Florins 913,993,000	2,225,122,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

In addition to the State Revenue and Expenditure large amounts are received and expended by Local Authorities in Great Britain.

England and Wales.

Total amounts received by Local Authorities from the rates (and from Exchequer grants to compensate for the loss of rates) in the years ended March 31, 1914, and 1928-1933 :-

Year	From Rates.	From Grants	Total
1913-14...	£51,876,000	£1,810,000	£53,686,000
1914-15...	141,977,000	3,244,000	145,221,000
1915-16...	148,598,000	3,341,000	151,939,000
1916-17...	159,000,000	3,547,000	162,547,000
1917-18...	166,679,000	3,603,000	170,282,000
1918-19...	166,466,000	3,524,000	169,990,000
1919-20...	156,312,000	13,000,000	169,312,000
1920-21...	149,000,000	29,000,000	178,000,000
1921-22...	148,000,000	39,760,000	187,760,000
1922-23...	149,000,000	39,360,000	188,360,000

The gross rental of Rateable Hereditaments in England and Wales in 1927-28 was £378,284,347 the rateable value being £278,285,818. The assessable value in 1929-30 was £292,373,015, being the Rateable Value, *less* three-quarters of the rateable value of agricultural land.

Scotland.

The Local Receipts and Expenditure are stated as under :-

	1928-29	1929-30
Ordinary Receipts	£55,796,687	£56,794,007
Ordinary Expenditure...	54,682,008	56,811,147
Capital Receipts	12,256,794	10,974,746
Capital Expenditure ...	13,145,595	11,081,146

In 1929-30 the average rate of Assessment per £ of gross rental was 8s. 9d., and per head of estimated population £4 s. 8d. The grants from Imperial sources amounted to £16,077,788, exclusive of sundry payments in respect of Universities and other purposes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

In addition to the National Debt there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of Local Authorities. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, harbours, piers, docks, canals and quays, light railways, markets, tramways, waterways and other purposes. On March 31, 1930, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £1,224,703,269; against the total the sum of £66,824,182 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1928) was £129,975,721, and in Northern Ireland (on March 31, 1932) £18,719,757.

LOCAL RECEIPTS.

Sources of Receipts.	England and Wales (1929-30).	Scotland (1927-28) *
Public Rates	£156,311,767	£21,714,800
Govt. Contributions	107,828,339	13,425,076
Market Tolls, &c	2,253,783	2,217,782
Harbour & Docks do	13,903,882	2,222,813
Water Undertakings...	17,378,248	5,371,160
Gas do	16,988,248	3,012,261
Electric Light do	28,718,972	4,019,872
Tramways	26,671,905	39,658
Repayments for Improvements	2,327,288	1,656,838
Housing	21,131,915	2,295,882
Small Holdings, &c. ...	1,254,407	...
Cemeteries	1,122,634	...
Other Services	2,900,343	...
Miscellaneous	29,791,547	718,128
Sales of Property .....	...	14,324,697
From Loans	101,591,675	...
Total Receipts...	£539,233,518	£71,028,981

LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

Services	England and Wales (1929-30)	Scotland (1927-28) *
Baths	£1,998,436	...
Cemeteries	1,577,635	...
Elementary Education	64,344,810	£11,931,601
Higher Education	19,348,466	...
Electricity Supply	28,566,072	2,846,705
Fire Brigades	2,200,854	4,558,946
Gasworks	16,916,822	2,043,460
Harbours, Docks, &c. ...	13,908,521	6,072,071
Highways	7,438,296	1,210,612
Hospitals (not Poor Law)	35,108,782	3,535,774
Housing	1,446,694	...
Justice	2,034,794	2,295,882
Public Libraries	10,254,559	769,927
Public Lighting	10,254,559	2,295,882
Lunatics and Asylums	1,930,361	109,337
Markets	2,408,201	...
Maternity and Welfare	5,216,802	690,378
Parks, &c.	21,661,734	2,321,039
Police and Stations	32,861,609	1,927,729
Poor Relief	1,408,080	43,686
Private Improvements	10,138,227	737,800
Sewerage	7,141,066	1,176,216
Cleansing	2,124,877	...
Small Holdings	26,684,077	4,038,453
Tramways	19,044,129	2,240,842
Waterworks	13,789,720	...
Overhead Charges, &c. ...	108,873,627	23,539,339
From Loans .....	...	...
Total Expenditure ..	£532,529,045	£67,524,618

* Latest return available; the receipts from Rates in 1929-30 were £21,973,222.

† In addition to the above-mentioned sum there was an expenditure from loans on Housing of the Working Classes of £20,822,202 in England and Wales in 1929-30 and of £3,022,216 in Scotland (in 1927-28).

TAXATION PER HEAD.

Country.	Year.	
	1913 or 1913-1914.	1925 or 1925-1926.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia.....	3 8 7	12 19 9
Canada.....	3 8 3	6 19 4
France.....	3 7 0	8 5 10
Germany.....	1 10 8	5 6 5
Italy.....	2 2 8	3 8 9
New Zealand.....	6 3 0	12 7 11
South Africa.....	8 15 4	11 17 2
United Kingdom.....	3 11 4	15 8 8
U.S.A.....	1 7 11	6 1 11

The figures for the Union of South Africa are calculated on the basis of the population of European origin only.

National Taxation Compared.

The taxation per head in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for 1925-26 was £15 18s. 6d. This compares (approximately) with the following figures:—

Country.	Per head.
Great Britain (1925-26).....	£15 18 6
France (1925-26).....	Francs 1176
Germany (1925-26).....	Reichsmarks 243 45
U.S.A. (1925-26).....	Dollars 24 50
Italy (1925-26).....	Lire 412

Taxation per head, U.K.

	1920-21.	1925-26.
Direct Taxes.....	£434,166,000	£462,781,000
Indirect do.....	242,615,000	240,907,000
Per head.....	£14 19s. 10d.	£16 7s. 1d.

Wage Levels Compared.

The level of real wages, i.e., money wages expressed in terms of food-purchasing power, is approximately as follows (*Ministry of Labour Gazette*, 1920-30):—

Great Britain.....	100
Germany.....	74
France.....	59
Belgium.....	50
Italy.....	45

Social Services Compared.

The cost per head of the population for the five social services of unemployment, health, workmen's compensation, old-age pensions, and Poor Law relief, was in 1924 approximately as follows (Report of Royal Commission on Health Insurance, 1926):—

Great Britain.....	100
Germany.....	48
France.....	17
Belgium.....	7
Italy.....	4

HIGH AND LOW RATES.

The figures given below are extracted from the 48th Annual Statement issued by the Borough Treasurer of Preston, Lancashire. It includes charges for gas, water, and certain electricity supplies, together with figures showing profits and losses on municipal undertakings by which rates have been reduced or increased.

19s. IN THE POUND AND OVER.

Local Area.	Total Rates.	
	1925-26.	1924-25.
	s. d.	s. d.
Merthyr Tydfil, C.B.....	25 4	27 6
Norwich, City.....	19 8	19 8
Aberdare, U.D.....	20 0	20 0
Oserphilly, U.D.....	23 6	23 6
Rhonda, U.D.....	23 0	23 0
Jarrow, C.B.....	19 0	19 8
Abercarn, U.D.....	18 0	19 4

9s. IN THE POUND AND BELOW.

Local Area.	Total Rates.	
	1925-26.	1924-25.
	s. d.	s. d.
City of London.....	8 7	8 7
Westminster, City of.....	8 6	8 6
Bournemouth, C.B.....	7 6	7 6
Blackpool, C.B.....	7 6	7 6
Brighton, C.B.....	7 6	7 6
Eastbourne, C.B.....	7 6	7 10
Oxford, City.....	7 6	8 6
Southport, C.B.....	8 0	8 0
Bexhill, M.B.....	8 1	8 4
Bromley, M.B.....	9 7	8 9
Chelmsford, M.B.....	9 0	8 4
Hornsey, M.B.....	8 10	8 9
Hove, M.B.....	7 9	7 11
Maidstone, M.B.....	9 6	8 9
Richmond, Surrey, M.B.....	9 0	8 7
Tunbridge Wells, M.B.....	9 2	8 6
Wimbledon, M.B.....	8 8	8 8
Beckenham, U.D.....	9 0	8 6
Carshalton, U.D.....	9 1	8 11
Epsom, U.D.....	8 10	8 7
Exmouth, U.D.....	9 4	7 6
Finchley, U.D.....	8 0	8 0
Harrow-on-the-Hill, U.D.....	8 4	8 4
Leighton, U.D.....	8 6	7 2
Newburn-on-Tyne, U.D.....	10 4	8 8
Sale, U.D.....	9 0	9 0
Surbiton, U.D.....	9 4	9 0
Sutton, U.D.....	9 0	8 10
The Maldens, U.D.....	9 0	8 6
Weston-super-Mare, U.D.....	9 6	9 0
Woking, U.D.....	8 5	8 0

POOR RELIEF.

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES			SCOTLAND *		
	Persons Relieved	Expenditure on Relief		Persons Relieved	Expenditure on Relief	
		Total	From Rates		Total	From Rates
1913	794,227	£14,935,606	£11,920,719	108,222	£1,576,116	£1,282,418
1914	1,439,810	40,083,372	34,538,790	247,139	4,374,034	3,967,550
1915	1,548,911	49,774,916	43,903,125	250,829	5,621,424	4,925,217
1916	1,364,601	40,918,528	34,727,869	240,580	4,888,730	4,508,849
1917	1,240,666	39,670,895	33,370,377	228,443	4,703,187	4,217,894
1918	1,205,417	40,630,903	33,971,901	215,985	4,672,791	4,301,739
1919	1,123,820	38,581,332	35,572,385	208,328	5,160,251	4,930,209
1920	1,254,038	—	—	244,209	—	—

* Scottish figures from 1924 onwards include destitute able-bodied unemployed; 1924—128,129; 1925—80,691; 1926—123,979; 1927—118,987; 1928—105,290; 1929—84,247; 1930—73,955; 1931—51,480; 1932—72,162.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

AGGREGATE GROSS LIABILITIES, 1932 AND 1933.

Description	March 31, 1932. £	March 31, 1933. £	Increase + Decrease -
Funded Debt	1,467,075,541	3,376,343,002	+ £1,909,267,461
Terminable Annuities	11,719,020	11,693,766	+ 25,254
Unfunded Debt	6,076,611,270	4,379,572,403	- 1,697,038,867
<i>Deduct</i>	7,557,405,831	7,767,811,171	+ £210,405,340
Bonds for Death Duties	123,462,951	124,017,637	+ 554,686
<i>Add</i>	7,433,942,880	7,643,793,534	+ £209,850,654
Other Liabilities	214,007,146	215,932,186	+ 1,925,040
*Total Gross Liabilities	£7,647,950,026	£7,859,725,720	+ £211,775,694
†Estimated Assets	248,615,390	413,407,544	+ 164,792,154
Exchequer Balances	5,805,140	5,675,825	- 129,315

* Exclusive of Sundry Contingent Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon, to any material extent, to discharge.

† Exclusive of Debts due from British Dominions and Foreign Countries, £2,252,814,000 (1930), £2,222,833,723 (1931), £2,320,994,261 (1932), and £2,383,426,253 (1933).

Gross Total of the National Debt.

(1932 and 1933.)

On March 31, 1932 and 1933, the aggregate National Debt consisted of the following totals:—

	1932. £	1933. £
External Debt...	1,090,836,656	1,060,435,479
Internal Debt ...	6,466,569,175	6,707,375,692
Other Liabilities	214,007,146	215,932,186
<i>Deduct</i>	£7,771,412,977	£7,983,743,357
	123,462,951	124,017,637
	£7,647,950,026	£7,859,725,720

Cost of the Debt.

(Financial Year 1932-33.)

Interest—	
On Funded Debt	£49,885,829
On Terminable Annuities	430,364
On Unfunded Debt	229,781,737
Total Interest	£490,097,930
Management and Expenses	2,071,620
New Sinking Fund	26,330,450
Total Cost.....	£508,500,000

National Debt Interest.

1924-25 to 1933-34.

Year.	Interest.
1924-1925	£312,100,000
1925-1926	308,200,000
1926-1927	318,500,000
1927-1928	313,700,000
1928-1929	311,400,000
1929-1930	307,200,000
1930-1931	293,100,000
1931-1932	289,400,000
1932-1933	265,900,000
1933-1934*	227,900,000

* Estimated

Approximate totals of the National Debt are given as follows:—

Internal Debt

Consols, &c.	£313,352,000
Terminable Annuities	11,689,000
3½% Conversion Loan	742,233,000
4% Consolidated Loan	400,930,000
3½% War Loan	1,920,159,000
4% Funding Loan (1960-90)	367,684,000
4% Victory Bonds	329,645,000
4½% Conversion Loan (1940-44)	375,441,000
5% Conversion Loan (1944-64)	323,048,000
3% Conversion Loan (1948-53)	301,840,000
2½% Conversion Loan (1944-49)	5,000,000
4½% Treasury Bonds (1934)	50,757,000
4% Treasury Bonds (1934-36)	105,000,000
3% Treasury Bonds (1933-42)	110,000,000
2% Treasury Bonds (1933-36)	150,000,000
* National Savings Certificates	384,721,000
National Savings Bonds	4,526,000
Treasury Bills	775,905,000
Ways and Means Advances	34,550,000
5% Straits Settlements Loan (1934)	1,753,000

Total Internal Debt

+ External Debt.

5½% Twenty-year Bonds (1937) (£136,333,500)	£82,014,000
U.S.A. Government Loan (\$4,368,000,000)	897,534,000
Loans from certain Allied Govern- ments	134,887,000

Total External Debt

* National Savings Certificates are shown at issue price, exclusive of accrued interest.

† At par of exchange.
‡ Including \$22,000,000, being the principal portion of the instalment of \$120,000,000 in respect of the year ended June 30, 1939, which was suspended under the Moratorium proposed by President Hoover. Under the agreement of June 4, 1939 (Cmd. 4200) this instalment is repayable with interest at 4 per cent. by means of ten equal annuities of \$19,445,500, commencing on December 15, 1933.

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c. On March 31, 1933, these liabilities stood at £25,922,186, an increase of £1,925,040 upon the total for the previous year.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1933, to be as follows:—Turkish Loan, £1,428,125; Egyptian Loan, £3,517,200; Greek Loan, £8,279,100; Mauritius Loan, £600,000; Transvaal Loan, £15,627,347; Sudan Loan, £11,249,000; Welsh Church Loan, £1,906,333; Local Loans, £429,196,622; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £151,289,254; Ulster Savings Certificates, £1,279,145; 2½ per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly; Palestine Loan, £4,340,371; Tanganyika Loan, £5,520,704; and Nyassaland, £2,000,000.

Unrepaid Advances.—Against these Guaranteed Loans may be set the amounts remaining unpaid on March 31, 1933, on account of Advances made by Great Britain to various Governments, viz:—Crete, £40,000; Kenya and Uganda, £5,500,592; Nyassaland, £1,114,441; Persia, £245,000; Nauru and Ocean Islands, £1,698,450; Tanganyika, £1,976,666; Somaliland, £220,000; Transjordan, £13,147; Swaziland, £136,500; St. Lucia, £4,127; Dominica, £97,095; Nigeria, £865,568; British Guiana, £618,406; Antigua, £21,500; St. Kitts-Nevis, £10,000; British Honduras, £20,000.

The Sinking Fund.

Reductions in the Debt by means of a sinking fund were first made in 1875 by Sir Stafford Northcote, who set up the *New Sinking Fund*, consisting of the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management. That term was afterwards applied to the fund set up by Mr. Baldwin in 1923; but has again been transferred to the 1928 Fund. The *Old Sinking Fund*, was the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt when so determined by Parliament. Debt reduction is also made by means of *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable, and by means of the following Funds:—

1. *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept. 1 of each year are discharged, £4,389,122.
2. *Funding Loan Sinking Fund*, £5,452,648 applied in cancellation of Debt in 1932-33.
3. 3½ per cent. *Conversion Loan Sinking Fund*, £7,523,127 applied in purchase and cancellation of £8,083,560 in 1932-33.
4. 4 per cent. *Consols Sinking Fund*, under which £2,326,363 was applied in cancellation of £2,426,465 in 1932-33.

5. *Other Sinking Funds.* Issues from the Consolidated Fund, £15,710 applied in Debt reduction in 1932-33.

6. *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1917, by which sums were issued by the Exchequer and were applicable to the purchase for cancellation of 5 per cent. War Loan 1920-29 at a price below 100, and of 4 per cent. War Loan 1929-32 at a price below par. (£12,000,741 of 5½ Stock and £21,936,500 of 4½ Stock was so purchased).

7. *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919, amounting at March 31, 1933, to £3,066,447 cash and £125,124,561 securities.

National Debt Redemption Fund.

This National Fund (of which Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company, Ltd., 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.4, are the Trustees) has no connexion with the Government—it is a purely voluntary movement to lighten the debt burden of posterity, but not that of the present generation unless there is an undreamed-of accession of funds. It was the expressed hope of the original donor that his contribution should serve as the nucleus of a very large fund. The Fund was constituted on November 10, 1927, with a gift of £499,876 4s. 11d., and forty-seven persons added £12,705 8s. 11d. in the following year. There is also a further sum of £5,000 that will pass to the Fund at the conclusion of certain life interests. The audited balance sheet, as at March 31, 1933, shows the following net additions during the year:—Donations £124 10s. 1d., profit on investments realised £379 6s. 4d., and income £36,700 5s. 10d. The amount of the Fund on the 31st March, 1933, was £683,613 12s. 1d. Under the provisions of Clause 30 of the Finance Act, 1928, the Fund is exempt from Income Tax.

Estimated Assets.

Against the External Debt of £1,060,435,000 owing on March 31, 1933, may be set the amounts owing to Great Britain by certain of the British Dominions, and by various Countries in Europe. The amount owed to Great Britain far exceeds the amount owed by Great Britain.

The amounts remaining unpaid, and the estimated value of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and Undertakings, are shown below (as on March 31, 1933):—

§ Dominions and Colonies.

Australia	£79,724,000
New Zealand	26,121,000
South Africa	7,500,000
(a) Trinidad	419,000
Newfoundland	400,000
	£114,234,000

In addition, there is a liability, not yet determined, on the part of the East African Colonies and Protectorates, in connexion with the cost of military operations in East Africa.

(a) This sum was repaid in full on April 1, 1933.
 1 Payments in respect of these inter-Governmental loans due from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1932 (the "Hoover" year) were suspended. The amounts suspended in respect of War Debts, together with interest, are payable by means of annuities in the period July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934. From July 1, 1934, payments in respect of War Debts have been suspended in accordance with the arrangements made at the Louvain Conference.

Other Countries.

1. FUNDED.†

Aggregate of agreed Annuity Payments due under Funding Agreements and outstanding on March 31, 1933—

Allied War Debts.

France	£755,875,000
Italy	258,938,000
Yugoslavia	31,750,000
Rumania	30,375,000
Portugal	22,425,000
Greece	22,375,000

£1,115,738,000

Capital Sums outstanding on March 31, 1933, repayable by instalments of principal and interest:—

Relief, &c., Loans.

Austria	£8,825,000
Belgium	9,000,000
Belgian Congo	3,600,000
Poland	4,007,000
Rumania	2,101,000
Yugoslavia	1,945,000
Estonia	218,000

£29,696,000

Other Debts.

Latvia	£1,244,000
Estonia	917,000
Poland (Upper Silesia Plebiscite)	614,000
Poland (Other Debt)	71,000
Czechoslovakia	403,000
Lithuania	20,000
Greece	43,000
Rumania	18,000

£3,340,000

2. NOT FUNDED.†

Capital Sums owing on March 31, 1933.

Russia	£1,118,973,000
Armenia	£1,446,000

Total from Dominions and other countries

£2,383,427,000

Other Assets.

Miscellaneous	£413,497,344
Exchequer Balance	5,675,825

£419,083,369

Grand Total

£2,802,510,369

The Miscellaneous Assets include:—

Description	1932.	1933
Suez Canal Shares	£52,947,640	£65,588,792
Advances Unrepaid:		
Bullion	300,000	300,000
Unemployment Fund	115,000,000	115,000,000
Road Fund	6,000,000	7,210,000
West India Cable	23,291	22,678
Anglo-Persian Oil Shares	5,200,000	5,200,000
Rumanian (Corn) Bonds	940,000	940,000
India (for War Loan)	16,721,003	16,721,003
Isle of Man (do.)	500,007	474,839
Depreciation Fund	10,000,000	10,000,000

† From July 1, 1922, payments in respect of War Debts have been suspended in accordance with the arrangements made at the *Lausanne Conference*.

‡ Excluding the non-interest bearing debt of £25,000,000 which may be regarded as a set-off against the equivalent liability of His Majesty's Government to the French Government in respect of gold deposited during the War.

Description.	1932.	1933.
Victory Bonds Sinking Fund	£1,440,352	£1,428,242
Funding Loan do. do.	263,172	311,194
4 per cent do. do.	76,363	—
Land Settlement Loans	14,203,475	14,061,536
Death Duties Account	87	1,079,260
Exchange Account	25,000,000	175,000,000
Total	£12,448,615,390	£13,407,544

Suez Canal Shares.

In Nov. 1875, the British Government authorized Messrs. Rothschild to buy the Khedive Ismail's shares in the *Canal Maritime de Suez* (176,600 shares out of a total of 400,000) for £4,080,000, the Khedive to receive the dividends thereon until July 1, 1894. Since that date the dividends have accrued to the Treasury.

REPARATIONS AND WAR DEBTS.

Annual Payments Suspended.

Reparation and War Debt, &c., payments due to Great Britain, suspended July 1, 1922, to March 31, 1933, are given as follows:—

Reparations	£15,121,000
Annuities due under the Hague Agreement by Belgium, France and Italy	£1,927,000

£17,168,000

Allied War Debts—

France	£9,375,000
Italy (net)	3,099,000
Roumania	125,000
Portugal	175,000
Yugoslavia	150,000
Greece	175,000

£13,029,000

Dominions and Colonies—

Australia	£3,920,000
New Zealand	873,000
Newfoundland	21,000
India, War Contribution	418,000

£5,232,000

Relief and Reconstruction—

Belgium	£415,000
Belgian Congo	168,000

£583,000

Other Relief and Miscellaneous Debts

£1,406,000

Annual Total

£37,476,000

At the *Lausanne Conference* representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Germany reached agreement on July 8, 1922.

Under the agreement (a) Reparations are cancelled, (b) Germany makes an eventual payment of £150,000,000 by means of bonds as from the year 1923. The bonds are deposited with the *Bank for International Settlements*, and may be marketed from 1925-1927, under certain safeguards for German credit, at a price not below 90. They bear interest at 5 per cent. with 1 per cent. amortisation, which will extinguish them in 37 years. This agreement became known as the *Gentlemen's Agreement*.

DEBTS OWING TO AND BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Reparations, War Debts, &c., which in the absence of the Lausanne Agreement would fall due to Great Britain.

Reparations, &c. (at 14 7/8 gold reichsmarks = £1)—	
Reparations	£30,473,000
Annuities due under the Hague Agreement from Belgium, France and Italy	2,128,000
	£32,601,000

War Debts. Allies—

France	£13,633,000
Italy (net)	4,488,000
Rumania	265,000
Portugal	372,000
Yugoslavia	318,000
Greece	371,000
	£19,447,000

Dominions, &c.—

Australia	£6,023,000
New Zealand	1,852,000
South Africa	338,000
Newfoundland	23,000
India, War Contribution	887,000
	£9,123,000

Relief and Reconstruction—

Belgium	£680,000
Belgian Congo	273,000
	£953,000

Other Relief and Miscellaneous Debts which would fall due in the absence of a further suspension of payments	£2,320,000
	£64,434,000

Payments which in the absence of other arrangements with the United States Government would fall due by Great Britain.

Under the Agreement of

June 18, 1923—	
June, 1933	£ 75,950,000
December, 1933 ..	107,950,000
	£183,900,000

Under the Agreement of

June 4, 1923—	
December, 1933	9,721,000
	£193,621,000

At \$380, the opening rate on April 22, 1933 = £50,953,000

EXTERNAL DEBTORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

INDEBTEDNESS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ON October 4, 1933

Country.	Total Indebtedness.	Principal not due.	Amounts postponed and payable under Moratorium Agreements (Principal and Interest) *	Principal past due	Interest past due.
<i>Funded debts:—</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Austria	23,752,217.00	23,464,661.00	287,556.00	...	...
Belgium	408,680,000.00	392,280,000.00	7,950,000.00	4,200,000.00	4,250,000.00
Czechoslovakia	165,391,108.90	161,071,023.07	3,000,000.00	1,320,085.83	...
Estonia	17,490,008.06	16,337,000.00	600,373.06	21,000.00	531,635.00
Finland	8,803,295.00	8,491,000.00	312,295.00	...	...
France	3,940,809,365.00	3,830,809,365.00	50,000,000.00	21,477,135.00	38,522,865.00
Great Britain	4,565,470,000.00	4,340,000,000.00	159,520,000.00	...	65,950,000.00
Greece	32,339,291.50	30,398,000.00	1,109,080.00	458,000.00	374,211.50
Hungary	2,022,521.45	1,884,005.00	69,324.75	12,285.00	56,888.70
Italy	2,007,651,541.74	1,980,400,000.00	14,706,125.00	12,300,000.00	245,416.74
Latvia	7,199,063.16	6,834,800.00	250,654.16	...	113,609.00
Lithuania	6,466,008.11	6,119,362.00	224,545.46	39,705.00	82,395.65
Poland	218,872,625.00	204,500,000.00	7,486,235.00	232,000.00	6,653,790.00
Rumania	63,860,560.43	62,060,560.43	800,000.00	1,000,000.00	...
Yugoslavia†	61,635,000.00	61,100,000.00	...	525,000.00	10,000.00
	11,530,442,605.35	11,125,749,776.50	246,316,806.43	41,585,210.83	116,790,811.59
<i>Unfunded debts:—</i>					
Armenia	20,014,389.49	...	...	11,959,917.49	8,054,472.00
Nicaragua	407,743.78	...	...	289,898.78	117,845.00
Russia	322,519,291.37	...	...	192,601,297.37	139,918,994.00
	322,942,024.64	...	...	204,851,113.64	128,737,891.00
Totals	\$11,863,384,629.99	\$11,125,749,776.50	\$246,316,806.43	\$246,436,324.47	\$264,881,722.59

* Does not include interest payable during ten year period on amounts so postponed.

† This Government has not accepted the provisions of the moratorium, and has not paid the sum of \$200,000 due during the fiscal year 1932

Note—Indebtedness of Germany to the United States not shown in above statement.

622 Great Britain—Widows' and Orphans' and Old Age Pensions.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE (Contributory) PENSIONS.*

Insurance on a contributory basis of Old Age Pensions at 6s to the insured and wife, and of Widows' Pensions, was incorporated with the system of National Health Insurance in 1925. Pensions were fixed at 10s. a week, and the Widows' Pension was supplemented by allowances of 5s. weekly for the first child and 3s. for each additional child. Orphans were allowed 7s. 6d. each a week. The contribution was incorporated with the contribution for National

Health Insurance (q.v.). The Act of 1929, which came into operation early in 1930, extended the right to pensions by conferring benefit on widows of 55 years of age and over whose husbands had died or reached age 70 before the 1925 Act came into operation. A heavy increase in the number of beneficiaries and expenditure resulted. Particulars for the years 1930 and 1931 are shown in the following summary:—

GREAT BRITAIN.*

Number of Beneficiaries at end of Year—		1930	1931 †
Widows	(Contributory	265,047	325,586
	(Non-Contributory).....	269,579	343,585
Children (including Orphans) ...	(Contributory	198,770	228,603
	(Non-Contributory	115,716	97,954
Old Age (65-70) Pensions	Men	390,681	414,822
	Women	239,084	249,070
Totals		1,478,827	1,659,620
Income and Expenditure during Financial Year—		£	£
Contributions		23,438,000	22,871,000
Interest, &c.		2,208,000	2,164,000
Parliamentary Vote		9,000,000	10,000,000
Total Income		<u>£34,646,000</u>	<u>£35,035,000</u>
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	(Contributory ..	9,031,000	10,636,000
	(Non-Contributory	7,859,000	10,451,000
Old Age (65-70) Pensions ..		16,368,000	17,348,000
Administration, &c.		1,355,000	1,243,000
		<u>£34,607,000</u>	<u>£40,865,000</u>
Funds at end of Year 1931			£40,539,000

* For Northern Ireland the relative figures for 1931 were:—Beneficiaries, 41,436; Contributions, £390,000; Pensions, £796,000.

† Figures (subject to adjustment) show total expenditure on pensions for 1931 of £35,035,000 for England and Wales, and of £3,221,000 for nine months of the financial year for Scotland. The figures given for 1931 are also in some instances subject to adjustment.

‡ Includes £1,125,000 paid to N.H.I. Central Fund under National Economy Order, 1931.

OLD AGE (Non-Contributory) PENSIONS PAYABLE FROM AGE 70.

Rates of pensions under the *Old Age Pensions Act, 1908*, as amended in 1911, 1929 and 1934, to persons who have attained the age of 70 years:

(a) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house—		(b) In other cases—		Weekly Pension.
Where the combined means of husband and wife (with a deduction not exceeding £78 from the combined means other than earnings) do not exceed—		Where the yearly means (with a deduction not exceeding £39 from means not derived from earnings) do not exceed		
£35 10s. a year	10s.	£26 5s.		10s.
£35 10s. to £63	8s.	£26 5s. to £31 10s.		8s.
£63 to £73 10s.	6s.	£31 10s. to £36 15s.		6s.
£73 10s. to £84	4s.	£36 15s. to £42		4s.
£84 to £94 10s.	2s.	£42 to £47 5s.		2s.
£94 10s. to £99 15s.	1s.	£47 5s. to £49 17s. 6d.		1s.
Exceed £99 15s.	No pension.	Where the yearly means exceed £49 17s. 6d.		No pension.
If each is pensionable, each would receive above weekly pension.				

Year ended March 31, 1932.

Number of Pensioners at end of year—		Great Britain.	N. Ireland.
Men		605,661	22,553
Women		871,798	31,157
Amount paid		£27,850,000	£1,724,000

GREAT WAR PENSIONS.

FRESH applications for compensation in respect of disablement claimed to be due to service in the Great War can no longer be entertained, since the period of seven years from the date on which the claimant's active service terminated, or the date fixed (August 31, 1921) as the end of the Great War, whichever is the earlier, has now expired in all cases.

While this is the statutory position, it has been made known by announcement in the House of Commons and elsewhere that exceptional cases, in which clear evidence is produced that an ex-service officer or man is suffering substantial incapacity caused by his war service in respect of which for good reason no claim was made within time, will be investigated with a view to the grant of appropriate compensation.

DISABLEMENT PENSION.

The disablement pension is at the outset generally a temporary award based on a Medical Board's assessment of disablement arising out of injury or disease attributable to or aggravated by war service. Such temporary award usually runs for a period of 12 months, and is from time to time reviewed until the case is ripe for consideration for a final award under the War Pensions Act, 1922 and the Regulations made thereunder. Under that authority a system of final awards was brought into operation, the effect of which was to stabilise pensions, gradually to eliminate recurring medical examinations, and to bring about finality as to the amount of pension to be awarded. A man, on receiving notification that a final award has been made to him, has a right of appeal, subject to certain conditions, to an independent Assessment Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final and binding on both the Ministry of Pensions and the appellant.

At March 31, 1933, out of some 471,500 pensions in payment to disabled officers and men, about 418,000 were final awards.

Disablement, for the purpose of pension, is assessed on a percentage scale. Total disablement is reckoned at 100 per cent., and the lowest degree entitling to pension is 20 per cent. Where the disablement is assessed at less than 100 per cent. the disablement pension and any allowances attached thereto are proportionately reduced. For instance, a private 50 per cent. disabled would receive 50 per cent. of the full rate of pension and 50 per cent. of the full rate of allowances for wife and children (if eligible).

Disablement assessed at less than 20 per cent. is compensated by a gratuity or a final weekly allowance paid over a definite number of weeks.

The Great War Pensions expenditure during the year ended March 31, 1933, amounted to about £47,265,300, and for the current year ending March 31, 1934, is estimated to amount to about £45,218,500. This will bring the aggregate expenditure of the Ministry of Pensions since 1917, and of the Service Departments from 1914 to 1917, together, to £1,108,000,000.

RATES OF PENSION.

The following are some of the principal rates of weekly pension for a private soldier 100 per cent. disabled, and of pensions or allowances for dependants of a private soldier:—

Private—40s.; wife's allowance 10s.; children's allowances—7s. 6d. for first child and 6s.

for each other child; (if there is no wife, 10s. for the first, 7s. 6d. for the second, and 6s. for each other child).

Widow—over 40 or with children 26s. 8d.; under 40 and without children 20s.; allowances for children 10s., 7s. 6d., 6s.

Parents—need-pensions not exceeding 20s. Provision is also made for other dependants.

A totally disabled man who is certified to require constant attendance may receive an additional allowance not exceeding 20s. a week.

Treatment.

Where a special course of treatment is necessary for a condition of disablement certified to be due to war service the Ministry of Pensions have power to provide it, and if in consequence of and during a course of treatment a man is unable to provide for his own support and that of his family, treatment allowances may be granted in lieu of pension and allowances.

By March 31, 1934, the Ministry of Pensions will have spent on medical treatment and its accessories about £66,500,000, and another £36,680,000 in special allowances to the patients and their families, during the treatment, in addition to their ordinary pensions.

NUMBER OF FIRST AWARDS.

Officers and Nurses.—From the beginning of the War to March 31, 1933, the following awards of retired pay or pension were made to officers (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their relatives, and to Nurses:—

Officers.....	60,791
Widows	12,288
Children	13,470
Other Dependants	8,595
Nurses	2,471

Mens' Awards.—The following awards of pensions were made to N.C.O.'s and men (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their dependants from the beginning of the War to March 31, 1933:—

Navy—Seamen and Marines	34,453
Children's Allowances	20,900
Army and Air Force—N.C.O.'s and Men	1,243,582
Children's Allowances	994,902
Widows (Navy, Army and R.A.F.)	261,125
Children of Widows	411,277
Motherless Children	16,483
Other Dependants	418,855

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES IN PAYMENT (on March 31, 1933).

The following were the approximate numbers of pensions in payment as at March 31, 1933:—

Officers	23,330
Nurses	980
Officers' Widows	8,300
" Children	4,200
" and Nurses' Dependants	4,835
Men	447,175
Mens' Widows	226,350
" Motherless Children	2,500
" Dependants	263,975

The following allowances were also in payment as at March 31, 1933:—

Mens' Final Weekly Allowances	1,225
Allowances for Mens' Wives and Children	196,200
Allowances for Children of Mens' Widows, &c.	28,030

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

All persons between the ages of 16 and 65 who are employed within the meaning of the National Health Insurance Acts and do not hold certificates of exemption from health insurance are required to be insured for both health insurance and contributory pensions. Certain classes of persons are entitled to be insured as voluntary contributors.

The third valuation of approved societies showed that changes were necessary to preserve the financial stability of the scheme, which had been seriously affected by heavy expenditure on sickness and disablement benefits of women, particularly married women, and by loss of contributions due to unemployment. To remedy the position an amending Act was passed in 1932, reducing substantially the benefits of married women, and to a less extent the benefits of other women, and providing for partial (in place of the hitherto complete) exoneration of arrears of contributions due to unemployment.

The present rates of contributions and benefits under the Acts of 1924-1932 are as follows:—

Contributions.—Men 2s. 6d., women 1s. 2d. a week (Northern Ireland, 2s. 4d. and 12d.) payable by employer, who may recover by deduction from wages—men 9d., women 6d. (Northern Ireland, 8d. and 5d.).

Benefits.—Medical benefit (except to voluntary contributors, whose weekly contribution is reduced by 3d.). Sickness benefit, men 15s., women—unmarried and widows 12s., married 10s., weekly. Disablement benefit, men 7s. 6d., women—unmarried and widows 6s., married 5s., weekly. Maternity benefit 40s. Ordinarily insurance is effected through an approved society, which may use a valuation surplus to provide additional benefits such as dental or ophthalmic treatment.

A useful summary of the provisions of the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 to 1932, is obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office for 12d.

National Health Insurance Funds (England, Wales and Scotland) at the end of 1932.

Invested with the National Debt Commissioners	£69,834,000
Invested by or on behalf of Approved Societies	55,722,700
Cash at Bank	232,500
Cash in hands of Approved Societies and Insurance Committees	1,785,600
Total	£127,574,800

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

With certain exceptions all persons between the ages of 16 and 65 who are employed under contract of service must contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Among the chief exceptions are persons earning more than £50 a year, who are not manual workers, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, established civil servants, teachers in contributory employment, members of the police, and permanent employees of local authorities, railways, and public utility companies.

As a result of the National Economy Act, 1932, various modifications of the Unemployment Insurance Acts have been made. From November, 1932, limitations have been imposed on the right to insurance benefit proper, transitional "benefit" has been abolished, and transitional "payments" substituted (subject to a test of need)

for persons thus deprived of insurance or transitional benefit.

Contributions.—Increased since October, 1931, to 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. respectively weekly for men and women between the ages of 21 and 65—lower rates for youths and girls. The contribution is payable by the employer in the form of a stamp which he must affix to the contributor's unemployment book, but one half the contribution represents the employee's share and may be deducted from wages, while an additional half is added by the State, making the total weekly contribution 2s. 6d. In respect of men and 2s. 3d. women.

Benefits.—The present maximum weekly rates of benefit (as reduced in October, 1932) are 15s. 2d. for men and 13s. 6d. for women, with an additional 8s. for an adult dependant and 2s. for a dependent child—lower rates for youths and girls.

A useful summary of the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-32, is issued (price 3d.).

The maximum borrowing permitted by the No. 2 Act of 1932 was fixed at £125,000,000, and at March 31, 1932, the Adverse Balance of the Unemployment Fund stood at this figure.

The receipts and payments of the Fund (including the Insurance Account proper and the Transitional Payments Account) for the two years ended March 31, 1932 and 1932, were as follows:—

Great Britain.

	Year ended March 31, 1932	Year ended March 31, 1932
<i>Receipts</i>	£	£
Contributions from:—		
Employers and Employed Persons	29,236,559	33,249,843
Service Depts. (Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry)	394,640	417,317
Exchequer—		
Ordinary Contribution	14,831,851	16,793,385
Grant for "Transitional" Benefit and Payments, including relative cost of administration	26,316,485	32,374,570
Grant for Deficiency on Income Account for year .....	...	444,577
"Advances" by Treasury (Sect. 5, Act of 1921, as amended)	36,440,000	39,610,000
Other Receipts	22,480	24,622
Total	101,342,025	122,912,102
<i>Payments</i>		
Benefits:—		
Direct (a) Insurance	87,420,287	74,648,892
(a) Transitional .....	...	29,735,899
Assocn. (a) Insurance	4,824,097	5,440,850
(a) Transitional .....	...	1,004,850
Cost of Administration:—		
(a) Insurance	5,240,747	5,264,061
(a) Transitional	1,069,545	1,832,821
Grants Instructional	119,689	133,206
Interest on Advances	2,322,322	4,263,736
Other Payments	118,312	126,647
Total	101,221,259	122,822,612

LOSS OF TIME PER ANNUM BY INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
(Strikes or Lockouts) of 6 persons or over, in U.K. of 10 persons.

	No of Disputes.	No of Workers Involved	No of Working Days Lost
United Kingdom (1932)	289	379,000	6,490,000
Irish Free State (1931)	60	5,400	310,000
Canada (1932)	116	23,400	255,000
Australia (1931)	134	37,700	246,000
New Zealand (1932)	23	9,300	108,500
Union of South Africa (1931)	19	6,300	54,600
India (1932)	118	128,100	1,928,400
U.S.A. (1932)	704	232,100	6,098,800
France (1929)	1,217	241,000	2,764,600
Germany (1931)	504	178,200	2,008,000
Sweden (1932)	175	50,000	3,000,000
Netherlands (1932)	214	30,400	1,787,000
Poland (1931)	363	109,700	636,900
Belgium (1932)	63	162,700	580,700

In 1926 the United Kingdom lost 162,230,000 working days through strikes and lockouts.

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

(Great Britain.)

The live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain contained the highest figures for unemployment in 1931, 1932, and 1933 as follows:—

	Sept 26, 1931	Aug 22, 1932	Jan 23, 1933
Men	2,070,639	2,229,045	2,336,065
Boys	75,909	83,737	77,912
Women	617,600	430,771	427,166
Girls	60,624	56,775	61,922
Total	2,824,772	2,859,828	2,903,065

WORKMENS' COMPENSATION.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Return of Accidents where Compensation was paid, 1913 and 1926-31.

Year.	Cases.		Compensation.	
	Fatal	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal
1913	3,721	468,687	£590,865	£2,636,387
1926	2,332	356,240	£672,351	£4,778,297
1927	2,581	441,503	£770,210	£5,044,554
1928	2,705	447,270	£767,967	£5,163,458
1929	2,799	463,189	£804,488	£5,240,827
1930	2,607	442,273	£748,187	£5,127,161
1931	2,314	379,965	£668,296	£4,826,485

Analysis by Industry, 1931.

Employment	Number Employed	Cases	
		Fatal	Non-Fatal
Factories:—			
Cotton	437,880	32	6,500
Wool, &c.	225,558	25	3,079
Other Textiles	261,034	13	2,510
Wood	124,317	27	5,335
Metals	304,061	101	21,018
Engineering, &c.	390,022	92	17,000
Other Metal	752,631	127	33,420
Paper and Printing	341,930	21	5,285
China and Earthenware	69,814	6	1,327
Miscellaneous	2,201,472	272	28,512
Total	5,108,719	716	153,996
Docks	109,285	86	10,821
Mines	862,400	996	170,896
Quarries	75,524	54	6,643
Constructional	240,937	85	11,912
Railways:—			
Clerical	78,304	...	173
Other	390,786	194	18,031
Total Railways	469,090	194	18,204
Shipping:—			
Steam	143,612	175	7,198
Sailing	3,661	8	301
Total Shipping	147,273	183	7,499
Grand Total	7,022,246	2,314	379,995

SAVINGS BANKS.

Post Office Savings Banks.—On Dec. 31, 1932, there were approximately 10,000,000 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £305,712,118 due to depositors. On Dec. 31, 1932, Government Stock to the amount of £194,531,512 stood to the credit of holders in the books of the *Post Office Savings Banks*. Any sum from one shilling to £500 may be deposited, and interest is allowed at $\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum. A depositor may have more than one account. There is no limit to the amount which may stand to his credit, but he may not deposit more than £500 in the aggregate in any one calendar year.

Trustee Savings Banks.—On Nov. 20, 1932, there were 2,472,511 active accounts in the *Trustee Savings Banks*. The total assets of the Banks amounted to £200,326,073, which included £154,564,211 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments, £40,814,737 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £6,947,125 representing the accumulated surplus of the individual *Trustee Savings Banks* throughout the country. Information about these Banks and their offices, numbering 522 (principal and subordinate) in November, 1932, can be obtained from the *Trustee Savings Banks Association*, 5 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1. (Chairman, Sir Spencer J. Portal. Secretary, Oliver H. Horne, M.A.)

Industrial and Provident Societies.

* It is not generally known that associations for carrying on any industry, business or trade may be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, and when so registered enjoy, among other advantages, the privileges of limited liability. In his report the Registrar of Friendly Societies who administers these Acts says:—

"A society, established to carry on any industry, business or trade may be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, and obtain the privileges of incorporation with limited liability, provided that it restricts the holding which any member may have or claim in its shares to £500, and if it carries on the business of banking, that its share capital is not withdrawable."

At the end of 1931, 5,793 societies were registered; they had a total membership of 7,703,000; and their balance sheets showed total assets (omitting inter-society investments) valued at £244,841,000. The societies registered at the end of 1931 were classified by the Registrar as follows:—

Class of Society	Number Societies	Share Capital.	Balance of Undistributed Surplus and Reserves
		£	£
Distributive Trading (Retail)	1,266	117,575,669	18,279,004
Distributive Trading (Wholesale)	14	11,198,822	9,128,162
Productive Trading	137	1,776,275	915,093
Clubs	2,304	223,980	1,399,456
Other businesses	379	4,740,753	13,772,461
Land and Housing	328	1,357,224	998,090
Agriculture and Fishing	2,333	1,768,339	661,573
Totals	5,793	139,635,068	45,243,839

Co-operation.

Following are some additional particulars relating to 1,371 societies on a co-operative basis engaged in distributive and productive trading for 1931:—Membership 6,610,000; retail sales £207,457,000; surplus for distribution £26,432,000, of which £5,057,000 was disbursed as share interest and £19,600,000 as dividends on sales; sales of wholesale societies were £99,840,000; productive societies £7,132,000 (sales in these instances almost wholly to retail societies). The net value of goods produced by co-operative societies, deducting materials, was £24,926,000.

Income Tax Exemption.

The exemption from Income Tax under Schedules C and D hitherto enjoyed by most I. & P. societies was withdrawn by the Finance Act 1933, and they are now assessed on the same basis as other concerns. Dividends on sales are to be deducted in computing profits for tax purposes.

* A considerable part of the capital of Co-operative Societies is in the form of Deposits and Loans.
† Mainly Insurance Societies' reserve funds.

Industrial Assurance, 1931.**Great Britain.****Number of Assurances:—**

At end of Year	82,729,000
Issued during Year	10,806,000
Premium Income	56,077,000
Claims and Surrenders	28,330,000
Commission	10,876,000
Other Expenses of Management	7,883,000
Funds at end of Year	276,693,000

* Includes 7,228,000 Free Policies

Clubs, 1931.**Great Britain.**

	Numbers	Members	Sales
			£
Friendly Societies Acts s.181	684,789		5,005,000
Industrial and Provident Societies Acts	2,324	627,627	4,897,000
	4,575	1,312,416	9,962,000

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

The Certificates were originally put on sale in 1916. In January, 1931, the National Savings Movement celebrated the issue of 1,000,000,000 Certificates and His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to accept the special Thousand Millionth Certificate produced in honour of the event.

First Issue (cost price 15s. 6d. and ten-year maturity value 26s.). Feb., 1916, to March 31, 1922.

Second Issue (cost price 16s. and ten-year maturity value 26s.). April 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1923.

Third Issue (cost price 16s. and ten-year maturity value 24s.). Oct. 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.

Conversion Issue (cost price 16s. and ten-year maturity value 24s.). in exchange for First Issue, January 18 to April 30, 1924.

Fourth Issue (cost price 16s. and eleven-year maturity value 23s.). on sale from August 2, 1922, to May 31, 1923.

Fifth Issue (cost price 16s. and twelve-year maturity value 23s.) on sale from June 1, 1923.

First Issue Certificates not converted may be retained until March 31, 1940, with interest after the tenth year at 1d. per month per certificate.

Second Issue Certificates may be held until March 31, 1941, on similar terms.

Third Issue Certificates may be held until June 30, 1942, with interest after the tenth year at 1d. per period of three months per certificate.

Statistics.

Year.	Subscribed.	Repaid (excluding Interest)	Remaining (excluding Interest).
1915-16			
1916-17	£75,607,798	£1,220,731	£74,487,067
1917-18	66,514,526	3,251,766	137,749,827
1918-19	97,921,218	8,700,001	226,071,044
1919-20	71,519,471	24,949,700	273,540,813
1920-21	41,195,948	29,741,245	284,995,318
1921-22	93,338,798	36,193,731	342,140,585
1922-23	39,675,050	27,066,804	353,848,831
1923-24	45,208,520	36,915,500	366,141,851
1924-25	22,225,544	29,529,291	368,838,104
1925-26	35,115,630	26,376,074	375,575,660
1926-27	31,924,574	35,676,845	371,823,329
1927-28	37,408,766	46,784,315	368,447,780
1928-29	41,073,775	43,083,243	361,338,312
1929-30	42,099,160	45,296,665	358,040,807
1930-31	50,473,418	36,911,967	371,602,258
1931-32	85,500,418	76,227,796	378,874,880
1932-33	52,078,283	48,197,812	383,655,450

(Including Conversion Issue).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1921, the occupations of the people of Great Britain (aged 12 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables:—

England and Wales.

Classes	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture and Fishing	1,200,106	83,218	1,283,324
Clerks & Typists	568,034	429,695	997,729
Commerce and Transport	2,483,713	559,636	3,043,349
Domestic Service	339,094	1,076,425	2,016,369
Government and Defence	442,325	71,881	514,206
Mines & Quarries	1,061,749	3,364	1,065,113
Professional	306,830	359,982	666,812
Others	5,710,017	1,881,131	7,591,148
Total of Classes	12,112,718	5,065,332	17,178,050
Unoccupied	1,788,390	10,634,473	12,422,863
Total (over 12)	13,901,108	15,699,805	29,600,913

Scotland.

Classes.	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture and Fishing	192,501	24,364	216,865
Clerks & Typists	59,487	67,966	127,453
Commerce and Transport	286,372	94,158	380,530
Domestic Service	31,738	168,149	199,887
Government and Defence	40,085	6,067	46,152
Mines & Quarries	151,884	3,368	155,252
Professional	42,378	44,970	87,348
Others	738,732	227,050	965,782
Total of Classes	1,543,177	636,092	2,179,269
Unoccupied	228,051	1,331,041	1,559,092
Total (over 12)	1,771,228	1,967,133	3,738,361

Great Britain.

Classes.	Men	Women	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	1,392,607	107,582	1,500,189
Clerks & Typists	627,521	497,661	1,125,182
Commerce and Transport	2,770,085	653,794	3,423,879
Domestic Service	371,682	1,844,574	2,216,256
Government and Defence	482,410	77,948	560,358
Mines & Quarries	1,213,633	6,732	1,220,365
Professional	349,052	404,952	754,004
Others	6,448,749	2,108,181	8,556,930
Total of Classes	13,655,805	5,701,424	19,357,219
Unoccupied	2,016,441	11,965,514	13,977,955
Total (over 12)	15,672,246	17,666,938	33,339,184

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Agriculture.

The total land surface of Great Britain and Ireland in 1922 is stated at 76,448,988 acres; the total area under cultivation, pasture and rough grazings, in 1922, was 62,527,000 acres. Of the remainder over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Productive Acreage, 1922.

Division	Arable.	Pasture	Rough Grazings.
England (b) ...	8,752,000	13,707,000	3,622,000
Wales (c) ...	615,000	2,133,000	1,785,000
Scotland ...	3,046,000	1,576,000	10,368,000
Ireland	(a)	(a)	(a)
Isle of Man ...	59,000	22,000	37,000
Channel Islds.	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Figures not available.
(b) Excluding Monmouth.
(c) Including Monmouth.

Acreage under Crops.

Crop.	1920 *	1921 *	1922 *
Wheat, barley, oats, &c.	6,765,989	6,359,205	6,295,277
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, &c.	3,798,885	3,598,320	3,569,737
Hops	19,997	19,528	16,531
Small Fruit	91,251	86,180	82,872
Fallow (a)	299,610	363,686	440,393
Clover and grasses	3,922,734†	4,115,644†	3,921,971‡

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

† Figures for Ireland include orchards.

‡ Great Britain only.

Numbers of Live Stock

The Live Stock of Great Britain and Ireland was valued at £300,000,000 in 1922.

Live Stock.	1920 *	1921 *	1922 *
Horses	1,618,558†	1,594,150†	1,569,597‡
Cattle	11,796,895	11,983,623	12,339,950
Sheep	28,184,641	29,949,235	30,664,637
Pigs	3,722,042	4,407,886	4,677,965

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

† Figures for Great Britain are the total numbers of horses on agricultural holdings; for Ireland, those used for agriculture and unbroken horses only.

Produce.

Totals of the principal crops of Great Britain and Ireland for three years:—

	1920	1921	1922
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat	1,161,000	1,034,000	1,190,000
Barley	952,000	954,000	941,000
Oats	2,897,000	2,608,000	2,913,000
Potatoes	6,797,000	5,784,000	4,921,000
Turnips	17,682,000	16,262,000	17,347,000
Mangolds	7,061,000	6,101,000	6,010,000
Hay	14,436,000	14,935,000	13,332,000

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS.

With the average price of British Wheat per Quarter of 48s 1b. in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts. of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported into Great Britain and Ireland* to supply deficiencies. The value of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain and Ireland in 1920 was about £21,000,000, and in 1924 (Great Britain only) £18,000,000.

Year.	Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 30 years, 1892-1921	ENGLAND AND WALES.		GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.			
		Average Price of Wheat per Qr.		* Imports of Wheat.	* Imports of Wheat-Flour.	Marriage Rate.	
		s. d.		cwt.	cwt.		
1903	Deficient	26 9	88,131,030	20,601,448	15'0		
1904	Extremely bad	28 4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14'7		
1905	Good	29 8	97,622,722	11,954,763	14'7		
1906	Very good	28 3	92,967,200	14,190,300	15'0		
1907	Very good	30 7	97,168,000	13,297,366	15'2		
1908	Decidedly above average	32 0	91,131,205	12,969,855	14'5		
1909	Very good	36 11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14'1		
1910	Deficient	31 2	105,222,632	9,960,491	14'3		
1911	Good	31 8	98,067,767	10,065,122	14'6		
1912	Bad	34 9	109,372,539	10,189,476	14'9		
1913	Slightly above average	31 2	105,872,102	11,978,153	15'0		
1914	Good	34 11	103,626,743	10,060,223	15'3		
1915	Slightly above average	52 10	88,667,900	10,422,170	15'3		
1916	Bad	58 5	100,070,320	9,960,325	14'6		
1917	Deficient	75 9	91,435,006	14,339,782	14'2		
1918	Good	72 10	57,947,610	26,359,600	14'4		
1919	Bad	72 11	71,443,000	17,711,070	16'1		
1920	Bad	80 10	109,328,326	11,969,740	15'3		
1921	Extremely good	71 6	80,478,794	13,841,055	16'2		
1922	Slightly above average	47 10	96,379,634	13,474,721	15'0		
1923	Slightly above average	42 2	100,466,923	11,718,465	15'1		
1924	Decidedly above average	49 3	127,420,522	11,045,823	15'0		
1925	Good	52 2	96,854,178	9,112,614	14'9		
1926	Deficient	53 3	96,256,030	10,661,070	14'1		
1927	Decidedly above average	49 3	110,435,825	10,960,907	15'7		
1928	Good	42 10	103,577,471	8,926,841	15'4		
1929	Very Good	42 2	111,767,328	9,703,446	15'8		
1930	Bad	42 3	104,774,722	11,722,134	15'8		
1931	Deficient	24 8	119,418,522	10,747,088	15'6		
1932	Slightly above average	25 4	103,627,577	8,516,714	...		

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1892-1921 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average." When the difference was between 0.1 and 0.5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above (or below) Average" when between 0.5 and 1.5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient"; when between 1.5 and 2.5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad"; when between 2.5 and 3.5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad"; and when above 3.5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad." * From April 1, 1923, the figures of Imports include Imports (if any) into Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the Irish Free State, but exclude the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State.

Production per Acre.

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and in 1931, is shown in the following table:—

Crop.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	1914	1931	1914	1931	1914	1931
Wheat .. Cwts.	18.1	17.2	23.6	23.0	20.5	20.7
Barley ..	15.7	16.0	18.9	19.3	20.1	20.6
Oats ..	13.9	15.8	15.1	17.2	17.6	20.0
Beans ..	17.6	17.1	20.6	19.3	24.1	*
Pens ..	12.8	13.6	13.0	12.8	16.2	*
Potatoes Tons	6.4	6.6	7.1	7.7	5.9	8.5
Turnips and						
Swedes ..	12.9	13.0	14.7	16.6	16.0	18.7
Mangolds ..	18.4	18.9	21.8	20.4	19.2	20.1
Hay ..	1.1	1.1	1.34	1.6	1.72	2.0

* Figures not available.

Number of Farms.

Size of Farm or Holding (a).	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland
Not above 1 acre ...	1932 (b)	1931 (b)	1917
1 to 5 acres	70,674	16,778	47,619
5 to 50 acres	178,668	33,717	321,335
50 to 100 acres	62,248	10,244	57,476
100 to 200 acres	(b)	(b)	23,159
200 to 300 acres	(b)	(b)	
300 to 500 acres	66,827	12,722	
500 to 1000 acres	(b)	(b)	8,221
Above 1000 acres	12,052	2,369	
Above 500 acres ...	(b)	(b)	1,967
Total	390,469	75,250	572,574

(a) Exclusive of Allotments under the Small Holdings & Allotments Act, 1920 or provided privately, which there were estimated to be 300,000 (1924) and 565,000 (1930) in England and Wales.

(b) Classification for Ireland only.

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1932 (exclusive of salmon) are shown in the following table. The total catch was 18,000 tons less than in 1931, and 220,000 tons less than

the record catch of 1913. Representing the 1913 catch by 100, the catches during 1927-32 were respectively 86, 85, 89, 92, 83 and 82. The total value in 1932 was £870,000 less than in the previous year

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed, 1932.

Kind of Fish.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		INLAND.*		TOTAL.	
	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).
Cod	243,243	2,769,472	33,826	486,797	1,006	26,808	278,095	3,283,077
Haddock	90,028	1,677,460	53,035	828,269	198	4,564	143,261	2,510,293
Hake	32,053	1,306,647	1,797	60,814	413	12,234	34,263	1,379,695
Plaice	26,468	1,259,647	2,595	133,618	562	20,386	29,625	1,413,631
Skates and Rays	26,346	544,309	5,822	70,976	557	8,872	26,725	624,137
Whiting	17,782	232,704	16,749	202,133	862	14,909	35,393	449,746
Herring	116,710	886,578	143,738	1,272,629	3,471	33,727	263,919	2,192,934
Mackerel	6,821	93,734	2,498	11,355	1,288	10,122	10,607	115,281
Other	134,366	2,547,262	27,475	644,514	1,184	28,268	163,025	3,220,064
Total	687,817	11,317,813	297,535	3,711,105	9,551	159,980	984,913	15,188,898
Shell Fish .....	...	351,876	...	89,427	...	45,646	...	487,009
Grand Total .....	...	11,669,689	...	3,800,532	...	205,626	...	15,675,907

* Figures for Ireland are provisional.

Mineral Production (Great Britain).

Minerals won, 1932.	Tons.	Value (£).
Coal	219,459,000	147,746,000
Metaliferous Ores:—		
Iron	7,026,000	1,838,000
Tin	1,000	59,000
Lead	30,000	191,000
Zinc	500	1,000
For Chemical Industries, &c.:—		
Salt	1,889,000	1,005,000
Barytes and		
Witherite	46,000	81,000
Gypsum	755,000	405,000
China Clay, &c.	763,000	884,000
Oil Shale	1,733,000	422,000
For Smelting:—		
Fluorspar	20,000	18,000
Garnets and Silica	388,000	140,000
Fireclay	1,712,000	617,000
For Building and Road-making:—		
Limestone	13,761,000	3,134,000
Sandstone	3,529,000	1,654,000
Slate	243,000	1,522,000
Clay and Shale	15,805,000	1,460,000
Gravel and Sand	9,764,000	1,634,000
Igneous Rocks	11,112,000	3,743,000

The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of all minerals won in 1932 was £167,316,000. The total number of persons employed in 1932 at the 2,520 mines in work was 886,914, and 668,799 (males) were employed underground, and 124,316 males and 3,799 females above ground.

In the 5,025 quarries, 73,112 persons were permanently employed; of these, 45,936 worked inside the quarries and 27,176 outside the quarries.

Coal Production of Great Britain.

Year.	Persons employed	Output.	
		Tons.	Value.
1913	1,104,406	287,411,869	145,535,669
1924	1,213,884	267,118,000	251,665,000
1925	1,102,590	243,176,000	198,978,000
1926	1,115,803	162,279,000	123,384,000
1927	1,023,933	252,252,000	163,544,000
1928	936,988	237,472,000	152,516,000
1929	956,673	257,907,000	173,233,000
1930	931,376	243,882,000	165,733,000
1931	867,864	219,459,000	147,746,000

Strikes.—In 1921 there was a stoppage of production for 88 days, ending in a settlement on June 28, 1921. In 1926 there was a stoppage of production for 213 days, from May 1 until Nov. 30.

Home Consumption of Coal.

In a normal year about 200,000,000 tons of coal are available for home consumption. Railway locomotives require about 13,000,000 tons; gas works 17,000,000 tons; coke production 17,000,000 tons, of which about half (with 1,500,000 tons of coal) is consumed by blast furnaces; colliery engines require about 13,000,000 tons, and coal miners receive about 6,000,000 tons; electrical generating stations require about 10,000,000 tons, and coasting ships require over 1,300,000 tons; in addition, about 40,000,000 tons are used for domestic heating and cooking, and over 70,000,000 tons for manufactures. In the six months (Jan.-June), 1931, steamers and motor vessels used 7,055,000 tons of coal and 100,752,000 gallons of oil fuel.

Coal Production of World.

Country.	Tons of 2,240 lb.	
	1931.	1932.
Belgium	26,607,000	21,067,000
Canada	9,172,000	...
Czechoslovakia	13,256,000	...
France	49,219,000	45,523,000
Germany†	116,715,000	103,056,000
Great Britain	220,156,000	209,246,000
Indian Empire	20,750,000	...
Japan	27,000,000	...
Netherlands	13,000,000	...
Poland	37,658,000	28,270,000
Saer	11,167,000	10,270,000
South Africa	11,000,000	...
United States	390,751,000	316,979,000
U.S.S.R.	48,073,000	...
Other Countries	40,000,000	...
Total	1,035,318,000	...

† Excluding lignite.

Iron Ore.

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown, as that of iron ore produced in Great Britain is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in Great Britain in 1931 is stated at £2,000,000; that of the imported ore at £2,600,000.

Year.	Tons Produced.	Tons Imported
1923	15,997,000	7,441,000
1928	11,261,873	4,439,885
1929	13,214,976	5,686,934
1930	11,626,832	4,236,928
1931	7,625,482	2,116,792

Production of Pig Iron and Crude Steel.

The quantity of pig iron and steel ingots and castings made is shown below. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work in Great Britain, and in 1931 they numbered 73.

Country.	Pig Iron Thousands of Tons (2,240 lb.)		Crude Steel Thousands of Tons (2,240 lb.)	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Belgium	3,179	2,784	3,073	2,809
Czechoslovakia	1,184	450	1,567	684
France	8,085	5,549	7,684	5,204
Germany	5,966	3,933	8,158	5,759
Gt. Britain	3,758	3,630	5,179	5,341
Italy	543	461	1,539	1,391
Japan	1,439	1,112	1,800	1,793
Luxembourg	2,020	1,959	2,008	1,956
Saer	1,491	1,349	1,514	1,483
United States	18,275	8,826	24,900	13,306
U.S.S.R.	5,009	6,221	5,400	5,660
Other Countries	5,000	3,000	8,000	5,000
Total	55,949	39,274	70,816	50,756

† Figures for Crude Steel include ingots only; and exclude steel castings

Joint Stock Companies.

On Dec. 31, 1931, there were registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 113,782 Joint Stock Companies, with a total paid-up capital of £5,564,205,866; the number for 1930 was 113,327 Companies, paid-up capital £5,534,197,040.

Trade Unions.

Great Britain.	1930.	1931.
No. of registered Unions ...	560	552
Membership:—	3,812,166	3,631,220
Income:—	£	£
From Members	7,212,026	6,929,273
Unemployment Insurance	3,598,083	6,404,665
Other Sources	710,280	636,992
Total	11,520,399	13,971,230
Expenditure:—		
Benefits:—		
Unemployment, &c. ...	5,350,362	8,339,981
Dispute	318,729	169,115
Sickness and Accident	706,806	697,771
Burial	338,481	349,754
Other	1,244,250	1,321,579
Political Fund	95,084	168,623
To Federations, &c.	270,178	275,233
Management, &c.	2,968,006	3,023,559
Total	11,291,856	14,345,615
Funds:—		
Beginning of Year	11,674,694	11,279,088
End of Year	11,903,197	11,544,703

N.B.—The above particulars relate to registered trade unions in Great Britain only, and include unions of employers of which there were 13 in 1931 with funds of £290,356. The total number of Trade Unions, registered and unregistered, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (employers only) at end of 1931 was 1,022, and their membership was 4,621,000.

Trade Unions and Politics.

Amounts subscribed to Political Funds of Trade Unions (registered and unregistered), and amount of such funds at end of year—

Year.	Subscribed.	Funds.
1928	£170,000	£413,000
1929	159,000	369,000
1930	168,000	412,000

Bankruptcy Statistics.

England and Wales (1931).

The number of debtors adjudicated bankrupts was 4,403, with liabilities £10,787,306, and assets £2,154,314; of compositions 27, with liabilities £20,535, and assets £22,480; of administration orders for deceased debtors' estates 59, with liabilities £237,650, and assets £73,588. In addition, there were 2,415 assignments, compositions, &c., under deeds of arrangement, with liabilities £5,411,931, and assets £2,685,091.

Scotland (1931).

The number of sequestrations in Scotland was 203, with liabilities £1,212,637, and assets £128,268.

Northern Ireland (1931).

The bankruptcies numbered 39, with liabilities £90,923, and assets £12,480; deeds of arrangement 55, with liabilities £208,886, and assets £111,789; arrangements under the control of the Court 35, with liabilities £52,527, and assets £12,982.

EXTERNAL TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND).

IN statistics of Trade, the term **GENERAL TRADE** refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term **SPECIAL TRADE** includes only Imports for consumption in the country receiving them, and Exports of home produce or manufacture. Imports are taken at their C.I.F. value (which includes the Cost of the merchandise

and the charges for Insurance and Freight), whereas Exports are taken at their F.O.B. (free on board) value, which includes only the Cost of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded en route with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an F.O.B. value and arrive with an acquired C.I.F. value.

General Trade (Merchandise).				Special Trade (Merchandise).			
Year.	General Imports	General Exports.	Total General Trade	Year.	Special Imports	Special Exports.	Total Special Trade.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634,880,386	1,403,555,065	1913	659,166,008	525,253,595	1,184,419,603
1927	1,218,341,150	832,034,102	2,050,375,252	1927	1,095,388,311	709,081,863	1,804,469,574
1928	1,195,598,413	843,862,333	2,039,460,746	1928	1,075,315,169	723,579,089	1,798,894,258
1929	1,220,765,300	839,051,150	2,059,816,450	1929	1,111,063,472	729,349,322	1,840,412,794
1930	1,043,975,261	657,590,825	1,701,566,086	1930	957,139,852	570,755,416	1,527,895,268
1931	861,252,638	454,439,147	1,315,741,785	1931	797,385,089	390,621,598	1,188,006,687
1932	703,132,725	416,051,378	1,119,114,103	1932	652,219,132	365,137,785	1,017,356,917

British Overseas Trade by Months, 1932 and 1933.

Month.	Total Imports, C I F.		Total Exports, F O B.	
	1932	1933	1932	1933
	£	£	£	£
January.....	62,149,399	54,123,867	36,362,416	33,394,540
February.....	70,176,097	49,077,444	35,453,602	32,410,396
March.....	61,180,534	56,346,447	36,680,376	36,533,741
April.....	53,555,469	51,151,398	39,423,098	39,922,755
May.....	56,049,823	57,294,838	34,595,584	34,595,461
June.....	57,944,562	53,774,089	33,862,473	33,732,609
July.....	51,612,265	53,706,227	32,595,445	34,171,060
August.....	53,312,814	56,754,458	32,043,245	35,297,184
September.....	54,266,652	57,803,924	29,120,417	35,630,061
October.....	60,828,064	—	34,122,715	—
November.....	61,566,734	—	35,153,593	—
December.....	60,633,550	—	36,576,348	—
Year.....	703,132,725	—	416,051,378	—

Britain's Best Customers, 1931 and 1932.

Country.	Sent to Britain		Taken from Britain.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Argentina.....	£52,744,000	£50,870,000	£15,000,000	£11,000,000
Australia.....	45,080,000	46,280,000	15,000,000	21,000,000
Belgium.....	33,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	13,000,000
Canada.....	33,000,000	43,000,000	22,000,000	16,000,000
China.....	8,000,000	6,200,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Denmark.....	47,000,000	41,000,000	9,000,000	10,400,000
France.....	41,000,000	19,000,000	32,500,000	27,000,000
Germany.....	64,000,000	30,500,000	32,000,000	25,000,000
India.....	37,000,000	32,300,000	33,000,000	35,000,000
Irish Free State.....	37,000,000	27,000,000	39,000,000	32,000,000
Italy.....	15,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	9,500,000
Netherlands.....	35,000,000	22,000,000	16,000,000	14,500,000
New Zealand.....	38,000,000	38,000,000	12,000,000	11,000,000
Sweden.....	17,400,000	13,400,000	8,500,000	7,500,000
Union of S. Africa.....	13,000,000	15,500,000	23,000,000	19,000,000
U.S.A.....	104,000,000	84,000,000	86,000,000	21,000,000
U.S.S.R.....	32,000,000	20,000,000	9,000,000	10,400,000

DETAILED TRADE OF 1931 AND 1932.

Class and Group.	Imports (C.I.F.).		Special Exports (F.O.B.).	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Food, Drink, and Tobacco—				
Grain and Flour	55,818,037	58,045,656	3,316,315	3,315,609
Feeding Stuffs for Animals	5,379,631	6,540,249	2,087,174	1,578,221
Meat	93,905,248	81,385,317	1,230,521	1,000,028
Animals, Living, for Food	16,014,663	10,657,860	171,969	93,704
Other Food and Drink, Non-Dutiable	234,227,664	207,896,186	23,499,986	22,080,872
Other Food and Drink, Dutiable	11,376,456	10,154,920	5,216,377	4,199,677
Tobacco				
Total	416,721,659	374,679,624	35,522,352	32,320,311
Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured—				
Coal	34,381	26,609	34,653,774	31,634,043
Other Non-Metallic Mining and Quarry Products and the like	3,919,570	3,450,203	1,082,616	870,967
Iron Ore and Scrap	2,336,590	1,891,701	420,904	299,906
Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap	7,229,515	6,093,257	457,843	741,098
Wood and Timber	29,140,529	25,601,990	230,024	117,056
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	27,182,530	31,111,187	331,547	495,430
Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags	34,544,409	33,577,548	3,270,996	3,453,964
Silk, Raw, Kinds, and Nolls	1,238,714	1,374,033	11,963	9,885
Other Textile Materials	7,035,974	6,745,727	201,335	326,365
Oil Seeds and Nuts, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums	24,964,275	22,569,253	2,438,216	1,852,199
Hides and Skins, Undressed	11,696,212	12,100,649	742,176	514,530
Paper-making Materials	9,976,964	9,801,535	684,006	755,567
Rubber	4,496,458	2,466,692	104,920	113,464
Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	9,242,089	7,650,782	2,409,076	2,451,193
Total	173,038,210	164,461,766	47,039,396	43,625,667
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—				
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	18,121	24,458	2,960,349	2,641,635
Pottery, Glass, Abrasives, &c.	9,603,200	5,130,942	8,407,468	7,419,913
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	19,621,620	8,665,241	30,375,155	28,044,950
Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof	21,408,132	14,702,240	6,941,361	6,891,584
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, and Instruments	7,275,917	4,508,825	5,333,526	5,554,953
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	6,239,770	2,736,492	7,437,944	5,848,370
Machinery	15,339,031	10,329,691	33,011,639	29,526,768
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	7,533,122	5,445,723	1,406,965	1,193,022
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	8,942,222	1,891,777	56,598,134	62,845,131
Woolen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures	13,446,767	2,363,180	25,150,313	24,004,111
Silk and silk Manufactures	6,392,822	3,807,832	1,037,560	1,003,867
Manufactures of Other Textile Materials	14,942,794	8,747,486	12,884,985	13,151,958
Apparel	19,838,807	7,027,404	14,014,095	11,829,755
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Colours	13,841,670	9,578,422	17,017,839	17,377,524
Oils, Fats and Resins, Manufactured	29,415,122	31,050,129	5,305,754	5,182,844
Leathers and Manufactures thereof	13,239,940	7,674,170	3,313,955	2,965,186
Paper and Cardboard	16,431,232	13,086,790	6,344,269	6,509,193
Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships, and Aircraft)	4,240,095	3,119,176	29,713,371	20,743,746
Rubber Manufactures	3,229,857	1,786,257	2,137,122	1,922,966
Miscellaneous Articles, Wholly or Mainly Manufactured	28,512,022	15,997,363	22,636,715	20,925,922
Total	261,712,435	157,675,652	292,022,579	275,601,682
Animals, not for Food	3,329,000	2,128,686	1,094,274	612,367
Parcel Post (non-dutiable articles)	6,446,334	4,126,991	14,936,997	12,963,732
Total	261,712,435	157,675,652	292,022,579	275,601,682

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Animals for food	—	—	£	£
Wheat	119,419,000	105,628,000	16,014,000	10,657,000
Maize	53,261,000	52,821,000	30,376,000	32,475,000
Butter	8,060,000	8,449,000	9,919,000	11,475,000
Meat	34,163,000	33,225,000	46,298,000	41,481,000
Eggs in shell	25,925,000	19,976,000	90,509,000	78,844,000
Canned Fish	1,336,000	1,305,000	13,773,000	9,062,000
Tea	535,446,000	567,300,000	29,620,000	25,419,000
Sugar	36,643,000	47,654,000	6,451,000	5,376,000
Tobacco, unmanufactured	194,046,000	175,204,000	29,620,000	25,419,000
Wood	—	—	14,813,000	18,277,000
Raw Cotton	10,906,000	15,522,000	10,397,000	9,534,000
Wool	8,482,000	9,209,000	29,141,000	25,602,000
Flax, Hemp and Jute	276,000	249,000	26,271,000	30,254,000
Hides	1,274,000	1,258,000	32,715,000	32,564,000
Crude Rubber	2,839,000	2,124,000	6,230,000	5,934,000
Iron and Steel	2,845,000	1,592,000	3,325,000	2,737,000
Other Metals	—	—	4,187,000	2,268,000
Electrical Goods	—	—	19,622,000	8,665,000
Machinery	93,000	53,000	21,408,000	14,792,000
Manufactures: Cotton	—	—	6,240,000	2,736,000
" Silk	—	—	15,339,000	10,330,000
" Woollen and Worsted	—	—	8,942,000	1,773,000
Apparel	—	—	7,790,000	3,505,000
Chemicals and Drugs	—	—	10,161,000	2,071,000
Refined Petroleum	1,862,857,000	1,890,933,000	19,839,000	7,027,000
Paper and Cardboard	20,087,000	17,934,000	13,842,000	9,578,000
Motor Cars and parts	—	—	26,022,000	27,927,000
	—	—	16,431,000	13,089,000
	—	—	3,185,000	2,781,000

PRINCIPAL BRITISH ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Coal	42,750,000	38,899,000	£	£
Coke, &c.	3,159,000	2,996,000	34,654,000	31,624,000
Wool	357,000	421,000	2,060,000	2,642,000
Iron and Steel	1,979,000	1,886,000	1,616,000	1,777,000
Other Metals	—	—	30,375,000	28,045,000
Machinery	329,000	302,000	6,941,000	6,892,000
Motor Cars and parts	—	—	23,012,000	29,529,000
Ships	—	—	6,136,000	7,263,000
Cotton Yarn	133,516,000	141,663,000	10,458,000	3,914,000
" Piece Goods	1,716,342,000	2,198,036,000	10,892,000	10,420,000
" Other Manufactures	—	—	37,228,000	43,614,000
Woolen Tissues	56,321,000	53,527,000	8,275,000	8,811,000
Worsted	29,746,000	28,227,000	10,129,000	8,484,000
Woolen Carpets	2,768,000	3,592,000	5,101,000	4,402,000
Silk Manufactures	—	—	1,052,000	1,151,000
Linens	—	—	776,000	683,000
Jute Manufactures	—	—	5,422,000	5,272,000
Apparel	—	—	1,600,000	1,592,000
Refined Petroleum	66,999,000	70,168,000	14,014,000	11,820,000
Paper and Cardboard	3,242,000	3,870,000	1,429,000	1,686,000
	—	—	6,324,000	6,509,000

WORLD TRADE IN 1931 AND 1932.
Statement showing Decline in Values from 1931 to 1932.

Country.	Special Imports.			Special Exports.		
	Declared Value.		Decrease.*	Declared Value		Decrease.*
	1931.	1932.		1931.	1932.	
	Million £	Million £	Per Cent	Million £	Million £	Per Cent
United Kingdom.....	797.4	652.2	18.2	390.6	365.1	6.5
Australia (b) (c).....	43.5	53.1	722.1	70.9	76.3	17.6
Canada (a).....	129.1	92.9	28.0	124.4	101.5	18.4
India (b).....	105.9	102.1	3.6	123.9	101.4	18.1
Malaya.....	53.4	44.0	16.8	47.2	37.9	19.7
Austria.....	62.5	40.1	35.8	37.3	22.0	41.0
Belgium-Luxemburg.....	135.7	92.9	31.5	132.2	84.7	35.9
Czechoslovakia.....	71.4	45.4	36.4	79.8	44.7	44.0
Denmark (b).....	80.7	62.8	22.1	69.4	59.6	14.1
France.....	339.8	240.1	29.3	245.1	158.6	35.3
Germany.....	329.3	228.4	30.6	469.8	280.9	40.2
Italy (a).....	125.9	89.2	29.2	110.4	73.5	33.4
Japan (b) (d).....	126.2	146.2	15.9	114.9	139.9	21.8
Netherlands.....	156.3	107.3	31.3	108.3	69.9	35.5
Norway.....	47.4	38.0	20.0	25.3	30.8	21.7
Sweden.....	78.6	63.2	19.6	61.8	52.0	15.8
Switzerland.....	67.8	67.8	0.0	52.9	30.4	42.5
United States (b).....	429.1	271.8	36.7	428.6	324.0	23.7
Other Countries.....	439.1	306.9	30.1	499.8	332.3	33.8
Total for countries for which particulars are available for 1932.....	3,639.1	2,744.8	24.6	3,172.6	2,385.5	24.8

* Increase (a) Including silver bullion (b) Total imports (c) Total exports (including re-exports).
(d) Trade of Japan with foreign countries only.

THE WORLD'S BALANCE OF TRADE.
(Million £)

Country	1929	1930	1931.	1932.
United Kingdom.....	-381.7	-386.4	-406.8	-287.1
Australia.....	-21.6	-8.6	+27.5	+23.1
Canada.....	-18.6	-21.2	-21.2	+10.2
India.....	+54.2	+48.5	+21.2	+1.9
Malaya.....	+4.3	-6.2	-6.2	-6.5
Austria.....	-31.1	-24.5	-25.2	-18.1
Belgium-Luxemburg.....	-21.4	-28.0	-3.5	-8.2
Czechoslovakia.....	+3.3	+10.8	+8.4	-0.5
Denmark.....	-4.5	-6.2	-7.5	-0.5
France.....	-65.1	-77.9	-94.8	-81.6
Germany.....	+1.8	+80.4	+140.6	+52.5
Italy.....	-69.4	-56.5	-15.5	-15.7
Japan.....	-6.9	-7.8	-9.1	-2.2
Netherlands.....	-63.0	-57.8	-48.0	-37.4
Norway.....	-17.7	-21.0	-21.7	-6.7
Sweden.....	+1.6	-6.2	-16.8	-11.2
Switzerland.....	-23.6	-30.9	-34.9	-37.4
U.S.A.....	+172.9	+160.7	+68.6	+59.5

The Balance of British Trade, 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Particulars.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	£	£	£
Excess of Imports (see above).....	386,000,000	408,000,000	289,000,000
*Excess of Government payments Overseas.....	...	...	25,000,000
Total.....	386,000,000	408,000,000	314,000,000
*Excess of Government receipts from Overseas...	29,000,000	14,000,000	...
*Net National Shipping Income.....	105,000,000	80,000,000	70,000,000
*Net Income from Overseas investments.....	220,000,000	170,000,000	140,000,000
*Net receipts from short interest and commissions.....	55,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
*Net receipts from other sources.....	15,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000
*Total.....	414,000,000	304,000,000	255,000,000
Estimated Credit balance or deficit.....	+22,000,000	-104,000,000	-59,000,000

* Estimated.

British Trade Distribution by Continents.

	Europe	Asia	Africa.	N. and Cent. America.	S. America	Oceania.
<i>Imports from —</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
1924	36.01	12.23	7.46	26.58	9.31	8.41
1931	47.32	10.20	5.05	18.37	8.89	10.08
1932	38.06	11.32	6.77	21.63	10.00	12.22
<i>British Exports to —</i>						
1924	37.40	22.83	9.77	12.31	7.5	10.19
1931	43.29	17.91	12.85	17.18	7.06	6.71
1932	41.72	19.92	12.50	11.22	6.18	8.46
<i>Re-exports to —</i>						
1924	69.95	1.8	2.7	19.94	1.18	4.43
1931	74.42	2.76	3.72	15.86	1.37	1.67
1932	77.19	2.48	2.26	14.05	1.25	1.77

Distribution of British Trade, 1924 and 1932.

(In Thousands of £ sterling.)

	1924.	%	1932.	%
<i>Imports from —</i>	£1,000		£1,000	
British Countries	285,962	39.21	249,015	35.42
Foreign Countries	891,477	69.79	454,118	64.58
<i>British Exports to —</i>				
British Countries	333,769	41.67	165,532	45.33
Foreign Countries	467,198	58.33	199,606	54.67
<i>Re-exports to —</i>				
British Countries	26,445	18.89	11,562	22.71
Foreign Countries	123,525	81.11	39,352	77.29

The British self-governing Dominions have in the past been, with few exceptions, better customers in proportion to the number of their inhabitants than any foreign country, and while this remains generally true for 1932, it will be seen that Denmark and Norway now compare very favourably with South Africa and Canada in this respect. Denmark has now regained the position she held in 1924 of being, in this sense, our best customer in Europe, followed by Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden and Belgium. Our best customers out of Europe, apart from the Dominions, were British Malaya and Argentina, this applying not only to 1932, but to 1924 and 1931.

Postal Traffic.

Average Daily Receipts, 1929-1933.

The following table (*Board of Trade Journal*) gives the average receipts of the Post Office in Great Britain from postal traffic, per working day, for each month in 1929 and 1931-1933. Telegraph and Telephone receipts, Savings Bank, and Money and Postal Order business are excluded. The value of postage stamps used for receipt stamp and other revenue duties is included. The figures are an approximately correct index of the movement from month to month of the amount of postal traffic handled, expressed in terms of postage, and may be regarded as a reflection of the state of the country's trade.

British Exports per Head.

Value of Exports of British produce and manufacture to certain countries per head of the population of those countries.

Country	1924	1931	1932
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
<i>British Empire</i>			
Australia	10 9 3	2 4 8	3 1 2
Canada	3 1 2	1 19 7	1 11 2
Ceylon	18 0	10 2	9 3
India	5 8	1 10	1 11
Irish Free State	15 14 9	10 7 2	8 15 0
Malaya	2 16 9	1 9 1	1 15 5
New Zealand	15 0 7	7 8 0	6 15 11
Union of S. Africa	4 3 0	2 13 9	2 3 11
West Africa	9 3	4 11	6 1
<i>Foreign Countries</i>			
Argentina	2 16 3	1 5 7	1 18 2
Belgium	2 18 6	1 4 8	1 1 4
Brazil	7 10	1 11	2 2
Chile	1 7 2	8 11	3 0
China	11	4	4
Cuba	19 7	3 7	3 9
Denmark	4 1 5	2 8 7	2 14 11
Egypt	1 1 11	9 0	8 8
France	1 0 8	10 9	8 10
Germany	13 7	5 8	4 5
Italy	8 11	4 10	4 2
Japan	8 4	1 9	1 6
Netherlands	3 9 5	1 14 4	1 9 10
Do. East Indies	3 0	1 1	1 1
Norway	3 4 0	2 13 7	2 2 10
Spain	9 8	4 7	4 4
Sweden	2 6 1	1 5 3	1 2 4
Switzerland	2 18 1	1 0 3	1 1 1
U.S.A.	9 6	2 11	2 5
U.S.S.R.	7	11	1 2

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED DAILY.

Period.	1929.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£
Jan.	124,895	128,857	126,696	129,300
Feb.	120,022	127,125	124,986	126,621
Mar.	127,924	133,159	127,650	131,461
April	129,558	129,497	129,719	130,348
May	128,075	128,796	127,506	128,125
June	128,149	130,218	125,964	130,610
July	131,266	130,543	129,302	129,632
Aug.	122,922	121,223	121,065	123,579
Sept.	129,127	128,524	131,229	131,224
Oct.	126,621	131,745	134,364	...
Nov.	125,521	125,925	125,314	...
Dec.	125,700	127,076	127,998	...
Year	122,498	123,469	122,488	...

FINANCES AND TRADE OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Dominions by Continents	Revenue	Debt.	Imports.		Exports.	
			Total.	from U.K.	Total.	to U.K.
Europe.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish Free State	28,000,000	30,000,000	43,000,000	29,000,000	27,000,000	23,000,000
Isle of Man	401,000	—	—	—	—	—
Jersey	326,000	1,000,000	—	5,000,000	—	4,000,000
Guernsey	413,000	1,100,000	—	—	—	—
Malta and Gozo	971,000	—	3,700,000	1,000,000	500,000	24,000
Gibraltar	240,000	—	—	600,000	—	22,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	100,000,000	870,000,000	150,000,000	35,000,000	173,000,000	33,000,000
Ceylon	5,500,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000	12,000,000
Straits Settlements	3,000,000	11,000,000	53,000,000	7,000,000	47,000,000	6,000,000
Federated Malay States	7,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	1,800,000	25,000,000	1,335,000
Other Malay States	3,000,000	1,000,000	8,000,000	60,000	10,000,000	30,000
Hong Kong	3,000,000	2,000,000	41,000,000	4,000,000	40,000,000	280,000
North Borneo	350,000	—	800,000	27,000	2,000,000	175,000
Brunei	42,000	45,000	300,000	—	200,000	—
Sarawak	600,000	nil	1,800,000	42,000	2,700,000	220,000
Cyprus	756,000	170,000	1,350,000	390,000	1,000,000	280,000
Palestine	3,000,000	4,500,000	8,100,000	1,340,000	4,328,000	1,500,000
Africa.						
Union of South Africa	30,000,000	250,000,000	50,000,000	19,000,000	72,000,000	16,000,000
Basutoland	330,000	—	500,000	18,000	320,000	—
Bechuanaland	150,000	—	—	6,000	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	2,100,000	6,250,000	6,000,000	2,300,000	6,000,000	2,100,000
Northern Rhodesia	860,000	—	5,000,000	250,000	1,000,000	600,000
Gambia	220,000	nil	400,000	150,000	410,000	85,000
Gold Coast	3,500,000	13,000,000	6,000,000	3,800,000	8,000,000	3,500,000
Sierra Leone	880,000	2,150,000	1,250,000	822,000	1,000,000	370,000
Nigeria and Cameroon	5,000,000	29,000,000	7,250,000	5,550,000	10,000,000	3,500,000
Somaland	106,000	—	300,000	15,000	160,000	43,000
Kenya	3,000,000	17,000,000	5,000,000	{ 1,350,000 }	6,000,000	{ 1,800,000 }
Uganda	1,500,000	1,000,000	—	{ 160,000 }	—	200,000
Tanganyika	1,500,000	—	2,500,000	440,000	2,000,000	700,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	500,000	100,000	1,000,000	135,000	1,000,000	65,000
Nyasaland	383,000	923,000	770,000	225,000	780,000	622,000
Sudan	4,000,000	—	3,100,000	700,000	4,000,000	2,700,000
Mauritius	1,300,000	2,797,000	3,000,000	423,000	2,500,000	2,000,000
Seychelles	52,000	nil	125,000	22,000	155,000	40,000
St. Helena and Ascension	20,000	nil	45,000	35,000	20,000	10,000
America.						
Canada	61,000,000	500,000,000	100,000,000	17,500,000	80,000,000	35,000,000
Newfoundland	1,600,000	19,000,000	4,000,000	600,000	6,000,000	1,160,000
Jamaica	2,800,000	5,120,000	6,000,000	1,891,000	4,000,000	1,571,000
Leeward Islands	260,000	266,000	920,000	247,000	620,000	266,000
Windward Islands	300,000	440,000	400,000	271,000	420,000	163,000
Barbados	454,000	654,000	2,100,000	750,000	1,300,000	325,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,500,000	3,089,000	5,345,000	1,524,000	5,841,000	1,156,000
Bahamas	500,000	180,000	1,700,000	222,000	335,000	23,000
Bermuda	430,000	75,000	2,000,000	717,000	200,000	100
British Guiana	1,103,000	4,667,000	2,000,000	895,000	2,120,000	600,000
British Honduras	220,000	374,000	1,000,000	150,000	900,000	30,000
Falkland Islands	83,000	nil	117,000	80,000	214,000	101,000
British Antarctic	85,000	nil	500,000	400,000	2,730,000	2,000,000
Oceania.						
Australia	74,000,000	397,000,000*	45,000,000	17,500,000	107,000,000	57,000,000
New Zealand	23,000,000	222,000,000	23,000,000	12,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Fiji	548,000	1,100,000	860,000	251,000	1,700,000	820,000
Papua	127,000	—	220,000	75,000	250,000	220,000
Pacific Islands	250,000	—	1,000,000	20,000	1,000,000	130,000

* Commonwealth Debt £294,066,593; Debt of the Australian States £207,821,600—Total £501,888,193.

ROADS AND ROAD VEHICLES.

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is approximately 177,500 miles, of which 155,000 are in *England and Wales* and 22,500 in *Scotland*. The cost of maintenance, improvement (widening, etc.), and new construction in 1924-25 was £18,800,000, and in 1925-26 £25,469,691. The roads of Great Britain have been classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 177,500, 26,600 (approximately) have been included in Class I, and 16,600 miles (approximately) in Class II.

The maintenance and improvement &c. of public roads is within the jurisdiction of the "highway authorities." Under the Local Government Act, 1929, county councils in *England and Wales* as from the appointed day (April 1, 1930), became the highway authorities for all roads in rural districts and all classified roads (i.e. Class I and Class II Roads) outside the county and metropolitan boroughs, together with the main roads, for which the county councils were already the highway authorities prior to the appointed day. These roads are known as "county roads" and are now a county charge, although district councils in many cases continue to carry out the actual work of maintenance and improvement. The borough and urban councils are the highway authorities for roads other than county roads which lie within their areas. In *Scotland* under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the county councils are the highway authorities in respect of all roads outside the burghs, and in respect of all classified roads in burghs with a population of less than 20,000 except the burgh of *Aberroath*. All burghs remain highway authorities in respect of their unclassified roads. The Act provides that the functions of the County Council in regard to highways may be partially exercised by Committees or by the Town Councils of small burghs in accordance with an administrative scheme submitted by the County Council to and approved by the Secretary of State for *Scotland*. The motor licence duties (referred to below) are paid into a *Road Fund* which is administered by the Minister of Transport. Grants are made from the Road Fund to highway authorities towards the cost of maintenance, improvement and construction of roads and bridges. During the year 1923-24 the grants from the Road Fund amounted to £13,694,820. The bulk of this money was directed to assisting highway authorities in the maintenance and improvement of classified roads and bridges, and the construction of new roads and bridges of classification value. Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the grants hitherto made out of the Road Fund towards the maintenance of classified roads in *London* and the county boroughs and of unclassified roads in counties have been discontinued as from April 1, 1930, and a sum corresponding to these amounts, together with an additional contribution, is paid out of the Road Fund towards the block grants to local authorities for which the Act provides.

The total gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between December 1, 1921, and November 30, 1922, amounted to £27,667,142. The approximate number of motor vehicles licensed during this period was 2,292,300, while licences in respect of private and hackney horse-drawn carriages numbered 33,422. The average

receipt in respect of a whole year licence was £13 14s. 6d. for cars taxed on horse-power; £2 13s. 6d. for motor bicycles; £25 8s. 6d. for internal combustion and steam-driven goods vehicles; £19 14s. 6d. for electric goods vehicles; and £50 0s. 6d. for motor hackneys.

ROAD TAXES.

	Approximate No. of Vehicles.	Tax Receipts.
Cars taxed on horse-power	1,116,500	13,814,960
Motor-cycles	577,800	1,375,677
Invalid carriages	1,400	341
Goods vehicles—		
(1) Internal combustion and steam-driven—		
(a) Showmen's Special Vehicles	1,800	35,382
(b) Agricultural Vans and Lorries	2,300	44,193
(c) Other Goods Vehicles	355,000	9,066,088
(a) Electrically propelled	1,300	25,682
Agricultural engines (5/- class)	14,800	3,689
Tractors—		
(a) Agricultural	100	802
(b) General haulage	2,600	77,172
Motor hackneys	84,700	3,037,955
Tramcars	12,500	9,341
Trade licences—		
(a) General	4,400	109,935
(b) Limited	13,000	65,586
Exempt vehicles	27,300	nil
Horse-drawn vehicles—		
(a) Private	27,908	22,575
(b) Hackneys	5,504	4,125
Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences, &c.)	...	738,984

ROAD ACCIDENTS.

	1921.		1922.	
Division	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
England & Wales	5,855	259,257	5,800	161,992
Scotland	644	15,321	687	15,567

Totals..... 6,499 274,578 6,487 177,559

The types of vehicle involved in 1922 are shown in the following list:—

Type.	Killed.	Injured.
Private cars	1,914	68,593
Motor cycles—		
With "pillionaires"	544	14,355
Without "pillionaires"	995	30,645
With sidecar	194	7,597
Motor omnibuses and coaches	591	9,672
Motor vans and lorries	1,345	28,208
Pedal cycles	793	40,155
Trams	87	4,368
Cabs	74	2,162

London and Paris.

In 1922 there were 1,283 deaths from street accidents in *London*, a decrease of 59 on the total for 1921. In 1920 there were 303 deaths from street accidents in *Paris*.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

The length of road (first track) of the railways owned, leased or worked by the Companies formed under Part I. of the Railways Act, 1921, at Dec. 31, 1932, was as under :—

Southern	miles 2,194
Great Western	„ 3,801
London, Midland & Scottish	„ 6,947
London & North Eastern	„ 6,401
Total	19,343

Railways in 1932.

Capital authorised	£1,311,617,653
„ created	1,235,355,474
„ issued	1,209,053,431

The amount appropriated for the payment of interest and dividend on capital in 1932 was £31,900,000, representing 2·7 per cent. upon the total capital. On Ordinary Stock issued the average return was 1·21 per cent.

The number of traffic locomotives were steam 21,300; rail motor cars steam 129, electric 1,650. Passenger carriages numbered 44,500, passenger brake vans, parcel and mail vans, horse and carriage trucks, &c., 18,600; freight wagons (railway owned) 651,000. The gross receipts from railway working amounted to £156,287,207, compared with £170,128,536 in 1931, a decrease of £13,841,329. On the other hand expenditure on railway working declined from £136,858,604 in 1931 to £129,300,000 in 1932. Ordinary and workmen's journeys in 1932 numbered 1,125,000,000, a decrease of over 4½ millions compared with 1931, while passenger receipts, including season tickets, workmen, excursions, &c., amounted to £52,200,000. For the four group companies the gross receipts from all sources in 1932 were £164,966,187.—Expenditure £142,077,542; net receipts £23,888,645, every item showing a decrease except third-class season tickets on the Southern Railway. On all railways the tonnage of goods and minerals in 1932 was 241,000,000 tons, compared with 258,380,148 tons in 1931, the receipts being £79,000,000, a decrease of £9,856,230. The value of passenger traffic conveyed by the group railways in 1932 was:—First-class (Ordinary) £1,134,591, (Seasons) £1,746,331; second-class (Ordinary) £344,251, (Seasons) £424,717; third-class (Ordinary) £325,339,331, (Seasons) £5,467,996, (Workmen) £2,826,272—Total £49,183,489.

TRAMWAYS, Etc.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in Great Britain on March 31, 1932, was 1,976. The total receipts in 1931-32 were £23,519,020, the working expenses £19,321,752, and the net receipts £4,197,268, the total paid-up capital being £110,367,565. 4,107,673,072 passengers were carried.

The mileage of trackless trolley routes open for traffic was 296, the number of passengers carried being 184,373,190.

Under the London Passenger Transport Act, 1933, various tramway and trackless trolley undertakings operating in a specified area in and around London were transferred to the London Passenger Transport Board.

LONDONERS' MODE OF TRAVEL.

Recorded figures show that in 1932 each Londoner, statistically speaking, made 496 journeys. These were apportioned as follows:—

	No. of journeys.
Omni-buses	136
Trams	130
Underground	78
Suburban trains	50
Coaches	2
Total	496

Londoners prefer 'buses to all other means of transport. There are ten 'buses in London to every one that New York possesses. The following figures for 1932 show that the New York Subway and the Paris Metro are patronised by a far larger proportion of the population than is London's Underground:—

	All Passengers.	Underground Passengers.
London	4,066,112,000	641,917,002
New York	3,553,934,000	2,103,000,000
Paris	1,958,218,000	929,000,000

INLAND WATERWAYS.

No recent return has been published of the total mileage of canals and canalized rivers in Great Britain. In 1905 there were 3,225 miles (England and Wales, 3,641 miles; Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1932 the inland waterways carried tonnage (so far as returns are available) as under:—

	Mileage of Canals.	Tonnage carried.
Railway owned	1,000	1,324,095
Other	1,485	10,058,827
Total	2,485	11,382,922

The longest canal in Great Britain is the Grand Union Canal (280 miles), which links London and the Midlands and has outlets into the Thames through docks at Limehouse and at Brentford. The system embraces, by amalgamation, the canals generally known as the Regent's Canal, the Grand Junction Canal, the Warwick and Birmingham Canal, the Warwick and Napton Canal, the Birmingham and Warwick Junction Canal, the Leicestershire and Loughborough Navigations and the Erewash Canal. The three last-named waterways were acquired by the Grand Union Canal Company on January 1, 1932. Goods can be conveyed direct from the Midlands to the Regent's Canal Dock and there loaded into sea-going vessels, or vice versa. Through tolls are available. A scheme of reconstruction and development, which will cost £1,000,000, is being carried out over the whole of the Grand Union waterways. The channels are being widened and deepened to permit the passage of motor barges capable of carrying eighty tons a pair. With the improvement of this form of transport has come a demand for factory and warehouse sites on the canal banks—an industrial development of the utmost significance. The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1904, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool. In 1932 the tonnage of toll-paying traffic was 5,328,925 tons, and the tolls, dues, &c., £1,203,657.

LARGEST BRITISH RAILWAY STATIONS.

Station.	Area in Acres.	Longest Platform. Feet.	Station.	Area in Acres.	Longest Platform.
Waterloo (S.R.).....	24½	860	Cambridge (L.N.E.R.).....	—	Feet.
Waterloo and City (a).....	—	860	Crewe (L.M.S.).....	23	1254
London Bridge (S.R.).....	—	828	Liverpool Exchange (L.M.S.)	10¾	1209
Victoria (S.R.) (b).....	25	1432	Manchester (L.M.S.) (c).....	23	704
Clapham Junction (S.R.) (e)...	24½	721	Newcastle (L.N.E.R.).....	27	2124
Paddington (G.W.R.) (d).....	13	1220	Nottingham (L.N.E.R.).....	12¾	1268
Euston (L.M.S.).....	18	1030	Southport (L.M.S.) (d).....	14¾	1270
Liverpool St. (L.N.E.R.).....	16	900	York (L.N.E.R.).....	—	1136
King's Cross (L.N.E.R.).....	15¾	981	Aberdeen (Joint).....	12½	1701
Birmingham (L.M.S.).....	15	770	Edinburgh (L.N.E.R.).....	18	1596
Blackpool (L.M.S.) (d).....	13¾	760	Glasgow, St. Enoch (L.M.S.)...	13½	1680
Blackpool Central (L.M.S.) (d)...	10	840	Glasgow, Central (L.M.S.)...	—	1100
Bournemouth (S.R.).....	—	1748	Perth (Joint).....	—	1040
					1714

NOTES.—(a) Situated directly below Main Station; (b) Nine of these will take two trains each; (c) Exclusive of 10½ acres of sidings; (d) Including excursion platforms; (e) Connecting platform to Exchange Station

CENSUS, SALARIES AND WAGES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Railway	1933.		1932.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ancillary	216,997	15,641	245,061	16,533
Staff	28,005	5,657	29,803	5,374
Total	245,002	21,298	274,864	21,907
Grand Total.....	566,300		549,771	

AVERAGE SALARIES AND WAGES.

Staff entered at Salaried Rates...	Week ended —		Staff entered at Wages Rates Con-	Week ended	
	Mar. 11.	Mar. 12.		Mar. 11.	Mar. 12.
	1932.	1933.	cillation	1932.	1933.
	89	7	Shop and Artisan	64	11
	89	4		64	8

MOTOR ROAD VEHICLES ON PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAYS.

Name of Railway.	Passenger	Goods and Parcels.
Belfast and County Down	14	4
Cheshire Lines Committee	—	9
County Donegal Jt. Committee	4	—
Great Northern (Ireland)	152	100
Great Southern (Ireland)	4	—
Great Western	4	1,604
L.M.S. (Northern Counties Sec.)	115	30
London Midland and Scottish	117	1,952
London and North-Eastern	40	1,615
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	34	3
Metropolitan	—	31
Midland & Great Northern Jt.	—	7
Somerset & Dorset Joint	—	7
Southern	—	430

WORLD'S LONGEST RAILWAY BRIDGES.

Name.	Country.	Feet.
Lower Zambesi	Africa	11,650
Tay	Scotland	10,597
Upper Stone	India	10,022
Godvari	India	9,096
Forth	Scotland	8,300
Mahandi	India	6,912
Rio Salado	Argentina	6,703

The Shortest Railway in the World is that built by the Pope in Vatican City. It is one-third of a mile and cost £250,000.

The British Empire's Highest Railway—On the Kenya Uganda Railway, at a point near Timbora, the line goes over a summit level of 9,130 feet, and Timbora Station at 9,000 feet is the highest railway station in the Empire.

The Steepest Railway is in Switzerland in the Canton Ticino. From Piotta to Lake Ritorn level has an average gradient of 72 per cent. and a maximum of 81 per cent.

PASSENGERS PER DAY AT LONDON TERMINI (1933).

Station.	No.	Station.	No.	Station.	No.
Liverpool St.	230,000	Charing X	90,000	Holborn and St. Pauls	51,000
London Br.	148,000	Cannon St.	66,000	Fenchurch St.	50,000
Waterloo	140,000	King's X	60,000	St. Pancras	30,000
Broad Street	120,000	Euston	60,000	Waterloo & C.	27,000
Victoria	106,000	Paddington	55,000	Marylebone	10,500

FASTEST AND LONGEST RAILWAY RUNS.

Railway.	Train.	From.	To.	Distance Miles	Time Min.	Speed m p h.
Deutsche Reichsbahn (s)	{ 8 A.M. } { 3.15 P.M. }	Berlin	Hamburg	178 1/2	138	77 5
Deutsche Reichsbahn (s)	7.18 A.M.	Berlin	Hamburg	178 1/2	148	73 5
Great Western	4.40 P.M.	Swindon	Paddington	77 3	63	72 1/2
Canadian Pacific	—	Smith's Falls	Montreal	234 6	203	70 5
French State (Nord)	—	Paris	Desayville	138 8	120	69 0
Canadian Pacific	—	Montreal	Smith's Falls	234 6	203	68 3
French State (Nord) (s)	3.30 P.M.	Paris	Jeumont	147 7	134	66 1/2
Northern of U.S.A. (s)	10.10 A.M.	Paris	St. Quentin	95 1/2	88	64 1/2
Reading, U.S.A. (s)	8.55 P.M.	Paris	St. Quentin	95 1/2	88	64 1/2
London Midland & Scottish	6.15 P.M.	Crewe	Willowden Jct.	152 7	148	64 1/2
London & North Eastern	9.40 A.M.	Grantham	King's Cross	105 5	100	63 1/2
London Midland & Scottish	6.45 P.M.	Stafford	Euston	113 5	127	63 1/2
French State	—	Paris (St. Lazare)	Aulnoy	130 9	127	63 1/2
N.Y. Central, U.S.A.	—	Gallion	Linnvale	73 8	70	63 1/2
French State (Est)	—	Paris	Troyes	103 1/2	98	63 1/2
Canadian National	—	Montreal	Cornwall	57 9	55	63 1/2
French State (Est)	—	Paris	Bar le Duc	137 5	130	63 1/2
Pennsylvania	—	Plymouth	Port Wayne	64 1/2	61	63 0
French State (Nord)	—	Paris	Arras	119 4	114	62 9
Great Western	1.15 P.M.	Paddington	Bath	100 9	108	62 9
Pennsylvania	—	Plymouth	Nancy	59 9	56	62 9
French State (Est)	—	Nancy	Bar le Duc	137 5	130	62 9
N.Y. Central, U.S.A.	—	Elkhart	Toledo	133 0	126	62 3
Canadian Pacific	—	Trenton	Omaha	71 7	69	62 3
London & North Eastern	9.31 A.M.	Huntingdon	King's Cross	58 9	57	62 0
Reading, U.S.A. (s)	4.30 A.M.	West Trenton	Kingstown	21 7	21	62 0
French State (Nord) (s)	8.20 A.M.	Paris	Rouen	137 5	130	61 3
London Midland & Scottish	10.8 A.M.	Wilmalow	Euston	176 9	172	61 7
Great Western	11.15 A.M.	Paddington	Bath	100 9	104	61 7
London & North Eastern	9.7 A.M.	Darlington	York	44 1/2	43	61 5
London & North Eastern (s)	4.30 A.M.	Leicester	Nottingham	24 6	24	61 5
Great Western	9.5 A.M.	Reading	Paddington	61 0	59	61 3
Great Western (s)	1.15 P.M.	Paddington	Bristol	118 3	116	61 3
London Midland & Scottish	5.25 P.M.	Conventry	Willowden Junc.	88 6	87	61 1/2
Great Western	10.30 P.M.	Paddington	Westbury	95 6	94	61 0

NOTES.—(s) Diesel Electric; (a) Steam; (3) Start to pass average—This train passes Jeumont, the last station before crossing the Franco-Belgian frontier, 147 7/8 miles from Paris in 134 minutes at an average of 66 1/2 miles per hour—the highest scheduled speed in Europe over so great a distance; (4) In both directions; (5) Arkwright; (6) P.M. Bath.

The highest authentic speed ever recorded was on a journey from Plymouth to Paddington on May 9, 1904—see 3 miles per hour.

The World's Shortest Train, from Port Augusta, Australia to Kalgoorlie (1,023 miles), takes seven days in June, also, the first trip by a new engine with one axle attached, made by Messrs. Laird, Kilson & Co., on the North Midland Railway ran between Belper and Clay Cross Tunnel, a distance of 10 miles, in eight minutes, being at the rate of 75 miles per hour.

Railway.	Train.	From.	To.	Distance Miles	Time Min.	Speed m p h.
London & North-Eastern (s)	10 A.M.	King's Cross	Edinburgh	392 7	450	52 4
London Midland & Scottish	10 A.M.	Euston	Kingamoon (Carlisle)	301 1	338	54 4
London Midland & Scottish	12.11 P.M.	Carlisle	Euston	299 1	324	53 7
London Midland & Scottish	12.27 P.M.	Euston	Holyhead	253 6	393	52 2
London Midland & Scottish	10.30 P.M.	Glasgow	Crewe	243 3	390	45 6
French State (Nord)	—	Paris	Liege	226 7	330	59 1
Great Western	10.30 A.M.	Paddington	Plymouth	225 7	240	56 4
French State (Est)	—	Paris	Nancy	219 0	231	56 9
London Midland & Scottish	12.38 P.M.	Crewe	Cardiff	214 6	264	48 8
London Midland & Scottish	9.10 A.M.	Euston	Prestatyn	205 5	299	53 8
Great Western	12 noon	Paddington	Torquay	199 7	215	52 1/2
Italian State	—	Rome	Leghorn	196 3	244	48 1/2
French State (Nord)	—	Paris	Brussels	193 1	205	56 5
London Midland & Scottish	6.5 P.M.	Euston	Liverpool	180 7	203	56 0
Pennsylvania, U.S.A.	—	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh	158 8	188	47 6
London & North-Eastern	11.50 A.M.	King's Cross	York	128 1/2	127	54 1/2
London & North-Eastern	4.8 P.M.	King's Cross	Leeds	126 7	133	52 7
French State (Nord)	—	Paris	Calais	124 1	120	58 1
Pennsylvania, U.S.A.	—	Newark	Harrisburgh	119 1	103	59 9
German State	—	Hamburg	Berlin	118 8	119	59 7
French State	—	Paris	Saumur	117 4	121	45 4
London Midland & Scottish	10.8 A.M.	Euston	Wilmalow	176 9	172	61 7
London & North-Eastern	11.57 A.M.	King's Cross	Wakefield	175 8	183	57 6
Pennsylvania	—	Pittsburgh	Manfield	175 3	201	47 6
N.Y. Central, U.S.A.	—	Buffalo	Ballinwood	174 7	178	59 1
Great Western	10.30 A.M.	Paddington	Exeter	171 7	172	61 3
French State (Est)	—	Troyes	Belfort	171 7	172	59 0
French State (Nord)	—	Paris	Hazeubrouck	164 1	171	57 6
French State (Est)	—	Paris	Chaumont	162 6	163	59 8
London Midland & Scottish	11.44 P.M.	Broad Street	Crewe	162 5	166	45 1
London Midland & Scottish	12.51 P.M.	Prestatyn	Bletchley	158 8	168	59 7
London Midland & Scottish	10.15 A.M.	Euston	Crewe	158 1	166	59 3
German State	—	Berlin	Hanover	157 8	168	56 4
French State (Nord)	—	Paris	Boulogne	157 5	166	59 1
French State (Est)	—	Paris	Bar le Duc	157 4	159	63 0
German State	—	Charlottenburg	Hannover	156 4	156	59 7

NOTES.—(s) The World's Longest Non-Stop run. The World's Record Run was made in 1902 from Montreal to Vancouver, 4,337 miles; oil-electric journey completed in 67 hours.

LARGEST SIGNAL BOXES AND NUMBERS OF LEVERS.

Railway.	Station	Signal Box.	Number of Levers	Whether Manual or Power.
London Midland & Scottish	Glasgow, South Enoch . . .	Station.	542	Power.*
London Midland & Scottish	Glasgow, Central . . .	Station.	374	Power.
Southern	London Bridge	Station.	311	Power.
London & North-Eastern . . .	York	Loco Yard.	295	Manual.
London Midland & Scottish	Euston	Number 2.	288	Manual.
Southern	Victoria	South.	269	Power.*
London & North-Eastern . . .	Newcastle	Number 1.	266	Power.
London Midland & Scottish	Crews	North Junction.	266	Power.
Southern	Waterloo	A.	266	Manual.
London & North-Eastern . . .	Edinburgh (Waverley). . .	East.	260	Manual.
London Midland & Scottish	Crews	South Junction.	247	Power.
London & North-Eastern . . .	Liverpool Street . . .	West.	244	Manual.
Southern	Brighton	Station.	225	Power.
Great Western	Birmingham (Snow Hill)	South.	224	Power.
Southern	Canou Street	Station.	220	Power.

* Points are worked by ordinary levers and the signals by power

LENGTH OF LINE OF VARIOUS GAUGES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC (GREAT BRITAIN).

Gauge	Ft. in 1 3	Ft. in 1 6	Ft. in 1 11 1/2 and 2 0	Ft. in 2 3	Ft. in 2 4	Ft. in 2 4 1/2	Ft. in 2 6	Ft. in 3 0	Ft. in 3 7 1/2	Ft. in 4 8 1/2
Length	M Ch 13 39	M Ch 6 46	M Ch 77 63	M Ch 20 73	M Ch 3 31	M Ch 8 63	M Ch 17 26	Nil.	Nil.	M Ch 20,315 1

LONGEST RAILWAY STATION PLATFORMS ABROAD.

	Feet		Feet
Sonepur, B. & N.W.R., India	2,415	Kotri, N.W.R., India	1,896
Khargpur, B N R, India	2,350	Mandalay, Burma Ry., Burma	1,788
Bulawayo (Rhodesia)	2,302	Trichinopoly, S.I.R., India	1,546
New Lucknow Star, E.I.R., India	2,250	Ranaghat, E.B.R., India	1,522
Bezwaia, M. & S.M.R., India	2,100	Dakoi, B.B. & C.I.R., India	1,470
Jhansi, G.I.P.R., India	2,025		

WORLD'S LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS (5 Miles and over).

Tunnel.	Length.	Railway	Country.
Shimplon	M Yds. 12 668	Swiss Federal and Italian State . .	Switzerland-Italy.
Apennine	11 5	Italian State	Italy.
St. Gotthard	9 551	Swiss Federal	Switzerland.
Loetschberg	9 132	Bern-Loetschberg-Simplon	Switzerland.
Mont Cenis	8 832	Italian State	Italy.
Cascade	7 8	Great Northern	United States.
Arlberg	6 648	Austrian Federal	Austria.
Shinzu	6 70	Japanese Government	Japan.
Moffat	6 1	Denver and Salt Lake	United States.
Ricken	5 609	Swiss Federal	Switzerland.
Grenchenberg	5 567	Swiss Federal	Switzerland.
Tauern	5 555	Austrian Federal	Austria.
Otira	5 3	New Zealand Government	New Zealand.
Ronco	5 383	Italian State	Italy.
Hauenstein (Lower)	5 117	Swiss Federal	Switzerland.
Col di Tenda	5 59	Italian State	Italy.
Connaught	5 0	Canadian Pacific	Canada.

Britain's longest Railway Tunnel is the Severn (4 W.), 4 miles 642 yards

SHIPPING.

NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF VESSELS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS
COMPILED FROM LLOYD'S REGISTER BOOK (July, 1933).

Countries where owned	Steamers		Motorships.		Sailing Vessels and Barges.		Total.	
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
British Empire	8,581	18,722,741	932	2,852,218	720	244,728	10,233	21,819,687
United States.....	2,929	11,932,167	358	728,111	558	697,521	3,845	13,357,799
Japan	1,570	3,649,213	449	608,946	...	...	2,019	4,258,159
Norway.....	1,546	2,223,957	419	1,754,176	5	1,407	2,970	4,079,540
Germany	1,555	3,217,885	516	670,102	13	13,287	2,084	3,901,274
France	1,377	3,236,555	134	232,983	116	42,681	1,627	3,512,219
Italy	839	2,485,449	213	607,323	226	57,035	1,278	3,149,807
Netherlands.. ..	878	2,041,065	514	717,747	21	6,645	1,413	2,765,457
Sweden	1,024	1,099,780	315	558,368	56	16,826	1,395	1,674,974
Greece	524	1,411,254	13	5,817	...	...	537	1,427,071
Spain	675	996,523	125	221,445	65	14,288	865	1,232,456
Denmark	489	698,984	216	461,249	21	7,838	726	1,168,071
Other countries and country not stated)	2,865	4,611,559	459	781,907	384	190,205	3,708	5,583,671
TOTAL	24,852	56,427,132	4,663	10,200,392	2,185	1,292,661	31,700	67,920,185

SHIPBUILDING, 1932-33.

THE severe depression through which the shipbuilding industry has for some time been passing is emphasised by the following figures issued by *Lloyd's Register of Shipping*.

The total of new tonnage to which classes have been assigned by *Lloyd's Register* during the twelve months ended June 30, 1933, amounts to 111 vessels, of 446,751 tons gross, while the corresponding figures for the year ended June 30, 1932, were 263 vessels, of 920,902 tons gross. Plans for 142 vessels, of 323,600 tons, were passed by the Society in the course of the year. These figures show a slight increase over the very low total for the previous twelve months (139 vessels, of 258,110 tons). Of this projected tonnage, only 43 per cent. (138,390 tons) was intended to be built in Great Britain and Ireland, and 57 per cent. (185,210 tons) in other countries.

The countries in which the greater part of the new tonnage classed by *Lloyd's Register* during the year has been constructed are shown in the following statement.—

Country.	No of Vessels.	Tons Gross.
Great Britain and Ireland	65	153,420
Italy	8	145,196
Germany	4	49,723
Japan	2	37,960
U.S.A.	2	18,847
Sweden	4	16,945
Spain	2	14,252
Netherlands	11	70,007

The countries for which the majority of the vessels were built are:—

Country	No of Vessels	Tons Gross.
Great Britain and Ireland	58	108,291
Italy	5	119,075
Danzig	6	74,569
British Dominions	11	38,155
Japan	5	35,788
U.S.A.	3	19,324
Sweden	4	16,945
Spain	2	14,252

Mercantile Shipping, 1914, 1923, and 1932.

Country.	Gross Tonnage (Steam and Motor Ships only).		
	1914	1923	1932.
Great Britain and Ireland)	18,892,000	19,115,000	18,592,000
Brit. Dominions	1,632,000	2,580,000	2,983,000
Denmark	770,000	938,000	1,160,000
France	1,922,000	3,453,000	3,470,000
Germany	5,135,000	2,510,000	3,888,000
Greece	821,000	747,000	1,417,000
Netherlands	1,472,000	2,607,000	2,759,000
Italy	1,430,000	2,881,000	3,093,000
Japan	1,708,000	3,604,000	4,258,000
Norway	1,957,000	2,376,000	4,078,000
Spain	824,000	1,199,000	1,218,000
Sweden	1,015,000	1,136,000	1,658,000
U.S.A. (Sea)	2,027,000	13,426,000	10,088,000
„ (Lakes)	2,260,000	2,197,000	2,474,000
Other Countries	3,479,000	3,566,000	5,492,000
Totals	45,404,000	62,335,000	66,628,000

THE FIFTY LARGEST SHIPS AFLOAT.

Name of Steamer.	Flag	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions.			Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth	Depth.			
Adriatic ..	It.	24,670	709' 3	75' 5	52' 6	18	1905	White Star.
Alcantara ..	"	22,181	630' 5	78' 5	40' 5	17½	1906	Royal Mail S.P.
Aquitania ..	"	45,647	808' 7	97' 0	49' 7	23	1914	Cunard.
Asturias ..	"	22,071	630' 5	78' 5	40' 5	17½	1905	Royal Mail S.P.
Augustus ..	It.	22,560	710' 9	82' 8	45' 8	19	1907	"Italia."
Belgenland ..	Be.	670' 4	78' 4	44' 7	17½	1917	F. Leyland & Co.	
Berengaria ..	"	52,286	883' 0	98' 3	57' 1	23	1912	Cunard.
Bremen ..	Ger.	51,696	898' 7	101' 9	48' 8	26	1909	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Britannic ..	Br.	20,943	623' 6	82' 4	48' 6	18	1930	White Star.
Cay Arcona ..	Ger.	27,581	643' 3	84' 6	41' 9	20	1907	Hamburg Sud-Amerika
Champlain ..	Fr.	26,112	607' 0	82' 8	47' 8	18	1911	Cie Générale Transatl.
Columbus ..	Ger.	32,555	749' 6	83' 1	40' 1	21	1908	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Conte Biancamano ..	It.	24,416	650' 9	76' 1	27' 5	20	1905	"Italia."
Conte di Savoia ..	"	48,522	814' 5	96' 1	32' 4	N.R.	1908	"Italia."
Conte Grande ..	"	25,661	682' 3	78' 3	27' 2	21	1908	"Italia."
Dallio ..	"	24,281	602' 4	76' 3	40' 3	21	1909	"Italia."
Empress of Australia ..	Br.	21,833	690' 9	75' 2	41' 5	18	1914	Canadian Pacific Ry.
Empress of Britain ..	"	42,348	733' 3	97' 8	56' 0	24	1912	Canadian Pacific Ry.
Empress of Japan ..	"	26,032	644' 0	73' 8	44' 5	N.R.	1910	Canadian Pacific Ry.
Europa ..	Ger.	49,746	890' 2	102' 1	48' 0	26	1908	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
France ..	Fr.	27,726	690' 1	75' 6	46' 5	20	1912	Cie Générale Transatl.
George Washington ..	U.S.	31,788	690' 1	78' 2	50' 1	18	1908	U.S. Shipping Board.
Georgic ..	Br.	27,759	683' 6	82' 4	48' 6	18	1912	White Star.
Giulio Cesare ..	It.	21,782	600' 4	76' 5	46' 3	19	1911	"Italia."
Homeric ..	Br.	34,351	781' 0	83' 3	48' 6	20	1906	White Star.
Île de France ..	Fr.	28,113	763' 7	92' 0	55' 9	23	1906	Cie Générale Transatl.
Lafayette ..	"	26,178	577' 2	77' 6	27' 9	17	1909	Cie Générale Transatl.
L'Atlantique ..	"	42,512	713' 6	92' 0	57' 6	24	1910	Cie de Nav. Sud-Atl.
Leviathan ..	U.S.	48,943	907' 6	100' 3	58' 2	25	1914	U.S. Lines Coy.
Majestic ..	Br.	50,621	918' 3	102' 1	59' 2	26	1912	White Star.
Manhattan ..	U.S.	38,289	681' 7	86' 3	33' 3	20	1912	U.S. Lines Coy.
Mauretania ..	Br.	30,656	762' 2	88' 0	57' 1	25	1907	Cunard S.S.
Minnetonka ..	"	21,998	600' 8	80' 4	49' 4	16½	1914	Atlantic Transport.
Monarch of Bermuda ..	"	22,424	543' 2	76' 7	30' 0	21	1911	Furness Withy.
New York ..	Ger.	21,867	606' 5	72' 4	42' 1	18½	1907	Hamburg Amerika.
Normandie ..	Fr.	68,000	960' 0	117' 7	61' 8	N.R.	1933	Cie Générale Transatl.
Olympic ..	U.S.	46,430	822' 5	92' 5	50' 5	21	1911	White Star.
Paris ..	Fr.	34,590	735' 4	85' 3	59' 1	21	1911	Cie Générale Transatl.
President Coolidge ..	U.S.	21,936	615' 0	81' 0	52' 0	21	1931	Dollar S.S. Lines.
President Hoover ..	"	21,936	615' 0	81' 0	52' 0	21	1930	Dollar S.S. Lines.
Queen of Bermuda ..	"	22,875	553' 3	76' 1	30' 0	21	1912	Furness Withy.
Rex ..	It.	51,000	870' 9	97' 0	30' 7	25	1912	"Italia."
Roma ..	"	32,583	705' 6	82' 8	36' 2	21	1906	"Italia."
Rotterdam ..	Hol.	24,149	630' 5	77' 4	43' 5	17	1908	Nederland.-Amerikaan
Saturnia ..	It.	29,940	631' 4	79' 8	36' 5	19	1907	"Cosulich," Triestina.
Statendam ..	Hol.	20,512	614' 2	81' 3	40' 4	18	1909	Nederland.-Amerikaan
Strathmair ..	Br.	22,544	698' 7	80' 2	33' 1	20	1911	P. & O.S.N. Coy.
Struthnaver ..	"	22,547	698' 7	80' 2	33' 1	20	1911	P. & O.S.N. Coy.
Vulcania ..	It.	23,070	631' 4	79' 8	44' 4	19	1908	"Cosulich," Triestina.
Washington ..	U.S.	24,289	668' 4	86' 3	33' 3	N.R.	1913	U.S. Lines Coy.

.. = Twin Screw.
 ... = Triple Screw.
 ... = Quadruple Screw.
 T = Turbine.

Br. = British.
 It. = Italian.
 Ger. = German.
 Fr. = French.

U.S. = American.
 Hol. = Netherlands.
 N.R. = No record.

FASTEST ATLANTIC PASSAGES.

Year.	Days.	Ship.	Tons.
1864a	9	Scotia	3,871
1869a	8	City of Brussels	3,081
1882a	7	Alaska	6,400
1889a	7	City of Paris	10,669
1894a	5½	Lucania	12,950
1897b	6	{Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse}	14,349
1902c	5½	Deutschland	16,505
1906a	4d. 22h. 41m.	Mauretania	30,696
1912a	5d. 17h. 49m.	Mauretania	30,696
1912c	4d. 18h. 17m.	Bremen	51,650
1913c	4d. 17h. 6m.	Europa	51,656
1913a	4d. 15h. 56m.	Europa	51,656
1913c	4d. 17h. 43m.	Bremen	51,640

a From Queenstown; b from Southampton; c from
 Cherbourg; d to Cherbourg.

LIGHTHOUSES.

In 1931-32 the receipts of the General Light-
 house Fund were £875,943, made up of
 £862,359 Light Dues collected; £4,989 Rents of
 disused Lighthouses and Sundry Revenue;
 £3,565 Barges and Minicoy Light Dues; £5,030
 Interest on Investments. The total expenditure
 of the three General Lighthouse Authorities—
 Trinity House, Commissioners of Northern Light-
 houses and Commissioners of Irish Lights—was
 £765,962, and for Lighthouses Abroad £34,466,
 the total Ordinary Expenditure being £800,428,
 leaving a balance of £75,515 to be carried to
 the Net Revenue Account.

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1933, the Mercantile Marine of Great Britain and Ireland (excluding vessels of less than 100 tons) had a total tonnage of 18,700,739 gross tons, of which 18,592,804 tons were steamers and motor ships, and 108,535 tons sailing vessels and non-propelling craft.

Census of Seamen (June 15, 1932).—Total number of seamen employed, 150,730, as under:

Non trading Vessels.	British.	Foreign.	Landers.
Steam	86,181	7,061	39,049
Motor	12,257	1,099	4,354
Sailing	704	5	nil
Total	99,142	8,165	43,403

The British Fishing Fleet.—On Dec. 31, 1932, the fishing boats belonging to the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and Channel Islands numbered 13,850 (298,031 net tons) of which 5,286 were sailing vessels (20,521 net tons) and 8,564 steam and motor vessels (257,510 net tons).

The estimated number of men and boys employed in sea fishing in 1932 was 58,298, of whom 52,222 were regular fishermen and 6,076 persons occasionally employed in sea fishing.

Wrecks (World).—The total losses of the World's Mercantile Marine in 1932 are stated to be 322 vessels with a gross tonnage of 425,413 as against 499 vessels (604,703 gross tons) in 1929; these losses (1932) include 246 steamers (339,405 gross tons), 14 motor vessels (38,199 gross tons), 37 auxiliary vessels (7,886 gross tons) and 95 sailing vessels (39,923 gross tons).

(British).—In 1932, 31 sailing vessels (1,938 gross tons) and 94 steam and motor vessels (41,842 gross tons), a total of 125 vessels (43,842 gross tons), were totally lost at sea. In 1931 lives were lost through wrecks at sea—from sailing vessels, crew 5, passenger nil; from steam and motor vessels, crew 72, passenger nil—a total of 77. The years with the heaviest losses of life at sea were 1912 and 1914. In 1912 the total of 2,335 included 673 of the crew and 825 passengers on S.S. *Titanic*; in 1914 the total of 1,778 included 171 of the crew and 840 passengers on S.S. *Empress of Ireland*.

Ocean Shipping in British Ports.

Total net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared in the Foreign Trade (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
1913	82,148,569	82,661,012	164,809,581
1930	97,543,000	97,593,000	195,136,000
1931	89,220,000	89,958,000	179,178,000
1932	84,665,000	85,120,000	169,785,000

British and Foreign Tonnage Entered.

Year.	British.	Foreign.
1913	46,602,920	35,545,649
1930	57,449,000	40,094,000
1931	52,018,000	37,202,000
1932	48,997,000	35,668,000

Ocean Tonnage at British Ports (1932).

Port.	Arrived.	Departed.
England—	Tons.	Tons.
Barrow	166,586	111,381
Blyth	730,449	910,105
Bristol (1932)	2,446,000	1,737,000
Cowes	3,702,109	3,712,132
Dartmouth	516,896	522,741
Dover	2,222,362	2,231,323
Falmouth	883,532	1,184,193
Fleetwood	24,111	26,655
Folkestone	1,021,162	1,022,225
Goole	686,487	759,310
Grimsby (1932)	1,918,000	2,261,000
Hartlepool	710,769	809,106
Harwich	2,783,539	2,770,214
Hull (1932)	4,616,000	3,955,000
Liverpool (1932)	13,036,000	11,639,000
London (1932)	20,143,000	17,659,000
Manchester (1932)	3,178,000	2,752,000
Middlesbrough (1932)	1,322,000	1,740,000
Newcastle, &c.	5,791,962	6,984,777
Newhaven	667,943	666,028
Plymouth (1932)	6,080,000	5,983,000
Portsmouth	70,914	91,169
Southampton (1932)	9,206,000	9,102,000
Sunderland	1,239,472	1,525,376
Weymouth	729,244	718,761
Wales & Monmouth—		
Basimaris	1,471,750	1,400,500
Cardiff (1932)	3,912,000	5,662,000
Cardigan	632,202	634,221
Newport (1932)	1,212,000	1,695,000
Port Talbot	622,101	731,129
Swansea (1932)	2,666,000	3,447,000
Scotland—		
Aberdeen	374,119	271,877
Ardrossan	255,167	272,537
Burntisland	136,211	247,486
Dundee	512,470	441,448
Glasgow (1932)	3,618,000	4,087,000
Grangemouth	929,233	704,035
Greenock (1932)	2,048,000	1,962,000
Leith	1,267,165	1,267,503
Methil	384,911	645,260
Northern Ireland—		
Belfast (1932)	3,046,000	2,768,000
Londonderry	622,766	559,210

Ocean Tonnage by Flags, 1932.

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.
British	48,997,000	49,225,000
Belgium	1,257,000	1,252,000
Denmark	2,712,000	2,740,000
France	4,205,000	4,192,000
Germany	6,446,000	6,439,000
Italy	1,148,000	1,195,000
Japan	1,099,000	1,129,000
Netherlands	4,578,000	4,541,000
Norway	4,151,000	4,137,000
Spain	1,154,000	1,124,000
Sweden	2,700,000	2,721,000
U.S.A.	2,221,000	2,250,000
Other Flags	3,997,000	4,105,000
Total	84,665,000	85,120,000

Coastwise Tonnage.

Year.	Arrived.	Departed.
1913	65,273,832	65,111,086
1931	53,049,000	53,043,000
1932	54,051,000	53,099,000

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Cleared Tons.	Ocean Trade £
Alexandria ...	4,866,000	4,851,000	56,840,000
Amsterdam...	4,230,000	3,558,000	...
Antwerp ...	23,604,000	24,152,000	...
Bombay.....	3,888,872	3,861,177	79,733,000
Bristol	2,388,000	1,913,000	35,311,000
Buenos Aires	3,009,000	...	90,056,000
Calcutta	2,941,846	2,650,040	96,262,000
Cardiff	5,889,000	7,505,000	23,848,000
Colombo	8,943,786	8,885,964	...
Durban	6,788,435	6,827,722	...
Genoa	9,167,000	9,011,057	101,707,000
Glasgow	4,221,000	4,796,000	70,388,000
Hamburg	19,652,000	19,783,000	...
Hong Kong...	14,910,086	14,922,222	167,613,388
Hull	4,086,000	4,338,000	88,669,000
Kobe	5,335,000	5,182,000	100,668,000
Liverpool ...	13,944,000	12,773,000	351,246,000
London.....	21,437,036	11,723,156	603,743,000
Manchester ..	3,464,000	3,055,000	76,289,000
Marseilles....	11,575,000	11,299,000	...
Monte Video	6,480,000	6,473,000	19,527,000
Montreal	1,898,000	1,961,000	125,000,000
Newcastle ...	6,543,000	7,019,000	41,749,000
New Orleans	5,189,000	4,535,000	102,560,000
New York ...	20,558,000	21,327,000	754,798,000
Rangoon	4,489,776	4,476,137	51,000,000
Rio de Janeiro	3,067,000	3,031,000	32,657,800
Rotterdam ...	17,762,000	14,689,000	...
San Francisco	1,811,000	2,365,000	68,870,000
Shanghai	7,810,000	7,006,000	122,000,000
Singapore	15,321,541	15,291,312	73,030,384
Southampton	10,606,000	10,583,000	76,222,000
Sydney, N.S.W.	2,361,883	...	78,010,000
Wellington, N.Z.	3,493,476	3,344,264	20,000,000
Yokohama ...	3,456,000	3,359,000	156,000,000

THE UNION JACK.

Days for hoisting the Union Jack on Government Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset).

March 12.—	Birthday of Princess Louise.
March 31.—	Do. Prince Henry.
April 14.—	Do. Princess Beatrice.
April 25.—	Do. Princess Royal.
May 1.—	Do. Duke of Connaught.
May 6.—	Accession of H.M. the King.
May 24.—	Empire Day.
May 26.—	The Queen's Birthday.
June 3.—	The King's Birthday.
June 22.—	Coronation Day.
June 23.—	Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
July 6.—	Their Majesties' Wedding Day.
Nov. 11.—	Armistice Day.
Nov. 26.—	Birthday of Queen of Norway.
Dec. 14.—	Do. Duke of York.
Dec. 20.—	Do. Prince George.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

The Royal Standard is only to be hoisted when the King or Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Their Majesties are passing in procession.

‡ And on such day appointed for the official celebration

PRIVATE FLYING.

LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUBS.

- ♣ Blackpool Aero Club.
- ♣ Bristol and Wessex Aeroplane Club.
- * Cinque Ports Flying Club.
- ♣ Derby and District Aero Club.
- * Eastern Counties Aero Club.
- ♣ Flying Club of Ulster.
- * Hampshire Aeroplane Club.
- ♣ Hanworth Club, London Airpark, Hanworth.
- * Herts and Essex Aero Club.
- ♣ Household Brigade Flying Club.
- ♣ Hull Aero Club.
- * Lancashire Aeroplane Club.
- * Leicestershire Aero Club.
- ♣ Liverpool and District Aero Club.
- * London Aero Club.
- * Midland Aero Club.
- * Newcastle-upon-Tyne Aero Club.
- * Norfolk and Norwich Aero Club.
- ♣ Nottingham Aero Club.
- ♣ Reading Aero Club.
- * Scottish Flying Club.
- * Southern Aero Club.
- ♣ Southport Aero Club.

- ♣ Stoke Aero Club.

- ♣ Yorkshire Aeroplane Club (Leeds).

Aerodromes.—On Dec. 31, 1932, there were 397 aerodromes licensed, of which 35 were "Public-use" and 362 "Private-use," 329 of the latter being privately owned for "joy-riding."

National Flying Services, Ltd. (Hanworth Park, Middlesex), operated in 1931 a fleet of 42 aircraft. During 1931 the total amount of "paid" flying was 8,522 hours (3,107 instructional, 3,874 private hire, 765 taxi work and 755 short duration passenger flights). The total membership of the clubs averaged 1,584 in 1931, and 539 members held an "A" pilot's licence. The largest clubs are Leicestershire, with 938 members, and Hanworth (222).

Other Companies.—During 1932 over 40 companies or individuals carried out commercial flying, 22 being engaged in air taxi work.

* *Financially Assisted Clubs* with a total membership (Dec. 31, 1932) of 6,040, a decrease of 632 since Dec. 31, 1931. Of the total number, 2,772 held civil pilots' licences.

‡ Now grouped as "National Flying Services, Ltd."

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

Imperial Airways is the British national air transport Company, and operates regular daily services from London to Paris, Brussels and Cologne; in the summer to Basle and to Zurich; and a week-end service to Le Touquet.

The Company also maintains a service twice a week from England to Cairo, with weekly extensions right across India and Burma to Singapore and also through Africa to Cape Town.

Imperial Airways thus serves 3 continents and 22 countries; the length of its routes exceeds 13,000 miles, its fleet is flying 2,000,000 miles a year and carrying nearly 250,000 letters a week.

SERVICES PROPOSED.

The Australian Government has decided to invite tenders for a weekly air mail service between Singapore and Australia to link with the existing mail between England and the Federated Malay States and also for services within Australia.

It is hoped, during 1934, to establish in conjunction with *Pan-American Airways* a service between Bermuda and the United States.

FLEET OF IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

The fleet of *Imperial Airways* (Dec. 31, 1933) numbers in all 40 aeroplanes. The new *Ata-*

lantas are specially designed for service in the tropics, and are used on the Africa and India and Eastern routes; they have a maximum speed of 150 m.p.h. and a cruising speed of 120 m.p.h. The *Heracles* air liners used between London and Paris are the largest in the world used on regular service. Conversation is possible without raising the voice, and the liners carry stewards who serve table d'hôte or à la carte meals. There is ample luggage accommodation on board and there are two lavatories. The *Hannibal* class has the same amenities as the *Heracles* class, except that it provides accommodation for 24 passengers. The aeroplanes of this class operate between Cairo and Karachi on the Indian and Eastern services, and between Cairo and Kenya Colony on the Africa service. The *Scylla* class, which consists of two aeroplanes, the *Scylla* and the *Syrinx*, is under construction, and when commissioned will provide accommodation for 30 passengers and a crew of four.

LONDON AIR PORT.

The *Air Port of London* (Croydon Aerodrome, Waddon—Tel. Croydon, 2046), extended under the Air Ministry's improvement scheme, was opened on May 2, 1928. The cost of the station was about £250,000, and the buildings include hangars, offices, and an hotel with 50 bedrooms.

The figures below show the growth in mails, passenger traffic, and miles flown by *Imperial Airways* from the date of inauguration up to the year 1933:—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33.
Letters	212,380	312,000	545,860	2,334,850	2,911,345	3,941,070	5,104,365	6,348,720	8,300,075
Passengers	11,395	11,703	17,083	26,469	34,508	29,338	30,003	34,162	60,966
Miles	853,042	851,553	791,443	867,675	1,032,842	1,345,217	1,295,848	1,721,962	2,030,993

Services Operated by Imperial Airways in 1933.

Service.	Summer (May to Sept.)	Winter. (Oct. to April.)
London—Paris (202 miles in 2½ hours).....	Five times daily	Twice daily.
London—Paris—Basle—Zurich (222 miles in 6½ hrs.).....	Daily (exc. Sundays)	(No Service.)
London—Brussels—Cologne (312 miles in 3½ hrs.).....	Three times daily	Daily (exc. Sundays)
London—Calcutta—Rangoon—Singapore (8,646 miles) ..	Weekly.	Weekly.
London—Cairo—Cape Town (7,963 miles).....	Weekly.	Weekly.

CIVIL AVIATION VOTES, 1932-1933.

The total sum provided for expenditure in connexion with civil aviation, viz. £502,364, was slightly higher than that for the previous year. The increase was due mainly to provision for expenditure in connexion with the diversion of the air route to India from the Persian to the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf. This increase was offset, however, by reduced provision for experimental services and technical equipment. The amounts provided under the various sub-heads are tabulated below:—

Staffing and Maintenance of Government Civil Aerodromes	£33,000
Air routes, surveys and experimental	22,000
Technical equipment	13,000
Works services	25,000

Miscellaneous	£2,000
Headquarters Staff	17,864
Meteorological Services	11,500
Civil Aviation subsidies and grants—	
Imperial Airways Ltd.	551,000
Light Aeroplane Clubs	8,500
National Flying Services	1,500
	£695,364

Less contributions from Dominions and Colonies for South African Service	£166,000
Receipts from Croydon, Lympne, etc.	26,500
Miscellaneous	500
	£193,000

CIVIL AVIATION.

British Empire.

I.—Expenditure.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
Great Britain	£523,400	£529,364
Canada	597,040	40,074
Australia	140,610	129,750
South Africa	106,000	129,649
India	172,918	71,515
New Zealand	2,180	4,750
Africa and Sudan	77,003	87,545
Total	£1,613,153	£992,647

II.—Mileage Flown.
(Regular Air Services.)

	1930.	1931.	1932.
Great Britain	5,570	7,760	11,263
Canada	7,170	5,817	4,926
Australia	8,110	6,885	7,099
Union of S. Africa	1,440	2,690	2,814
India	715	715	2,010
Kenya .....	...	175	670
Tanganyika .....	...	200	...
Nigeria .....	...	450	...
Gibraltar .....	...	30	...
Total	23,005	24,722	28,782

III.—Light Aeroplane Clubs.

	Govt Assisted		Total.	
	1931	1932	1931	1932
Great Britain	23	15	30	50
Canada	23	23	25	26
Australia	12	11	24	25
New Zealand	16	16	24	25
Union of S. Africa .....	...	...	4	4
Irish F. S. .....	...	...	1	1
India	8	7	10	9
Kenya .....	...	...	1	1
F. M. S. .....	...	...	1	1
Hong Kong	1	1	1	1
Straits Set. L.	1	1	1	1
Total	85	75	122	144

Foreign Countries (1932-33).

	Civil Av.	Vote.	Subsidy.
Belgium	£260,643		£123,257
Czechoslovakia	230,515		74,863
Denmark	28,506		13,774
Finland	79,302		79,302
France	1,433,711		1,239,825
Germany	2,146,021		849,828
Greece (1931-2)	91,583		34,666
Italy	767,899		767,899
Japan	464,129		242,326
Netherlands	108,759		66,350
do N.E. Ind.	89,950		82,576
Norway (1930)	2,260		5,300
Poland (1931)	310,143		145,228
Rumania	29,827		4,621
Spain	327,993		136,796
Sweden	44,165		35,813
Switzerland	27,795		21,412
U.S.A.	2,024,969		5,437,730
Yugoslavia	36,954		27,866

CIVIL AVIATION STATISTICS.
(British Aircraft on Regular Air Routes.)

Year	Mileage Flown	Passengers.*	Cargo (Tons).†
1919	104,000	870	30
1920	644,000	5,799	137
1921	225,000	5,256	11
1922	717,000	10,393	211
1923	943,000	15,552	328
1924	936,000	13,601	543
1925	862,000	11,193	550
1926	840,000	16,775	679
1927	769,000	18,674	593
1928	1,011,000	27,659	772
1929	1,388,000	29,327	840
1930	1,437,000	25,094	734
1931	1,604,000	25,211	652
1932	2,090,000	56,683	632

* The totals for 1929 and subsequent years represent the actual numbers of individuals carried; for years prior to 1929 they represent the number of passengers carried on each stage. † Statistics as to cargo carried include excess baggage from 1925.

FLIGHTS BETWEEN U.K. AND ABROAD.
(International Civil Flying commenced on Aug. 26, 1919.)

Year	British Aircraft.		Foreign Aircraft	
	Flights.	Passengers	Flights	Passengers
1919	467	870	64	52
1920	2,854	5,799	768	584
1921	993	5,256	2,404	5,475
1922	2,891	9,490	2,048	2,869
1923	2,559	11,047	2,016	3,189
1924	2,794	10,456	2,044	7,402
1925	2,891	10,602	2,399	10,119
1926	2,879	15,450	2,641	10,074
1927	2,489	16,533	3,225	12,231
1928	3,120	24,810	4,490	18,369
1929	3,244	26,122	5,022	22,071
1930	3,000	22,045	6,685	22,190
1931	2,878	21,025	7,324	23,817
1932	2,757	41,609	6,221	29,122

AIR TRANSPORT STATISTICS, 1932.

Country	Miles Flown	Passengers Carried	Goods Carried (Tons)
*Great Britain	1,766,000	45,150	633
Australia	906,083	12,365	207
Canada	547,171	1,560	2
S. Africa	221,146	985	5
India	106,790	7	...
Belgium	809,573	9,318	273
Czechoslovakia	584,369	9,139	201
Denmark	151,906	3,443	51
Finland	159,966	3,356	52
France	5,487,512	36,892	1,444
Germany	5,712,117	98,489	2,059
Greece	243,786	7,822	93
Italy	2,869,452	43,300	901
Japan	1,232,712	8,057	34
Netherlands	1,919,422	21,002	821
do E. Indies	531,518	10,666	65
Poland	737,995	10,057	308
Rumania	123,256	1,221	21
Spain	378,912	6,374	24
Sweden	291,412	6,440	111
Switzerland	556,625	15,415	186
U.S.A.	50,928,967	540,681	715
U.S.S.R. (1930)	3,116,000	14,237	...
Yugoslavia	150,422	1,227	18

* Imperial Airways operations only

TRANSIT TIMES BY AIR.

Details	Baghdad	Karachi	Delhi	Calcutta	Singapore	Sydney
Miles from London	3,028	4,812	5,492	6,332	8,432	13,166
Days by normal means	9	16	17	17	23	35
Days by Air (day flying only).....	3½	6½	7½	8½	10½	15½
Days by Air (day and night flying)	2½	3½	3½	4½	6½	9½

AIRSHIPS.

Comparative Table of various Airships.

Ship.	cu ft.	ft. tons	Engines	gross h.p.
(1) R 34 (Brit.)	1,660,000	640	60	5 X 250
(2) Los Angeles (U.S.)	1,724,000	659	82	6 X 250
(3) R 100 (Brit.)	3,000,000	700	124	6 X 700
(4) R 101 (Brit.)	3,500,000	800	165	5 X 600
(5) Akron (U.S.)	6,500,000	785	180	8 X 550
(6) Gr. Zep. (Germ.)	3,708,000	775	110	5 X 530
(7) LZ 129 (Germ.)	5,500,000	775	167	8 X 500
(8) Macon (U.S.)	6,500,000	785	180	8 X 550
(9) S.S.S.R. (Russian)	336,160	...	...	...
(10) E 9 (French)	336,160	...	...	2 X 350

Notes.—(1) First to cross Atlantic; (3) Launched Jan. 1930, sold, Nov. 1931; (5) Akron, the largest airship ever built, was launched in June, 1931; (6) Crossed Atlantic, 1928, and toured round the world in 1929 and 1930; (7) Under construction at Friedrichshaven; (8) First flight, April 22, 1933; (9) First flight, Aug. 1932; (10) First flight, Jan. 20, 1933.

AIRSHIP WRECKS.

Year.			Killed
1919.....	U.S.	C 8	Baltimore 75
1919.....	British	NS 11	North Sea 7
1921.....	British	R 38	Humber 43
1922.....	U.S.	Roma	Virginia 34
1923.....	French	Dixmude	Sicily 54
1924.....	Japanese	S 3	...
1925.....	U.S.	Shenandoah	Ohio 14
1928.....	Italian	Italia	Arctic 7
1930.....	British	R 101	Beauvais 48
1923 ..	U.S.	Akron	New Jersey 74
1933 ..	U.S.	J 3	New Jersey 2
1933.....	French	E 9	Guérande —

AIR ACCIDENTS.

(Imperial Airways.)

Date		Killed	Injured
December, 1924	Air liner, Croydon	8	—
June, 1929	Air liner, Channel	7	—
September, 1929	Air liner, Jask, Persia.....	3	—
October, 1929	Flying boat, Gulf of Genoa ..	7	—
October, 1930	Air liner, Boulogne	4	2
March, 1933	Air liner, Dixmude	15	—

FLYING ACCIDENTS.

British Commercial Aviation.

(Including all Imperial Airways Transport operations.)

Details.	I.—Air Transport		II.—Other Flying for Hire.	
	Aug. 1929, to Dec. 31, 1934.	Jan. 1, 1928, to Dec. 31, 1932	May, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1934	Jan. 1, 1928, to Dec. 31, 1932.
Aircraft mileage flown ..	3,569,000	7,655,000	1,407,000	2,863,000
Fatal accidents ..	6	6	7	3
Non-fatal	4	1	22	4
Miles per accident	357,000	1,094,000	49,000	439,000
Flights per accident	1,756	5,700	4,782	47,300
Passengers killed	13	20	8	2
Passengers injured	5	5	12	5
Flights per passenger killed ..	3,959	8,200	30,213	170,000
Do. Do. injured	10,594	33,000	20,142	427,200
Crew killed	9	9	7	1
Do. injured	5	4	22	6

AIR LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES (United Kingdom).

	New Licences or Certificates Issued.						Current on 31st Dec., 1932
	1927.	1928	1929.	1930	1931.	1932	
Pilots, Class "A"	223	474	613	954	892	859	2,397
Pilots, Class "B"	21	69	107	110	104	103	369
Navigators	12	14	20	33	53	80	86
Airship Riggers .....	...	...	16	33	...	...	...
Airship Engineers .....	...	...	13	33	...	...	...
Ground Engineers	92	114	227	222	321	194	1,221
Aerodromes	175	206	320	288	463	597	397
Registrations:—							
Heavier-than-air	204	294	461	609	569	552	981
Lighter-than-air	1	2	2	...	...	...	8
Airworthiness:—							
Heavier-than-air	193	463	609	527	460	401	1,055*
Lighter-than-air .....	...	...	1	2	...	...	...

* This figure includes 224 Certificates of Airworthiness for aircraft known to have been sold abroad.

AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION.

Identification Letters are used by the Countries named, as under:—

Gt. Britain { G—AAA to G—ZZZ
 M—AAA to M—ZZZ

Irish Free State E1—AAA to E1—ZZZ

Belgium	ON—&c.	Norway	LA—&c.
France	F—&c.	Spain	EA—&c.
Germany	D—&c.	Sweden	SA—&c.
Italy	I—&c.	Switzerland ..	HB—&c.
Netherlands ..	PH—&c.	U.S.A.	K—&c.

AIRCRAFT ON BRITISH CIVIL REGISTER.

Classification	1920	1931	1932.
Regular Air Transport	56	35	42
Joy-riding, Taxi, &c.	166	166	158
Schools & R.A.F. Reserve ..	...	104	134
Clubs .....	...	62	70
Demonstration, &c. ....	...	99	118
Private .....	...	385	402
For re-sale .....	...	73	87
Registered	325	924	981
Certified Air worthy	149	707	731

MUNICIPAL AERODROMES.

On Dec. 31, 1932, Aerodromes had been established or were in course of erection by the following municipalities:—

Basingstoke.	Hull.	Portsmouth.
Blackpool.	Ipswich.	Sheffield.
Bristol.	Littlehampton.	Skegness.
Burton.	Liverpool.	Southampton.
Cardiff.	Manchester.	Southend.
Carlisle.	Middlesbro'.	Stoke-on-Trent.
Dover.	Morecambe.	Worcester.
Hastings.	Nottingham.	York.
Hereford.	Plymouth.	

TRADE BY AIR.

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN BY AIR.

Year.	Imports.	Exports	Total.
1919	£59,839	£31,097	£90,936
1920	676,919	345,268	1,022,187
1921	375,374	195,817	571,191
1922	453,377	259,643	713,020
1923	567,303	211,948	779,251
1924	841,815	509,145	1,350,960
1925	1,123,175	403,761	1,526,936
1926	958,237	666,003	1,624,240
1927	1,251,921	1,439,346	2,691,267
1928	2,003,551	981,139	2,984,690
1929	1,990,350	1,003,219	2,993,569
1930	1,656,682	834,533	2,491,215
1931	2,022,522	773,958	2,796,480
1932	981,143	1,142,146	2,123,289

BULLION BY AIR.

Value of Bullion and Specie Imported into and Exported from Great Britain by Air.

Year.	Imports.	Exports and Re-exports.	Total.
1925	£205,842	£9,834,557	£10,040,399
1926	307,525	7,975,973	8,283,498
1927	697,726	7,043,236	7,740,962
1928	353,211	5,054,093	5,407,304
1929	372,994	30,545,051	30,918,045
1930	295,672	19,285,256	19,580,928
1931	1,116,319	37,291,506	38,407,825
1932	3,503,009	21,535,792	25,038,801

AVIATION RECORDS AND PERFORMANCES.

LONG DISTANCE FLIGHTS.

- 1899—54 yards, Clement Ader (France) Machine first leave the ground
 1897—328 yards, Clement Ader (France) First Europe flight
 1905—21 miles 222 yards, Orville Wright (U.S.A.) Long distance flight. Same season Wright beat twenty miles (20½ miles), Dayton
 1906—20 miles 222 yards, L. Delagrang (France). First European distance flight
 1908—77 miles 222 yards, Wilbur Wright (U.S.A.) Beat two hours
 1909—L. Bleriot (France) Cross the Channel
 1910—225 miles, L. Paulhan (France) London to Manchester (one stop)
 1911—41 H. Curtiss (U.S.A.), Hydroplane First flight rising from the water.
 1911—222 miles, Lieut. "Commeu" (France) First Great Britain circuit (22 hrs 20 mins)
 1912—F. P. Raynham First Britain long distance record (7 hrs. 30 mins.), Brooklands
 1913—630 miles, Capt. C. A. H. Longe left Without stop with one passenger (Montreux to Farnborough)

- 1919—Sir John Alcock and Sir J. W. Brown Newfoundland to Ireland, June 24
 1919—6,250 miles, R. 34 Airship (Commander Major G. H. Scott) Britain to New York and back, July 2-6
 1919—21,294 miles, Sir Ross Smith and Sir Keith Smith England to Australia, Nov. 22 Dec. 22
 1925—Sir Alan Cobham England to Cape Town and back
 1926—Sir Alan Cobham England to Australia and back
 1928—Hunefeld and Fitzmaurice First east to west flight, Ireland to Labrador, 36 hours, April
 1929—First British Air Mail, London to Karachi, April 24
 1929—Squad-Leader A. G. Jones Williams and Flight-Lieut. N. Jenkins (R.A.F.) England to India without a stop, in 36 hours 36 minutes, April 24-26
 1930—Miss Amy Johnson First woman's solo flight, England to Australia, May 6-22
 1930—Coster and Bellonte First flight Paris to New York, 3,700 miles, in 37 hours, September
 1931—Kossoutrot and Reuss (France) Ninety hours in the air over 6,500 miles, d'Alers, June 22-22
 1931—C. W. A. Scott, London to Port Darwin, Australia (9 d 3 h 40 m.), and back to London (20 d 26 h.) April 1-June 5
 1931—J. A. Mollison, Australia to England (8 d. 22 h. 25 m.) July 26-Aug 6
 1932—A. C. Butler, England to Australia (9 d. 5 h. 20 m.)
 1932—Squadron Leader Bert Hinkler, Port Natal, Brazil, to Bathurst, British Gambia (First west to east flight across South Atlantic)
 1932—J. A. Mollison, England to Cape Town (4 d. 27 h 30 m.)
 1932—C. W. A. Scott, England to Australia (8 d 20 h. 44 m.)
 1932—Miss Amelia Earhart, Haibour Grace to London-derry solo, 12 h 30 m.
 1932—Capt. Bennett Griffin and Lieut. James Mattern, Harbour Grace to Berlin (28 h 40 m., crossing Atlantic in 20 h 30 m.)
 1932—J. A. Mollison, Portmarnock, near Dublin, to Pennfield Ridge, New Brunswick (30 h 15 m.)

- 1932—Mrs. Mollison (Miss Amy Johnson), solo flight from Lympne (Nov. 24) to Capetown (Nov. 28) 6,250 miles in 4 d. 6 h 24 m., and Capetown (Dec. 22) to Croynon (Dec. 28) 2,622 miles, in 7 d. 7 h 5 m.
 1932—Squadron-Leader O. R. Gayford and Flight-Lieutenant G. E. Nichollett, Cranwell to Walvis Bay, 5,321 miles, in 57 h. 25 m. (Longest non-stop)
 1933—MM. Codes and Rossi, New York to Rayak, Syria, 2,297 7 kilometres (5,597 6 miles), new non-stop record (Aug 7, 1933)
 1933 (Oct.)—Air Commodore Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith flew from England to Australia in 7 d. 4 h 47 m. (beating C. W. A. Scott's record set up in 1929)
 1933 (Oct.)—Charles Ulm flew from England to Australia in 6 d 27 h 56 m., thus beating Kingsford-Smith's record

KING'S CUP WINNERS.

- 1922—Capt. F. L. Barnard. Speed, 124 m p h.
 1923—Capt. F. L. Barnard. Speed, 120 m p h.
 1924—A. J. Cobham. Speed, 126 6 m p h.
 1925—Capt. F. L. Barnard. Speed, 120 5 m p h.
 1926—H. H. Broad. Speed, 90 4 m p h.
 1927—W. L. Hope. Speed, 92 4 m p h.
 1928—W. L. Hope. Speed, 125 5 m p h.
 Fastest time, Flying Officer S. Summers, 149 m p h.
 1929—Flying Officer D. E. W. Atcherley. Speed, 120 3 m p h.
 Fastest time, D. F. W. Atcherley
 1930—Miss Winifred Brown. Speed, 122 7 m p h.
 Fastest time, A. S. Butler, 125 7 m p h.
 1931—Flying Officer E. C. T. Edwards. Speed, 127 8 m p h.
 Fastest time, Lieut. G. Rodd, 127 5 m p h.
 1932—W. L. Hope. Speed 124 13 m p h.
 Fastest time, H. A. Brown, 125 9 m p h.
 1933—Capt. G. de Havilland. Speed, 129 51 m p h.
 Fastest time, Flight-Lieut. G. H. Stainforth, 120 46 m p h.

SCHNEIDER TROPHY WINNERS.

- 1913—45 75 m p h. Prevost (France) At Monaco.
 1914—26 8 m p h. Howard Pixton (Britain) At Monaco
 1920—107 m p h. Luigi Bologna (Italy) Venice
 1921—121 m p h. Giovanni Brianti (Italy) Venice.
 1922—145 7 m p h. H. C. Biard (Britain). Naples.
 1923—177 88 m p h., Lieut. T. Rittenhouse (U.S.N.).
 Coves
 1925—225 57 m p h. Lieut. Doolittle (U.S.A.) Baltimore
 1926—246 195 m p h., Major de Bernardi (Italy) Hampton Roads
 1927—261 636 m p h., Flight Lieut. Webster (Britain). Venice
 1929—268 63 m p h., Flying Officer Waghorn (Britain) Southampton
 1930—No race
 1931—340 m p h., Flight-Lieut. J. N. Boothman (Britain) Solent
 WORLD'S SPEED RECORDS
 1929—327 7 m p h., Squadron-Leader A. H. Orlebar (Britain) Sept 22 1929.
 1931—407 5 m p h., Flight-Lieut. G. H. Stainforth (Britain) Sept. 29, 1931. Fastest circuit 428 288 m p h.
 1933—423 96 m p h., Warrant Officer Agello, Italian Air Force. April 20, 1933.

ALTITUDE RECORD.

- Sept 16, 1928—Capt. Cyril F. Uwins, at Filton Aerodrome, Bristol, set up new altitude record of 43,975 ft (previous held 43,000 ft.) Women's Altitude Record held by Miss Maryse Hiltz (32,120 ft.).

REGULAR AIR SERVICES.

Route, Mileage and Miles Flown throughout the World.

Year	Route Mileage	Miles Flown	Year	Route Mileage	Miles Flown	Year	Route Mileage	Miles Flown
1919	3,200	1,022,000	1924	20,300	8,764,000	1929	125,800	53,379,000
1920	9,700	2,969,000	1925	34,000	12,011,000	1930	125,800	69,595,000
1921	12,400	5,831,000	1926	48,500	16,844,000	1931	125,100	83,500,000
1922	16,000	5,666,000	1927	54,700	22,242,000	1932	120,200	90,372,000
1923	16,100	6,570,000	1928	90,700	34,005,000			

AIR MAILS.

FULL information regarding all Air Mail services is given in the current Air Mail Leaflet, obtainable free of charge at any Post Office. Particulars may also be obtained by telephone from the G.P.O. Enquiry Office (National 7152 between 9.0 a.m. and 6.0 p.m.—1.30 p.m. on Saturday) and from the Foreign Section of the London Postal Service (National 3367) at all other times.

Information as to local times of posting may be obtained from the Head Office of the District concerned or from the Branch Post Office nearest the place of posting.

The principal Air Mail facilities are as follows:—

LETTER AIR MAILS.

Air Mail correspondence may be posted in any letter box, but in the central part of London transit to G.P.O. is quickest if it be posted in the special blue boxes there provided.

Any kind of letter packet may be sent by Air Mail, but printed papers, commercial papers and samples must (in most cases) be prepaid at letter rates. Limit of size and maximum weight as for ordinary post. Air Mail letters can be accepted for registration, but insurance is limited to letters and boxes for The Netherlands and Switzerland. The ordinary arrangements for express delivery and the use of the green label system (for articles liable to Customs duty) apply.

A special blue Air Mail label (obtainable free) should be affixed to the top left-hand corner of every Air Mail packet. Letters with manuscript indication are accepted, but are liable to delay.

Stamps to the full value of the postage must be affixed.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.—Letter services are available on weekdays to most European countries. The inclusive rates of postage for European countries are: letters, first ounce *qd.*, each additional ounce *gd.*; postcards, *2½d.*

COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE.—Rates of postage to these are for half-ounce units. (A letter containing more than the ordinary double sheet of notepaper is likely to exceed the half-ounce) The principal direct letter services from London are:—

(a) On *Wednesdays* to Palestine, Egypt, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Belgian Congo, Siam, Straits Settlements, Malay States, Dutch East Indies, North Borneo, Brunei, French Indo-China and South China.

(b) On *Saturdays* to Palestine, Persia, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, India and Ceylon, West Africa, Brazil, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Bolivia and Chile.

Collections for these mails are made the same day from the blue Air Mail boxes; posting in ordinary boxes must generally be made the previous evening.

The inclusive rates to the principal countries

served by the direct England—India and England—South Africa services are:—

Destination.	Letters		Post Cards
	First ½ oz	Each Add ½ oz	
Africa—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Egypt	0 3½	0 2½	0 2
Sudan	0 5	0 4	0 3
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika	0 7	0 6	0 3
Nyasaland	0 9	0 8	0 4
Rhodesia	0 9	0 8	0 4
Union of South Africa	1 0	1 0	0 5
Asia—			
Palestine	0 3½	0 2½	0 2
Syria	0 4½	0 2½	0 2½
Transjordan	0 4½	0 2½	0 2½
Iraq	0 6	0 4	0 3
India and Ceylon—			
(By air to Karachi) ..	0 6	0 5	0 3
(By air to Karachi and in India)	0 8	0 7	0 4

PARCEL AIR MAILS.

The general regulations as to weight, size, etc., apply, but only parcels for The Netherlands and Switzerland can be insured.

A special blue Air Mail label must be affixed close to the address label (or to each, if more than one), and to the Despatch note and to the Trade Charge Card (C.O.D. parcels). The words "Air Mail" should also be on the cover, and postage must be prepaid.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.—Parcel services are available each weekday to Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France (Paris and its suburbs only), Germany, Hungary, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE.—On *Wednesdays* to Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Rhodesia, Zanzibar and Union of South Africa. On *Saturdays* to India.

Parcels for these destinations must generally be posted the previous day.

The rates of postage vary according to weight and country of destination. On the England—India and —S. Africa direct services they are from *2s. 3d.* to *3s. 6d.* per half-pound.

Institutes.—Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, known to the Services as "Naafi," conducts the Canteen and Institute service for His Majesty's Forces. Registered under the Companies Acts as an Association not trading for profit, the Corporation exists for the exclusive benefit of the serving element of H.M. Forces, with whom it is alone entitled to deal. *Chairman of the Board of Management*, Lt.-Col. Sir Murrrough Wilson, K.B.E.; *General Manager*, F. Benson, C.B.E.; *Secretary*, S. Baker; *Headquarter Offices*, Imperial Court, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E. 11. Telephone: Reliance 1200. Telegraphic Address: "Naafi," Lamb, London. In the year ended Oct. 30, 1932, there was a surplus of £434,48s. Rebates and discounts amounting to £77,04s were paid to the Royal Navy and £333,697 to Army and Royal Air Force.

POSTAL REGULATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

For full conditions, exceptions, &c., see Post Office Guide, pp. 880, published Jan. and July, price 1s., with an amending supplement in April and October, price 3d.

POSTAL SERVICES AND CHARGES.

LETTERS.

Inland (U.K. and Irish Free State):—

Not exceeding 2 oz. 1½d.
For every further 2 oz., or less ½d.
Limit: 2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft., or if in the form
of a roll, 30 in. length × 4 in. Weight unlimited.

Imperial (British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, H.M. Ships of War abroad, and British P.O. at Tangier).—

Not exceeding 1 oz. 1½d.
For each further oz., or less (up to 4 lb.)... 1d.
Limit: 24 × 18 × 18 in.; if a roll, 30 × 4 in.

United States (with Hawaii, but not other dependencies), *Egypt*:—

Not exceeding 1 oz. 1½d.
For each further oz., or less (up to 4 lb.)... 1d.
Size limits: U.S.A., as below, *Egypt*, as above.

Foreign (except the foregoing, but including Transjordan).—

Not exceeding 1 oz. 2½d.
For each further oz., or less (up to 4 lb.) 1½d.
Limit: 18 × 18 × 18 in.; if a roll, 30 × 4 in.

POST CARDS.

Inland —

Single 1d.
Reply paid 2d.

Imperial and Foreign —

Single 1½d.
Reply paid 3d.

PRINTED PAPERS (p. 654).

Inland, Imperial and Foreign. —

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof ½d.
Limits: in size, as *Letters*; in weight: *Inland*, 2 lb.; *Imperial and Egypt*, 5 lb.; *Foreign*, 4 lb.; but a single printed volume up to 6½ lb. may be sent abroad.

Printed papers posted late in the day are not forwarded the same night unless stamped 2d. or more.

MAGAZINE POST.

Canada and Newfoundland, and by direct steamship, only —

Not exceeding 6 oz. 1d.
Over 6 oz. to 1½ lb. 1½d.
Each further ½ lb. (up to 5 lb.) ½d.
Size limit: 24 × 18 × 18 in.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.

Imperial and Foreign. —

Not exceeding 10 oz. 2½d.
Every further 2 oz., or less ½d.
Limits: as for Printed Papers.

NEWSPAPERS.

Inland (Registered Newspapers):—

Not exceeding 6 oz. per copy, 1d.
Every further 6 oz., or less per copy, ½d.
Packets not over 2 oz. go for ½d. as Printed Papers.
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as *Letters*.

Imperial and Foreign —

Treated as Printed Papers.

PARCELS.

The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post." and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender (if underpaid, deficiency plus 1d. fine is collected from addressee). Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel.

A rural postman must accept any inland packets he can conveniently carry, but if on foot or cycle not more, without notice, than 11 lb. from one person.

Parcels to or from Irish Free State, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty: except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting, and addressee must pay clearance fees if any duty be payable. Addressee in I.F.S. pay 2d. anyhow, on dutiable parcels 3s. or more, unless sender arranges (see 6d.) to pay duty.

Inland:—

Not exceeding 2 lb. 6d.
" " 5 lb. 9d.
" " 8 lb. 1s. 0d.
" " 11 lb. (limit of weight) ... 1s. 3d.

Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.

H.M. Ships Abroad:—

Not exceeding 3 lb. 1s. 3d.
" " 7 lb. 2s. 6d.
" " 11 lb. 3s. 3d.
" " 22 lb. (limit) 6s. 0d.

Imperial and Foreign:—

Various (see pp. 660-661).

NOTE.—The rates here shown are mainly those for direct sea and land services, and are, generally, the lowest in force.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

DELIVERY NUMBERS.—The London Postal Area covers about 325 square miles, and is divided into 10 Head and 128 Sub Districts, each having its own sorting office and delivery number. It is important that the delivery number (E.C. 1, N. 5, S.W. 10, &c.) should be added in addresses. Nine other important towns also have numbered postal districts, and use of the number avoids delay.

HOURS OF BUSINESS.—On ordinary Week Days the Larger Post Offices are open for all classes of business from 8 a.m. to 7.30 or 8 p.m.; at many, including all Head Offices, telegram and Express Delivery Service (p. 654) business is continued to 9 p.m. Smaller offices open usually 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., but often close for a period in middle of the day; some close early one day every week, usually the local half-holiday.

Special Sunday and holiday arrangements are shown on the local window notices. Their general character is indicated in the paragraphs on pp. 656, 657.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES (LETTER POST). Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, certain kinds of advertisement, eggs, fish, game, meat, fruit, vegetables, and (to I.F.S., I. of Man, Channel Is., and abroad) dutiable articles. The latter must be sent as Parcels, Insured Boxes, Small Packets, or, to some countries, as Letters (Green Label system).

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free; other unregistered postal packets, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

UNPAID PACKETS, except business reply-cards or envelopes, or re-directed parcels, are charged double postage on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, double the deficiency.

UNDELIVERED POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or more*, undelivered, are returned to sender without charge, if his address is found either outside or inside. Packets without sender's address or any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except parcels which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 1d.* are redelivered to sender only on payment of a second postage, and if name, address and request for return appear on outside; those without such request are disposed of. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; printed papers only if return is requested. Magazine Post packets are charged with return postage. Parcels further incur other charges unless (i) abandonment or (ii) delivery to another person in the same country, is requested at the time of posting.

REPLY COUPONS, for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, are exchangeable abroad for stamps representing a minimum Imperial or Foreign letter-postage. Price (valid within the Postal Union), 6d.; (valid within British Empire only), 3d. Sold at chief offices.

POSTE RESTANTE IN THE BRITISH ISLES (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Any postal packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices. It should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is treated as undelivered. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 14 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters, parcels, &c., from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept 3 months; others, 2 weeks; after which they are treated as undelivered (see above), unless bearing a request for return at end of the interval, or some specified shorter period.

REDIRECTION.—(x) By agent of addressee: Letters, post cards, printed papers, and newspapers may be reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays), and must not have been opened or tampered with. Parcels may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (or within the London Postal District); otherwise they are charged at the ordinary pre-paid rate. Registered packets, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-registered free only up to day after delivery. (a) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, nor from clubs, hotels, &c.). Requests for re-direction of letters, &c., must be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster or postman, and signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed. Re-direction is free for 24

months; thereafter costs 1s. for each surname for second, 1s. third, and 6s. each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for parcels, and for the forwarding of telegrams by post (free) or by telephone.

REGISTRATION, INLAND.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration must be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters must be fastened with wax or other adhesive. Fee 3d. exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, a further 3d. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets; at Head Offices, if open, this may be done later for 6d. late fee. Unregistered packets containing coin or jewellery, or found open (or undeliverable) and containing stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, &c., 10s. or more in value, or any marked "registered" and found in a letter-box, undergo compulsory registration (3d.), carrying no compensation.

COMPENSATION, INLAND, for loss or damage is granted, though not as a legal right even if fee is paid and packing adequate.—The fees for compensation inclusive of registration are:—Fee 3d., compensation up to £5; 4d., £20; and 1d. for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1s. 11d. for £400. Compensation up to £2 is given on (a) unregistered parcels (for loss, only of certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (b) unregistered packets conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.) is only given if particulars (for identification) are kept and the money is sent by Registered Letter Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see next page); the maximum compensation for coin is £5. Compensation for jewellery, watches, &c., is only given on registered packets; for eggs, fish, game and rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables only when sent as parcels. Compensation is not given for damage to (x) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (a) fragile articles by registered letter post, unless conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care."

REGISTRATION, IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN (except for parcels and magazine post), is in force to almost all countries: valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, 3d. Compensation on registered packets up to £2 is paid for entire avoidable loss while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union if claimed within a year.

INSURANCE, IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN (including, except for parcels, REGISTRATION), may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—5d. for £12; and 2d. for every additional £12 up to 6s. 11d. for £400. COMPENSATION up to 20s. (32s. if over 11 lb.) may be given on uninsured parcels to or from Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, Egypt, with many larger foreign countries, except U.S.A., if certificate of posting is produced. Packets containing no articles but valuable papers (banknotes, &c.) or valuable documents (plans, &c.) can be insured as letters; other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (*not* letters or valuable paper) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to some British Dominions (e.g., India and New Zealand), Europe (except Norway, Spain and Near East), Argentine, Brazil, China, Egypt (*not* Sudan), many French colonies, and a few other countries. Postage $3d.$ per 2 oz. (minimum $10d.$); maximum weight $2lb.$, size $12 \times 6 \times 4$ in. Customs declarations must be filled in.

CASH ON DELIVERY SERVICE, INLAND (*not* to or from I.F.S.)—A sum (Trade Charge) up to $£40$ can, under certain conditions, be collected from addressee and remitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter posted at a Money Order Office, or a parcel consigned by railway. Fees (extra to usual postal or rail charges): For Trade Charge up to $10s.$, $4d.$; up to $£1$, $6d.$; $£2$, $8d.$; $£5$, $10d.$; and for each further $£5$ or less, $2d.$; by rail, $3d.$ more.

CASH ON DELIVERY, IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN.—A reciprocal service exists between Great Britain and various parts of the Empire and certain Foreign Countries. Fees for collection: $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding $£1$, with $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ extra for each additional $£1$ of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is usually $£40$ (fee $8s.$ $6d.$), but in some countries less (e.g., $£1,000$ francs). Addressee has generally also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee ($6d.$ in U.K.) not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, the rules for undeliverable parcels apply.

EXPRESS DELIVERY (INLAND) BY SPECIAL MESSENGER.—There are five services of which (a) and (g) alone are available on Sundays:—(1) All the way, from most offices which deliver telegrams. Inclusive charge, which must be prepaid, in stamps, $6d.$ per mile, or part of a mile, with $1d.$ on each separate packet after the first. Packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis*. (2) After transmission by post, at sender's request: (a) from the ordinary delivery office, if open for telegraph business (maximum charge in London $6d.$); or if so marked, (b) "Express Delivery from Head Office" in large provincial towns, and (c) in London "from Head District Office" or "from G.P.O." Packets must be marked "Express," and letters bear a broad vertical line back and front. Charges as for (1) in addition to postage. (3) Before ordinary deliveries, on addressee's application ($6d.$ per mile for one packet, and $1d.$ for every ten or less additional packets). (4) See p. 657. (5) Of a message telephoned to an express delivery office ($3d.$ for 30 words besides express and telephone charges).—Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 10 minutes or part thereof, $2d.$ —For Sundays and Holidays, see pp. 656, 7, and next paragraph.

RAILWAY LETTERS.—An unregistered letter up to 2 oz., taken to a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways while station is open weekdays or Sundays, is sent off by next train or steamer to a station or port on any of these railways. Fee (besides postage) within Gt. Britain, or thence to Jersey, Guernsey, Douglas (I.M.), or chief Irish ports, $3d.$; to other Irish places $4d.$. Unless marked "to be called for," it is

posted in the nearest letter-box at station of address, but (*except on Sundays and in I.F.S.*) can be delivered Express (from usual office or first Express office it reaches) under Service as, or (by wiring for messenger to meet it at Station) under Service 1.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels up to $11lb.$) to or from certain countries or certain towns in the same. $6d.$ is paid by the sender, the rest, if any, by addressee, according to the local regulations.

POST CARDS.—The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, inland or abroad. Plain cards (minimum size $4 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in.), not thinner than official cards, may also be used both inland and abroad (maximum size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in.).

Reply Post Cards must have the heading *Carte Postale avec réponse payée* on first half, and on the second half (valid only to country of origin) *Carte Postale—Réponse*.

BUSINESS REPLY CARDS AND ENVELOPES of special design, for licensed senders only. These pay a deposit, and also full normal postage, plus $\frac{1}{4}d.$ on each packet returned by their clients: the latter pay no postage.

PRINTED PAPER POST.—For printed or written matter *not* in the nature of a letter (p. 654).

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and any other written or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter or, e.g., personal news, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with their binding provided that the materials are those ordinarily used for the purpose and are not brittle or very fragile, and with anything necessary for safe transmission (commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document, Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulae not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted). (For full conditions see the official Guide.) Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, i.e., without breaking, tearing, ungramming, or cutting.

Literature for the Blind (in other respects treated as Printed Papers).—Pamphlets and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting marked outside "Blind Literature," with name and address of sender. Rates.—Inland: $2lb.$, $1d.$; $5lb.$, $1d.$; $6lb.$ (maximum), $1\frac{1}{2}d.$. Abroad: $\frac{1}{2}d.$ for every $2lb.$ up to $5lb.$ and $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ for $11lb.$ (maximum).

SAMPLE POST (not to Irish Free State).—Restricted inland to bona-fide Trade Samples, without saleable value; but one key, printers' blocks, fresh-cut flowers, and some scientific specimens, can be sent abroad. Rate.—Inland: Up to $4oz.$, $1d.$; $6oz.$, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; $8oz.$, $2d.$. Abroad: $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per $2oz.$, minimum $1d.$. Limits.—Inland: Size, $12 \times 6 \times 4$ ins., weight $8oz.$; Abroad: Imperial and Egypt: size, $24 \times 12 \times 12$ ins., weight $5lb.$; Elsewhere: $18 \times 6 \times 4$ in., $1lb.$.

NEWSPAPER POST (INLAND).—For newspapers "registered at the G.P.O." (p. 652).

The cover, if any must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not "registered at G.P.O." or supplements apart from their ordinary publication, may be charged at printed paper, letter, or (with $1d.$ fine) parcel rate.

Mails (A) No late fee: at all (34) offices open in evening, up to 5 minutes before they close. (B) Fee 1s. 6d.: at sorting carriages at proper terminus up to same times as ordinary letters (except mail abroad *vid* Hook). *OUTSIDE LONDON* all Head Offices and most country telegraphic Sub-offices open from 9-10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9-10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration: but all town Sub-offices, and most non-telegraphic offices, are closed. Many stations send railway letters (p. 654), and telegrams at train times. There is a collection and night despatch in most towns.

EXPRESS DELIVERY (Service 4), a limited inter-city service, for London and the cities marked x on p. 655, is available only:—(a) Sundays: reciprocally between the cities (except to York and Dublin, from some of them); (a) Good Friday: to London only from the others. The heading-in offices in London are:—(G.P.O., Leicester Square, W. and S.W. District Offices, and (Branch Offices) Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Letters, &c. (not parcels) must be handed in in time to catch preceding night mails—those for Belfast earlier, in S. & E. England. Fee 1s., besides postage and usual express fees (calculated from the Head Offices of the cities; in London from G.P.O., viz., 6d. to 5s. 6d.)

EXPRESS DELIVERY by messenger of a telephoned message (Service 5, p. 654) is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District; but a letter reaching "Central Telegraph Office, London, E.C.1." early on Sunday morning will be telephoned to a telephone subscriber in the London Telephone Area if the envelope be marked conspicuously "For Sunday telephone delivery," with a broad perpendicular line back and front, usual postage being prepaid on the envelope, and 3d. per 30 words or less by stamps affixed to the enclosed message.

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.—*In London:* One morning delivery of letters, parcels, &c., on Christmas Day; none on Good Friday (except Express Service 4, above). Offices usually open as on Sundays, in some cases for shorter hours. *Outside London:* In Scotland business is as on week-days. In England and N. Ireland there is one delivery of letters and parcels; no acceptance of parcels. Offices open as Sundays.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—*London:* One morning delivery of letters and parcels, except; on Boxing Day. Some 34 offices open as on Sundays, and 12 others, for all classes of business, but parcels are not despatched till next day. Posting for night-mails, and general collection, as on Sundays. *Outside London:* In Scotland, business is generally as usual. Elsewhere, only one letter and parcel delivery, except, as a rule, on Boxing Day, and generally one despatch (early in rural districts). Smaller offices are closed; the more important open 9 a.m. to noon for most classes of business. Telegraph offices, except sub-offices in towns, nearly all open 9 to 10.30 a.m., and head offices 5 to 7 p.m. for telegraphic business (but not usually on Boxing Day).

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in Scotland: Telegraph mostly as usual, other business as English Bank Holidays. One delivery only on Local Holidays. On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels, no parcel, M.O., P.O., &c., business; hours as on Sundays.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Post Office as Licensing Authority.—By the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904-05, it was made illegal to install or work wireless telegraphy in the United Kingdom or on board British ships in territorial waters except with the Postmaster General's licence. By the Wireless Telegraphy Order 1905, the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 apply to British ships whilst on the high seas. The Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1925, made it compulsory for all British sea-going ships over 1,500 tons to carry wireless apparatus. The Post Office conducts the inspection of such apparatus under the Act, and also the examination of Wireless Operators for the Postmaster General's Certificate.

Ship and Shore Service.—The ship and shore stations of the Marconi Company and Lloyds, 20 in number, were bought by the Postmaster General in 1906. The service has since been reorganised and now comprises 13 stations, viz.:—Cullercoats, Fishguard, Humber, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Portishead, Portpatrick, Rugby, Seaford, Valencia and Wick. Portishead Radio affords (a) world-wide communication with ships equipped with short-wave sending and receiving apparatus, and (b) communication up to a range of about 2,000 miles with ships equipped with long continuous wave-sending and receiving apparatus. Rugby Radio can transmit radiotelegrams to ships equipped with long-wave receiving apparatus. The range is world-wide, but ships are not in a position to reply to this station. A public telephone service between certain Transatlantic Liners and telephone subscribers in Great Britain and certain Continental countries is also afforded through Rugby Radio.

Anglo-Continental Wireless Services.—Post Office wireless services have been instituted side by side with the cable services to the following Continental countries:—Italy, Poland, Estonia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Free State of Danzig, Rumania, Latvia, Finland and Russia. The services with Italy, Rumania, Estonia, and Danzig are carried on *via* the Leafeld Station (near Oxford). The latter station is also used for the transmission of news and commercial intelligence intended for simultaneous reception in several European countries. A medium-power transmitter at the Rugby Station is also used for the services to Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary.

Super-power Transmitter at the Rugby Station.—This transmitter uses power of 2,000 kilowatts and is capable of communication with any part of the globe. It is used for the broadcasting of British Official news messages, Meteorological Office reports and Greenwich Time Signals, and for transmitting radio telegrams and news messages to ships at sea.

Beam and Omni-Directional Wireless Stations.—The privately-owned wireless stations in this country at present carrying on commercial services with other countries are owned and operated by Imperial and International Communications Limited. They consist of the Marconi Short Wave Wireless Beam stations at Bodmin, Bridgwater, Grimsby, Skegness, Dorchester and Somerton, the high-powered omni-directional station at Carnarvon, and the medium-power omni-directional stations at

Grimby and Brentwood in Essex; the last two stations also employ Marconi short-wave Beam apparatus. The Bodmin and Bridgwater and the Grimsby and Skegness Beam stations consist of two groups of two units each, one unit of each group being a transmitting station and the other unit a receiving station. The Bodmin transmitting station and Bridgwater receiving station carry out direct high-speed wireless communication with Canada and South Africa. The Grimsby transmitting station and Skegness receiving station carry out similar communication with Australia and India. The Dorchester Beam transmitting station consists of eight Marconi short-wave Beam transmitters, and is the largest beam wireless station in the world. The Somerton station is the receiving station of this short-wave Beam group, and has fourteen receivers employed on the same services.

All these wireless stations are operated and controlled directly from Electra House, London, the central radio office of Imperial and International Communications Limited.

* RADIOTELEGRAMS.

The Address of a radiotelegram must contain name of addressee, of ship, and of coast-station to be used. Private messages for *H.M. Navy* must have in the address "Warship" followed by the name of the vessel, or "Submarine" (which with identifying letters and figures counts in address as one word). Next must come (a) if ship, be in home waters, "Cablethorpe Radio" (3d. per word inclusive); (b) if ship be abroad, the name of the coast station (if this is not known, sender should enquire of the Secretary, Admiralty, London by reply-paid telegram or letter, stating when it is proposed to send the message). Messages to ships on the following stations must go through the coast stations named—Australia and Melbourne; (China) Sektai (Straits Settlements) or Singapore (Hong Kong); F. India, Madras (Ceylon) or Aden, Mediterranean, Kinella (Malta), New Zealand, Auckland; Off South African coast—Jacoia (Durban), Shanghai (Cape Town) or Walvis Bay; Off East coast of North America (between 30° N. and 30° N. Kingston, Jamaica) or S. Lucia (West Indies); (b) North of 30° N., Louisiana (Nova Scotia). In the case of the *Mercantile Marine*, if name of nearest coast station is uncertain the message may yet be got through by "open address" (see Note), while if the name of the ship is not known, sufficient particulars of the voyage (names of ports, &c.) may be substituted, at sender's risk, under services A1, B1, and B2 only. Preparation of Replies is admissible. *Counting of words*, etc., and the reduced rate for Code (category B, are subject to the rules for ordinary Imperial and Foreign Telegrams; the name of ship with call-sign counts as one word, also (if written in standard form) name of coast station.

The Cost of Transmission (per word) from any telegraph office is the sum of three rates: rate for cable or other message to the coast or land station denoted by (c); coast-station charge (c); and ship "station" charge (a). The normal ship charges (a) are as follows:—(i) *H.M. Navy*, nil; (ii) ships of most nationalities, including British, 3d.; (iii) Spanish and Swedish ships, 3d.; (iv) Finnish ships and Latvian ships, 1½d. These are reduced in certain cases (see C below). The other charges and services may be classified as follows:—

A. SHORT-RANGE (500-300 miles), to all ships with wireless telegraph.—1. Through Post-Office coast stations: $t+c=7d$. 2. Through coast-stations abroad: (i) rate for full-rate telegram to the coast station; (c) varies from 0 to 3d.; see list in P.O. Guide; (a) see above.

B. LONG-RANGE COMMUNICATION with ships suitably equipped (now only listed in P.O. Guide), when beyond reach of short-range stations: 1. Via "Portkade-radio" $t+c=7d$. (a) Long-wave both-way service (range

4,000 miles), with about 270 ships (including most large liners in N. Atlantic or Mediterranean); (b) Short-wave both-way service (range world-wide) with about 450 ships. 2. Via "Rugbyradio" (range world-wide) (if $t+c=1s. 2d.$ to many ships (3,000 in P.O. Guide) carrying long wave receiving apparatus; ships cannot reply direct to this station. Messages are sent twice daily (once on Sundays). 3. Via long distance stations abroad, which are numerous (see P.O. Guide), the exact station depending upon the position of the ship which can generally be ascertained from the shipowner.

C. REDUCED RATES FOR CROSS-CHANNEL AND SHORT VOYAGE SHIPS: 1. Through the appropriate P.O. coast station (see Note), the inclusive ($t+c+a$) rate per word is: Group A (300 ships) 3½d.; Group A (270) 3d. 2. Via Rugbyradio (if available), inclusive: Group A, 1s. 3d.; Group B, 1s. 3½d. 3. Through foreign coast-stations to the same two groups: (a) rate as calculated as for A2, but a is reduced to 3d. (Exceptions are (i) To the Dover-Detford Packets, through Antwerp or Ostend, $c+a=3d.$; (ii) To regular cross-channel boats, through Boulogne, Cherbourg or Havre, $c+a=3½d.$ (iii) rate calculated as for A2, but a is reduced to 1½d.)

Note.—"Open address" (not available for H.M. Ship).—1. P.O. stations. The word "Wireless" may be substituted for the name of a particular station in services A1 and B1, but not B2. If so substituted for the proper coast station in service C1, the inclusive charge per word becomes: Group A boats, 3d.; Group B, 3½d. 2. Coast-stations abroad: Messages intended to pass through coast stations in New Foundland or on east coast of Canada may have "Montreal" in place of the name of any particular station; similarly those for coast stations on west coast of Canada or either coast of U.S.A. may bear "New York". In both cases $t+c+a=1s. 3d.$ Again, messages intended to pass through stations on coasts of the Union of S. Africa may have "Blancopradro" instead of the name of any particular coast station: $t+c+a=2s. 1d.$

TELEPHONES.

CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY.

Telephone instruments are supplied and connected with the appropriate exchange by the Postmaster General at various rentals, with an extra rental of 5s. per quarter per furlong for premises more than a mile from the exchange. Extensions are also provided as required. The rate for calls varies with the distance, and can be ascertained from the introductory pages of the Telephone Directory.

TELEPHONES ABROAD.

The caller should ask for "Trunks," and give the name of country and town required. Calls may be booked in advance. The minimum charge always covers a period of 3 minutes, each further minute or part thereof costing one-third of this minimum. In periods of pressure calls may be limited to 12 minutes. Most countries are divided into zones, and charges are based on the distance between fixed points in the zones connected. Zone boundaries are fixed in various ways and are often very irregular.

A. CONTINENTAL TELEPHONES.—The British zones are:—First Zone: London and S.E. England, including the counties Somerset, Gloucestershire, Warwick, Leics., Notts., Lincs. Second Zone (about 2s. more):—England N. or W. of those counties, and Wales. Third Zone (about 3s. 6d. more):—Isle of Man, Scotland, Northern Ireland. "Day" charges are reduced roughly 40% at "night" (i.e. 7 p.m. to 8 a.m.). The tables on pp. 660, 661, give the minimum charge for Day calls from the First British Zone. Single booked "night" calls of at least one hour are charged at half the "day" rates. "Personal calls" are admitted; if the person asked for is available, a "personal charge" (one-third of the normal minimum) is added to the call cost; if he is not, only the personal charge is made.

† Private (Admiralty) coast stations, not for use of merchant or troop-ships. $c=2d$.
‡ (Spurs) interrupted "W.L."—Cullercoats, Fishguard, Humber, Land's End, Malin Head, Nicon, North Foreland, Portpatrick, Seaford, Valencia, Wick.
t, c, s.—See above. "Cost of Transmission."

B. RADIOTELEPHONE OVERSEAS.—Calls should be booked in advance, as the hours of service are usually very limited. A "person-to-person" call can be booked; if it fails (or if any call is cancelled) a "report charge" is made (usually 18/-), but not if call matures. Calls from Isle of Man or N. Ireland 6/- more (minimum) than rate shown on pp. 660-1, report charges 2/- more.

C. SHIPS in the NORTH ATLANTIC.—(11 liners).—(a) Direct: 38/- (72/- if ship is over 500 miles from Land's End); (b) *via* New York at caller's option, if direct route is delayed, 144/- Only week-days, and from noon to 8 p.m. (G.M.T.)

WORK OF THE POST OFFICE.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Jan. 28, 1870; the telephone service became exclusively owned and operated by the Government (with one or two minor exceptions) on the transfer of the National Telephone Company's undertaking to the Post Office on Jan. 1, 1921. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and most Foreign Countries except the Continent of Europe are maintained and operated by private companies. The submarine telephone cables from the British Isles to the Continent are either owned entirely by the State or jointly with the Foreign Administration in whose territory the other end of the cable terminates.

The following details of the work done by the Post Office have been supplied to the Editor:—

	1931-32	1932-33
Letters &c. delivered	6,540,000,000	6,640,000,000
Parcels dealt with	158,100,000	151,700,000
Registered Letters		
and Parcels posted (a)	57,600,000	56,600,000
Express Delivery Ser. (a)	1,887,000	1,808,000
Telegrams dealt with	48,000,000	45,500,000
Money Orders (including Trade Charge Money Orders)		
Postal Orders	14,420,000	14,416,000
Telephones:		
Trunk Calls	125,690,000	129,780,000
Local Calls	1,305,500,000	1,360,500,000
Savings Bank:		
Deposits (b)	£7,200,000	£90,300,000
Withdrawals (b)	£7,750,000	£81,100,000
Government Stock		
Accounts open	1,680,000	1,440,000
Wireless Licences issued	4,620,000	5,500,000
Other Licences issued	4,270,000	4,130,000
Old-Age Pension Orders paid: No.	113,800,000	118,600,000
Amount	£56,650,000	£59,010,000
Widows & Orphans' Pension Orders paid: No.	37,700,000	38,600,000
Amount	£20,850,000	£21,820,000
Entertainment Duty		
Stamps sold	£364,000	£401,000
Inland Revenue (excluding Unified) and Income Tax		
Stamps sold	£1,690,000	£3,120,000
Health and Pensions Insurance Stamps sold	£45,130,000	£44,620,000

	1931-32	1932-33
Unemployment Insurance Stamps sold	£31,710,000	£35,180,000
War Pensions paid: No.	43,700,000	41,760,000
Amount	£38,090,000	£36,290,000
Naval, Military, &c.		
Allowances paid: No.	9,350,000	9,190,000
Amount	£9,170,000	£8,850,000
Postal Drafts paid: No.	4,820,000	4,990,000
Amount	£18,110,000	£18,580,000
Dividends on P.O. Register Stock	£8,660,000	£8,810,000
Savings Certificates:		
Issued (incl. price)	£(d) 85,820,000	£(d) 53,300,000
Repaid (including interest) (c)	£(d) 125,780,000	£(d) 72,380,000
Telephone Stations at 31st March	2,068,591	2,137,100
Mileage of wire:		
Overhead	1,148,353	1,190,740
Underground	9,034,240	9,588,581
Submarine	17,567	17,664

Telephones per head.

The number of telephones per 100 of population at December 31, 1932, in all countries containing 100,000 telephones and upwards where it exceeded 1 is as follows:—

U.S.A.	14.3	Great Britain and	
Canada	12.09	N. Ireland	4.6
New Zealand	10.1	Netherlands	4.0
Denmark	10.0	Belgium	3.6
Sweden	9.3	Finland (1931)	3.0
Switzerland	8.5	Austria	3.5
Australia	7.4	France	3.0
Norway	6.8	Argentina (1931)	2.7
Germany	4.7		

TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Admiralty	Whitehall	9000
Agriculture & Fisheries	"	3400
Air Ministry	"	7771
Cabinet Offices	"	1511
Colonial Office	"	9291
Education, Board of	"	4300
Empire Marketing Board	"	4801
Foreign Office	"	8440
Health, Ministry of	"	4300
Rome Office	"	8100
House of Commons	"	6840
India Office	"	8140
Labour, Ministry of	"	6800
London Transport Board	"	Victoria 6800
Metropolitan Police	Whitehall	1212
Overseas Settlement	"	9060
Overseas Trade	"	9040
Paymaster-General	"	6448
Scientific and Industrial Research Department	"	1638
Scottish Office	"	7464
Stationery Office	"	4243
Trade, Board of	"	5140
Transport, Ministry of	"	8400
Treasury	"	1234
Treasury Solicitor	"	1224
War Department (Horse Guards)	"	4466
War Office	"	9400
Works, Office of	"	9444

(a) Included in Letters, &c., or Parcels

(b) Figures are for the calendar years 1931 and 1932

(c) Including amounts converted into other securities or re-invested

(d) Inflated by Savings Certificates conversion operations

Country.	Cable Rates (see p. 656)	Telephone (per call).	Parcel Post.				Transit Time. (Letter Mails.)	
	s. d.	s. d.	3 lb. s. d.	7 lb. s. d.	11 lb. s. d.	22 lb. s. d.	Normal (Days)	By Air (Days)
Europe, &c.								
Malta	0 4	...	1 6	2 9	3 3	6 0	3½ to 5	...
Gibraltar	0 3	17 9	1 6	2 9	3 9	6 3	3½	...
Cyprus	1 1½	...	2 6	3 9	5 0	8 3	6 to 7	...
Asia.								
Palestine	0 10	78 0	2 3	3 6	4 6	8 0	6 to 7	4 to 5
India	1 3	120 0	2 0	3 9	5 3	18 3	14 to 16	6 to 8
Ceylon	1 2	...	2 0	3 9	5 3	7 9	16 to 18	10
Malaya	2 10	...	2 0	3 3	4 6	7 9	22 to 23	9
Hong Kong	2 9	...	1 9	2 9	3 9	6 9	28 to 29	14 to 17
N. Borneo	3 2	...	1 9	3 0	4 6	7 9	26 to 28	17 to 19
Africa, &c.								
Union of S. Africa ...	1 3	*120 0	(gd. per lb. to 11 lb.)				17	10 to 11
Rhodesia, S.	1 4	...	(12. 4d. per lb. to 11 lb.)				20	9
Rhodesia, N.	*1 7	...	(12. 8d. per lb. to 11 lb.)				20	9
Gambia	*2 6	...	2 3	3 6	4 9	6 9	9 to 14	...
Gold Coast	*3 0	...	2 6	3 6	4 9	7 0	14	...
Sierra Leone	*2 6	...	2 6	3 6	4 9	7 0	11 to 15	...
Nigeria	*3 0	...	2 6	3 6	5 0	7 6	15	...
Somaland	2 6	...	1 9	3 6	4 9	7 6	12	...
Nyasaland	1 7	...	3 6	5 9	7 6	10 0	23	14
Sudan	1 1	...	2 9	3 9	4 6	...	11 to 12	4½
Kenya	1 6	...	2 9	4 6	6 3	10 3	18 to 29	9 to 20
Uganda	*1 6	...	2 9	4 6	6 3	10 3	20 to 31	7
Tanganyika	1 8	...	2 9	4 6	6 3	10 3	20 to 29	7
Zanzibar	1 8	...	2 9	3 9	5 6	9 6	17 to 27	8 to 18
Mauritius	1 8	...	2 0	4 0	5 0	6 9	30 to 44	...
Seychelles	1 8	...	2 0	3 9	5 3	19 9	26 to 47	...
St. Helena	2 0	...	1 9	3 0	4 3	6 6	18	...
America, &c.								
Ontario	0 9	120 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	7 to 10	6 to 9
Quebec	0 9	120 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	7 to 9	6 to 9
Nova Scotia	0 9	132 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	7 to 10	6 to 10
New Brunswick	0 9	132 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	7 to 11	6 to 10
Prince Edward Island	0 9	132 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	7 to 11	6 to 10
British Columbia	*1 3	168 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	12 to 15	10 to 13
Manitoba	1 2	144 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	9 to 12	8 to 11
Alberta	1 3	195 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	9 to 12	...
Saskatchewan	1 3	195 0	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	9 to 12	...
Yukon	2 6	...	2 3	4 3	6 0	9 0	...	...
Newfoundland	0 9	...	2 3	4 3	5 9	10 0	6 to 17	...
Labrador	0 11	...	2 6	4 3	5 9	10 0	...	...
Jamaica	2 2	...	1 6	3 0	4 0	6 6	12 to 17	11½
Bahamas	2 1	...	2 0	3 9	5 0	7 6	11 to 18	10 to 16
Leeward Islands	2 2	...	2 0	3 9	5 0	8 0	15 to 26	16
Windward Islands	2 2	...	*1 9	3 9	*5 0	*8 0	15 to 19	9 to 17
Barbados	1 8	...	1 6	3 0	4 3	6 9	13 to 18	...
Trinidad and Tobago	*2 2	...	1 9	3 0	4 9	7 0	12 to 18	...
British Honduras	2 4	...	1 6	3 0	4 6	7 6	14 to 21	10 to 14
British Guiana	*2 2	...	1 9	3 0	4 3	7 9	16 to 21	9 to 19
Bermuda	2 2	144 0	2 0	3 9	5 0	7 6	9 to 13	...
Falkland Islands	3 1	...	1 9	3 3	4 6	8 0	28 to 40	...
Oceania.								
New South Wales ...	1 8	120 0	(1 lb. 12. 4d., and 6d. per lb. to 11 lb.)				31	28
Victoria	1 8	120 0					30	28
South Australia	1 8	120 0					29	27
Queensland	1 8	120 0					32	30
Tasmania	1 8	...					33	30
Western Australia ...	1 8	*120 0	13d. per lb. to 11 lb. + 11d.				35 to 58	...
Northern Territory ...	1 8	...					42 to 62	...
Papua & New Guinea ..	2 1	...					39 to 40	...
New Zealand	1 8	125 0					30 to 50	...
Fiji	*1 8	...	3 6	6 3	9 3	16 3	...	...

* To capital, not to all parts. † And Radiotelephone; see pp. 658, 659. : See p. 659, Note. Limit to India and Seychelles, 20 lb.

Country	Cable Rates (see p. 659).		Telephone (per call).	Parcel Post.							Transit Time.	
	s. d.	s. d.		1 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Normal (Days)	By Air (Days)		
Europe.												
Albania	0 4½	...	...	3 0	4 0	4 0	4 6	7 0	7 to 10	...	...
Austria	0 3½	14 0	...	2 6	3 3	3 3	3 9	5 9	...	...	1 to 1½
Belgium	0 2½	7 3	...	1 9	1 9	2 6	3 0	4 6	8 to 13 hrs.	...	3½ hrs.	
Bulgaria	0 4½	*21 6	...	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 6	5 3	3	...	...
Czechoslovakia	0 3½	13 9	...	1 6	2 6	2 6	3 0	4 9	1½ to 2	...	...
Denmark	0 2½	*13 3	...	1 6	2 3	2 3	3 0	4 6	...	...	8 hrs.
Estonia	0 5	*22 3	...	1 9	2 9	2 9	3 3	5 3	3½	...	...
Finland	0 4	*21 0	...	2 0	3 6	3 6	4 0	5 9	4½	...	...
France	0 2½	*6 0	...	1 6	2 3	2 3	2 9	4 3	7 to 12 hrs.	...	3½ hrs.	
Germany	0 3	*12 0	...	1 6	2 6	2 6	3 0	4 9	...	...	9 to 10 hrs.
Greece	0 6	20 0	...	1 6	3 3	3 3	3 9	5 9	4	...	3	
Hungary	0 4	15 6	...	2 6	3 9	3 9	4 3	6 9	2	...	...
Iceland	0 3½	...	...	2 3	3 3	3 3	4 0	6 0	5 to 8	...	...
Italy	0 3	*13 3	...	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 9	5 9	...	...	1½
Latvia	0 4	*18 0	...	1 9	2 9	2 9	3 3	5 3	2 to 3	...	1½	
Lithuania	0 3½	17 0	...	1 9	2 9	2 9	3 3	5 3	2½	...	...
Netherlands	0 2½	8 0	...	1 9	1 9	2 6	3 0	4 6	11 hrs.	...	4½ hrs.	
Norway	0 2½	*18 6	...	2 0	3 6	3 6	4 0	6 3	2 to 3	...	...
Poland	0 3½	*15 9	...	1 6	2 6	2 6	3 3	5 0	...	...	...
Portugal	0 3½	17 6	...	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 3	5 3	2 to 2½	...	...
Rumania	0 4	*20 0	...	2 3	3 9	3 9	4 0	6 9	3	...	...
Spain	0 3	*14 3	...	2 9	3 9	3 9	4 3	6 6	2 to 2½	...	...
Sweden	0 2½	*17 3	...	2 0	2 0	3 0	4 3	6 0	...	...	...
Switzerland	0 3	8 0	...	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 3	5 3	2½ hrs.	...	16 hrs.	
Turkey	0 7	*23 0	...	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 6	5 6	3½	...	...
U.S.S.R.	0 5½	*22 3	...	3 6	4 0	4 0	4 6	8 0	3½	...	1½	
Vatican	0 3½	14 0	...	2 3	3 3	3 3	3 9	5 9	2	...	1½	
Yugoslavia	0 4	*19 6	...	2 6	3 6	3 6	4 0	6 3	2½	...	...
Asia.												
Afghanistan .....	...	...	...	*2 0	*2 0	*3 9	*5 3	*18 3	20	...	...
China	2 9	...	...	*2 9	*2 9	*3 9	*4 9	*8 3	13 to 40	...	...
Iraq	1 8	...	...	3 3	3 3	4 9	6 0	11 6	7 to 8	...	4
Japan	2 9	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 9	3 9	...	14 to 31	...	...
Manchuria	2 9	...	...	2 0	2 0	2 9	3 9	...	11 to 14	...	...
Neth. E. I.	3 2	*102 0	...	4 0	5 6	5 6	6 3	10 3	22 to 25	...	9	
Persia	*1 7	...	...	2 3	4 0	4 0	5 3	...	8 to 12	...	...
Saudi Arabia ..	*2 2	...	...	2 9	4 6	4 6	5 6	9 9	...	...	...
Siam	1 11	*108 0	...	3 3	4 3	4 3	5 3	9 0	23	...	8	
Syria	1 1	...	...	2 9	4 3	4 3	5 0	9 3	6	...	4
Turkey	0 7	...	...	2 6	3 6	3 6	4 0	6 3	6	...	...
U.S.S.R.	0 5½	...	...	5 3	5 9	5 9	6 3	11 6	...	...	...
Africa.												
Algeria	0 3	...	...	1 9	2 9	2 9	3 3	5 0	2½ to 4	...	1½
Egypt	*0 9	72 0	...	2 0	2 0	3 6	4 6	7 3	5 to 8	...	3½	
Ethiopia	1 5	...	...	3 0	5 3	5 3	5 9	8 6	20 to 24	...	...
Liberia	3 5	...	...	3 3	3 3	4 0	4 9	9 0	18	...	...
Morocco (Fr.) ..	0 5	27 0	...	2 6	3 6	3 6	4 3	6 6	3½	...	1½	
Congo	1 5	...	...	2 9	4 6	4 6	5 0	8 3	18 to 23	...	...
America.												
U.S.A.	*0 11	*120 0	...	2 0	2 0	3 9	5 9	9 9	6 to 10	...	9	
Alaska	2 5	...	...	3 3	3 3	7 0	11 3	20 0	...	...	...
Mexico	1 9	180 0	...	2 3	2 3	3 6	5 0	7 9	11 to 13	...	9 to 12	
Costa Rica	*2 4	*156 0	...	2 3	2 3	4 0	5 6	8 6	15 to 20	...	14	
Cuba	*1 5	*168 0	...	2 6	2 6	4 0	5 0	...	9 to 13	...	8 to 11	
Dominican R.	*2 5	...	...	3 0	4 6	4 6	5 0	8 3	14 to 20	...	20
Guatemala	*2 4	*156 0	...	2 6	2 6	3 6	4 9	6 9	15 to 20	...	10	
Haiti	*15	...	...	2 6	2 6	4 0	5 6	9 0	13 to 15	...	9 to 11
Honduras Rep ..	*2 7	...	...	2 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	7 0	14 to 19	...	13
Nicaragua	*2 7	*156 0	...	2 6	2 6	4 0	5 0	8 6	30	...	14	
Panama Rep	*2 2	156 0	...	2 9	2 9	4 0	5 0	8 0	13 to 19	...	10 to 15	
Salvador	*2 7	...	...	3 0	3 0	4 0	5 3	8 0	15 to 20	...	14
Argentina	*2 1	*120 0	...	3 0	3 0	4 3	5 6	9 3	15 to 23	...	8½	
Bolivia	*2 5	...	...	3 9	3 9	5 6	7 0	10 6	21 to 27	...	15 to 16
Brazil	*2 1	120 0	...	3 3	3 3	4 3	5 3	8 3	14 to 20	...	7½	
Chile	*2 1	132 0	...	3 3	3 3	4 6	5 6	8 9	20 to 25	...	11 to 12	
Colombia	*2 3	...	...	3 3	3 3	6 9	9 9	16 3	23 to 30	...	13 to 14
Ecuador	*2 6	...	...	3 0	3 0	4 0	5 3	10 0	20 to 27	...	19
Paraguay	*2 1	...	...	2 9	2 9	4 6	5 6	9 6	11 to 27	...	15
Peru	*2 6	147 0	...	3 9	5 0	5 0	6 3	9 9	16 to 31	...	18 to 15	
Uruguay	*2 7	126 0	...	3 0	4 6	4 6	5 6	9 3	15 to 23	...	8	
Venezuela	*2 7	132 0	...	4 0	4 0	5 3	6 6	...	17 to 20	...	14	

 * To capital, not to all parts.
 Afghanistan and Iraq, 20 lb.

† And Radio telephone, see pp. 658, 659.

‡ Letter mails. San Francisco (by Air) 7½ to 11 days; by Mail 10 to 24 days.

§ See p. 652, work. Limit to

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between $55^{\circ} 46'$ and $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between $1^{\circ} 46'$ E. and $5^{\circ} 43'$ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea. Area, 50,851 square miles. Population (1931) 37,354,977.

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,280 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being *Urra Moor* (1,480 feet). South of the Pennines are the *Peak of Derbyshire* (2,088 feet) and *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated *Wrekin* (1,235 feet), *Long Mynd* (1,674 feet), and *Brown* (1,100 feet); in Herefordshire the *Black Mountain* (2,320 feet), in Worcestershire the *Malvern Hills* (1,395 feet), in Monmouthshire the *Sugar Loaf* (1,945 feet) and *Coty* (1,903 feet), and the *Cotswold Hills* of Gloucestershire contain *Cleeve Cloud* (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 220 miles from its source in the Cotswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth) and forms county boundaries almost throughout its course; on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools; and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn** is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the *Yrwy, Tern, Stour, Tems* and *Upper* (or *Warwickshire*) *Avon*. The *Severn* is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as *Tewkesbury* (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the *Severn* is a noted salmon

river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (26½ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester. The *Severn Tunnel*, 14 miles below the *Sharpness Bridge*, begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, is 4 miles 644 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the *Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse* and *Trent* from the *Pennine Range*, the *Great Ouse* (160 miles) from the *Central Plain*, and the *Orwell* and *Stour* from the hills of *East Anglia*. Flowing into the English Channel are the *Sussex Ouse* from the *Weald*, the *Itchen* from the *Wiltshire* and *Hampshire Hills*, and the *Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar* and *Exe* from the *Devonian Hills*; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the *Morsey, Ribble* and *Eden* from the western slopes of the *Pennines* and the *Derwent* from the *Cumbrian Mountains*. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in *Cumberland*, but partly in *Westmorland* and *Lancashire*, the largest being *Windermere* (20 miles long), *Ullswater* and *Derwentwater*.

Islands.—The *Scilly Islands* (Cornwall), 25 miles from Land's End, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only *St. Mary's, Treasc, St. Martin's, St. Agnes* and *Bryher* being inhabited, population (1931), 1,732. The capital is *Hugh Town*, in *St. Mary's*. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The *Isle of Wight* is separated from Hampshire by the *Solent*. The total area is 149 sq. miles, population (1931), 88,400. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, *Newport*, at the head of the estuary of the *Medina, Cowes* (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are *Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay, Seaview* and *Bembridge*. *Lundy Island*, 12 miles N.W. of *Hartland Point, Devon*, is about 2½ miles long, and 1 mile broad, with a total area of about 1,050 acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 50; it contains the seat of the proprietor of the island and two lighthouses.

Climate.—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 52° Fahrenheit, varying from 52° in the *Scilly Islands* to 48° at the mouth of the *Tweed*, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the *Lake district* of *Cumberland* and the driest in the *Thames estuary* and the *Lincolnshire Wash*. The climate of England is influenced by the much-indented coastline of the west and by the flow of warm water in the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which strikes the S.W. projection and proceeds N. and E. along the west and south coasts.

* A Report of the *Severn Barrage Committee* of the *Economic Advisory Council*, issued in March 1933, recommends a barrage of the river *Severn* at the point known as "The English Stones": the estimated cost of the scheme as fifty million pounds, spread over some years, and the estimated output is 2,207,000,000 units (about one-thirtieth of the requirements of the whole country for the year 1931).

EARLY INHABITANTS.

Prehistoric Man.—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Paleolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Cannulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48-51 A.D. was *Caratacus* (strictly Caratacus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boudicca* (strictly Boudica), Queen of the Iceni (Norfolk), being crushed in 62 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1860 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. Christianity reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), *Alban*, "the Protomartyr of Britain" being put to death as a Christian during the persecution of Diocletian (June 22, 303), at his native town Verulamium (St. Albans). The Bishops of Londinium, Eborac

cum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attended the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash to Spithhead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scotti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome; officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged. According to legend, the British King *Vortigern* called in the Saxons to defend him against the Picts, the Saxon chieftains being *Hengist* and *Horsa*, who landed at Ebbsfleet, Kent, and established themselves in the Isle of Thanet. In 455 Horsa was slain in battle against Vortigern, and Hengist reigned with his son in Kent. Bode describes the Kentish settlers as Jutes, and there are traces of differences in Kentish customs from those of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—The English (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welsh* (old English *Waelisc* = Foreign) being given to the Islanders by the invaders. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Ti, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and the country appears to have been again converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871-901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Godson of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or *Sautlache*) on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S. *

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1933.	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	S. Howard Whitbread, C.B.	E. W. Gandar-Dower	Anthony H. Wingfield, D.L.
(2) Berks	James Herbert Beuion	Capt. L. N. Sutton	C. Murray Pitman, K.C.
(3) Bucks	Col. Lord Cottesloe, C.B. V.D., T.D.	Col. Sir C. Thomson, K.B.E., C.B.	Col. Lord Cottesloe, C.B., V.D., T.D.
(4) Cambridge	Charles R. W. Adeane, C.B.	Henry Gage Spicer	His Hon. Judge Farrant, D.L.
(5) Isle of Ely	Brig.-Gen. Sir W. Bromley Davenport, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Lt.-Col. R. N. H. Verdin	Maj. J. F. T. Roys, D.L.
(6) Cheshire	John C. Williams	Dr. R. V. Favell	Col. E. Treffry, C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D., A.D.C.; Lt.- Col. R. T. G. Taunye, O.B.E. Col. T. Fetherstonhaugh, D.S.O.
(7) Cornwall	Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.	James Westoll	H. St. J. Raikes, K.C., C.B.E. Lord Merrivale, P.C.; Sir F. G. Newbolt, K.C.; Sir A. H. Bodkin, K.C.B.
(8) Cumberland	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	L. A. Clowes	Col. T. A. Colfox.
(9) Derby	Lord Mildmay of Flete	Lt.-Col. F. M. Hext	J. S. G. Pemberton, D.L.
(10) Devon	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Lt.-Col. E. P. Le Breton	Collingwood Hope, C.B.E., K.C.; W. J. Courtauld.
(11) Dorset	Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.	Sir A. N. L. Wood, Bt.	Lt.-Col. Russell J. Kerr.
(12) Durham	Brig.-Gen. R. B. Colvin, C.B., T.D.	Maj. H. L. M. Tiltton	His Hon. Judge Lailey, K.C.
(13) Essex	The Duke of Beaufort, G.C.V.O.	Hon. Samuel Vestey	Maj. T. P. P. Powell, O.B.E.
(14) Gloucester	Maj.-Gen. Lord Mottistone, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	H. A. Franklyn	Sir J. Priestley, K.C.; His Hon. Judge Sturges, K.C. (Vacant)
(15) Hants	Lord Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	Maj. C. J. Vaughan, O.B.E.	Hon. Mr. Justice Luxmoore; H. Vivian Phillips.
(16) Isle of Wight	Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.	Sir L. L. Faudel-Phillips, Bt.	Rt. Hon. Sir L. Sanderson, K.C.; Sir James Openhaw.
(17) Hereford	Earl of Sandwich	(See Cambridge)	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.
(18) Hereford	The Marquess Camden, G.C.V.O.	A. C. Leuey	J. H. Corah
(19) Hertford	Earl of Derby, K.G.	A. S. Mitchell	J. H. Corah
(20) Huntingdon	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(21) Kent	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(22) Lancashire	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(23) Leicester	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(24) Lincoln	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(25) Lindsey	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(26) Kesteven	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(27) Holland	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(28) London	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(29) Middlesex	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(30) Norfolk	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(31) Northampton	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(32) Peterborough	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(33) Soke of	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(34) Northumberland	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(35) Nottingham	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(36) Oxford	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(37) Rutland	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(38) Salop	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(39) Somerset	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(40) Stafford	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(41) Suffolk, E.	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(42) " W.	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(43) Surrey	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(44) Sussex, E.	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(45) " W.	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(46) Warwick	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(47) Westmorland	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(48) Wilts	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(49) Worcester	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(50) Yorkshire	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(51) East Riding	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(52) North Riding	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah
(53) West Riding	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	J. H. Corah	J. H. Corah

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of U.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Lord Amphil, G.E.S., G.I.R.	J. B. Graham [O.B.E.]	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens, C.B.E.	C. G. Welch, M.D.
(2) T. Skurray	H. J. C. Neohard	Com.Hon.H.Legge, D.S.O.	G. C. Taylor, O.B.E., M.D.
(3) Sir L. H. West, O.B.E., LL.B.	Lt.-Col. G.R. Crouch, M.C., T.D., LL.B.	Lt.-Col. T. R. P. Warren, C.B.E.	S. J. C. Holden, M.B.
(4) W. C. Jackson	A. Tabrum, O.B.E.	W. Varney Webb	Frank Robinson, M.D.
(5) Sir Walter W. West	Col. C. E. Copeman, C.M.G.	Capt. J. C. T. Rivett, Carnac, M.C.	Robert French, M.D.
(6) Sir William Hodgson	G. C. Scrimgeour	Lt.-Col. P. Malcolm, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.	Ian C. Mackay, M.B.
(7) H. Toy	T. A. H. Sheers	Lt.-Col. Sir H. B. Protheroe Smith, O.B.E.	E. M. Clarke, M.D.
(8) Rev. Canon A. Sutton, [C.B.E.]	C. W. A. Hodgson	Philip T. B. Browne	Kenneth Fraser, M.D.
(9) E. C. Barnes, C.B.E.	H. Wilfrid Skinner, LL.B.	Maj. F. R. Anley, C.B.E.	Walter M. Ash, F.R.C.S.
(10) Sir Henry Lopes, Bt.	Brian S. Miller	Maj. L. H. Morris, M.C.	L. M. Davies, M.D.
(11) Earl of Shaftesbury	J. Leslie Torr	Maj. L. W. Peel Yates	(vacant).
(12) W. M. Smith, M.A.	Harold Jevons, D.L.	George Morley, C.B.E.	Charles Franks, M.D.
(13) A. Porter [D.C.O.]	(vacant)	Capt. F. R. J. Peel, M.C.	W. A. Bullough, M.B.
(14) Maj. Sir F. W. B. Chippa	R. L. Moon	Maj. F. L. S. Clarke, O.B.E.	J. Middleton Martin, M.D.
(15) Earl of Malmesbury	F. Vicars Barber	Maj. E. R. Cockburn, O.B.E.	H. L. Cronk, M.D.
(16) Sir G. Baring, Bt.	John Dufton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Connor, M.V.O., D.L.	James Fairley, M.D.
(17) F. Ballard	E. W. Maples, O.B.E.	Freeman Newton	Peter Lowe, M.B.
(18) Sir Joseph Priestley, K.C.	Elton Longmore	G. Knight, M.B.E., [Carnac, M.C.]	H. Hyslop Thomson, M.D.
(19) Earl of Sandwich	J. B. Kelly	Capt. J. C. T. Rivett	C. B. Moss-Blundell, M.D.
(20) F. Walter Payne	W. Leslie Platts	Maj. H. E. Chapman, O.B.E.	Alfred Greenwood, M.D.
(21) Sir J. T. Travis-Clegg, [C.M.G.]	Sir George Etherton, O.B.E.	Wilfrid Trubshaw, C.B.E.	J. J. Butterworth, M.D.
(22) Lt.-Col. R. E. Martin	L. E. Rumsey	Capt. C. E. Lynch Blosse	J. A. Fairer, M.D.
(23) Lord Henage, O.B.E.	Eric W. Scorer	(vacant)	W. S. H. Campbell, M.B.
(24) Sir C. Welby, Bt., C.B.	W. T. Phipps, M.A.	(vacant)	A. H. Lowe, M.B.
(25) Richard Glead	H. C. Marrs [B.S.C.]	(Metrop. Police Area)	W. G. Booth, M.B. [M.D.]
(26) E. M. Dence, LL.D.	John Dix	(Metrop. Police Area)	Sir Fredk. Menzies, K.B.E.,
(27) H. S. Button	E. S. W. Hart, M.B.E.	(Metrop. Police Area)	John Tate, M.R.C.S.
(28) Russell J. Colman	Hugh Christopher Davies	Capt. S. H. van Neck, M.C.	F. Ruddock West, M.D.
(29) Sir A. de Capell Brooke, Bt.	H. Millington, O.B.E.	[A. A. Ferguson]	J. M. Mackintosh, M.D.
(30) Marquess of Exeter	Walter J. Deacon	(vacant)	C. Rolleston, M.D.
(31) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.	C. Harold Carter	Capt. F. James, C.B.E.	W. F. J. Whitley, M.D.
(32) Maj. T. P. Barber, D.S.O., T.D.	K. Tweedale Mealy	Col. F. J. Lemon, C.B.E., D.S.O.	A. C. Tibbits, M.D.
(33) Brig.-Gen. A. D. Miller, C.B.E., D.S.O.	F. G. Scott, M.C.	Capt. E. K. Arbuthnot, D.S.O., R.N.	H. C. Jennings, M.D.
(34) Earl of Ancester	R. C. Dalton	Fredk. Wm. Golder	C. Rolleston, M.D.
(35) T. W. Green	W. L. Edge	Maj. Jack Becke, O.B.E.	William Taylor, M.D.
(36) Capt. Hon. T. H. Watson	Harold King	Lt.-Col. H. C. Metcalfe, D.S.O.	W. G. Savage, M.D.
(37) Lt.-Col. W. E. Harrison, O.B.E.	H. L. Underwood	Lt.-Col. H. P. Hunter, C.B.E.	W. D. Carruthers, M.D.
(38) R. Eaton White	Cecil Oakes, LL.M.	G. S. Staunton, M.B.E.	Bernard Wood-White, M.D.
(39) Marquess of Bristol, M.V.O.	L. G. Hensman	Col. J. d'E. F. Coke, C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E.	J. F. Davidson, M.B.
(40) J. Chuter Ede	Munsey	Maj. G. C. Nicholson, M.C.	James Ferguson, M.D.
(41) C. H. S. Ellis	Dudley Aukland, LL.M.	Col. G. M. Ormerod, D.S.O.	R. Ashleigh Glegg, M.D.
(42) Lord Leoncfield	H. J. T. McIlveen	A. S. Williams, M.V.O., O.B.E.	R. D. Smedley, M.D.
(43) Lord Algernon Percy	E. J. Edward Seager	Commauder E. R. B.	A. Hamilton Wood, M.D.
(44) G. H. Pattinson	Leon E. Stephens	P. T. B. Browne	W. E. Henderson, M.B.
(45) Marquess of Bath, K.G. [O.B.E.]	H. Greenwood, LL.B.	Lt.-Col. H. E. Llewellyn, D.S.O.	C. E. Tangye, M.D.
(46) Lt.-Col. C. F. Milward	W. L. Bown	(Iams, M.C.)	Wyndham Parker, M.B.
(47) Lord Deramore	C. H. Bird	Capt. J. E. Lloyd-Wil-	R. L. Thornley, M.D.
(48) Maj. R. B. Burton	Sir G. Macdonald, Bt., M.B.E.	Capt. A. F. Hordern	Harry Mason, M.D.
(49) Sir J. P. Hinchliffe	H. G. Thornley, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. J. C. Chaytor, D.S.O., M.C.	T. N. V. Potts, M.D.
	Sir J. C. McGrath	Lt.-Col. Frank Brook, D.S.O., M.C.	

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE 49 ENGLISH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Acreage.	Population of Counties, 1931.	
		Administrative (a)	Geographical (a)
Bedfordshire (Shire Hall, Bedford)	308,942	220,474	220,474
Berkshire (Shire Hall, Reading)	454,725	214,181	211,234
Buckinghamshire (County Hall, Aylesbury)	479,360	271,565	271,565
Cambridgeshire (County Hall, Cambridge) ..	315,168	140,004	140,004
Cheshire (Shire Hall, Chester Castle)	631,180	675,190	1,087,544
Cornwall (County Hall, Truro)	868,167	317,951	317,951
Cumberland (The Courts, Carlisle)	968,598	205,790	260,897
Derbyshire (County Offices, Derby)	640,701	614,926	757,322
Devonshire (The Castle, Exeter)	1,660,048	458,564	734,869
Dorsetshire (County Offices, Dorchester)	622,843	239,347	239,347
Durham (Shire Hall, Durham)	627,641	924,228	1,486,705
Ely, Isle of (County Hall, March)	228,073	77,705	77,705
Essex (Shire Hall, Chelmsford)	962,606	1,168,601	1,755,459
Gloucestershire (Shire Hall, Gloucester)	782,646	335,801	785,695
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester)	933,296	472,022	1,014,115
Herefordshire (Shire Hall, Hereford)	536,924	111,755	111,755
Hertfordshire (County Offices, Hertford)	404,520	401,159	401,159
Huntingdonshire (Walden House, Huntingdon) ..	233,985	56,204	56,204
Kent (Sessions House, Maidstone)	971,990	1,194,115	1,210,273
Lancashire (County Offices, Preston)	1,050,889	1,794,837	5,039,455
Leicestershire (10 New Street, Leicester)	524,197	302,683	541,794
Lincolnshire —			
Holland (County Hall, Boston)	268,992	92,313	92,313
Kesteven (County Offices, Skeaford)	463,505	110,059	110,059
Lindsey (County Offices, Lincoln)	961,200	263,472	422,181
London (County Hall, S.E. 1)	74,850	4,396,821	4,397,003
Middlesex (Guildhall, Westminster, S.W. 1)	148,691	1,638,521	1,638,728
Norfolk (The Shire House, Norwich)	1,393,568	321,870	504,846
Northamptonshire (County Hall, Northampton) ..	581,679	217,114	309,428
Northumberland (Moot Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne)	1,279,153	408,665	756,723
Nottinghamshire (Shire Hall, Nottingham)	529,079	443,880	712,581
Oxfordshire (County Hall, Oxford)	470,808	129,059	209,599
Peterborough, Soke of (Bridge St., Peterborough)	53,464	51,845	51,845
Rutland (The Castle, Oakham)	87,273	17,397	17,397
Shropshire (Shire Hall, Shrewsbury)	861,800	244,162	244,162
Somerset (County Offices, Weston-super-Mare)	1,021,666	406,219	475,220
Staffordshire (County Buildings, Stafford)	686,901	793,144	1,432,175
Suffolk —			
East Suffolk (County Hall, Ipswich)	549,241	207,420	294,977
West Suffolk (Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds)	390,916	106,137	106,137
Surrey (County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames) ..	449,216	947,695	1,180,878
Sussex —			
East Sussex (County Hall, Lewes)	507,069	276,881	546,922
West Sussex (County Hall, Chichester)	401,916	223,136	223,136
Warwickshire (Warwick)	550,702	365,323	1,535,007
Westmorland (Exchange Chambers, Kendal)	594,917	55,398	55,398
Wight, Isle of (County Hall, Newport, I. of Wight) ..	94,146	88,400	88,400
Wiltshire (County Offices, Trowbridge)	860,829	303,258	303,258
Worcestershire (Shire Hall, Worcester)	439,953	310,080	420,156
Yorkshire —			
East Riding (County Hall, Beverley)	737,065	169,692	483,028
North Riding (County Hall, Northallerton)	1,337,871	330,900	469,299
West Riding (County Hall, Wakefield)	1,625,058	1,530,110	3,152,555
York City and County (Guildhall, York)	3,730	84,813	84,813

(a) Administrative Counties, excluding County Boroughs, created under Local Government Act, 1928.
Geographical Counties, including County Boroughs

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8½ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 23 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7½ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 30 miles from its outflow into the North Sea.

The City of London represents London within its ancient boundaries. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 13th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the East, &c.).

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1860, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts

of Mayfair and Belgravia. Westminster is the richest of the London areas.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council, which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—For Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corporation as to the City Police and in the Home Office as to the Metropolitan Police. The authority for the supply of water is the Metropolitan Water Board; while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the Port of London Authority and above Teddington by the Thames Conservancy, the lighthouse and pilotage authority being Trinity House. The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council. The London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority (5 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1) provides (or secures the provision of) electricity throughout an area of 1,797 sq. miles.

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

CITIES and Boroughs	Population, 1931	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rateable Value £	Rates, 1933-34	Town Clerk.	Mayor, 1933-34.
London :	8,302,818	17 9	11 9	60,405,158	s. d.	
CITY OF LONDON	10,996	23 0	14 0	8,809,254	8 7	Sir James Bell, C.V.O. See p. 668.
WESTMINSTER	129,535	9 1	12 3	11,071,650	8 8	G. Parker Morris, F. G. Rudler.
Battersea	159,542	14 8	12 1	1,077,529	10 4	Edwin Austin
Bermondsey	111,526	16 6	12 0	872,340	15 8	F. J. R. Mountain
Bethnal Green	108,178	15 4	12 0	521,985	14 0	David J. Keep
Camberwell	251,373	14 6	12 0	1,619,185	10 8	C. E. Newton
Chelsea	59,026	11 9	12 9	1,229,223	10 0	S. H. Steel
Deptford	106,886	15 9	12 2	644,733	12 2	A. Purkis
Finchley	69,888	16 0	13 4	1,232,377	10 5	D. E. Richards
Fulham	150,940	14 3	12 4	1,148,881	9 7	Wilfred Townend
Greenwich	100,870	14 7	11 9	939,428	11 5	Fredk. J. Simpson
Hackney	215,380	14 5	11 5	1,454,798	10 2	H. R. H. Tee, LL.D.
Hammersmith	135,521	15 9	11 7	1,133,533	11 10	Hugh Royle
Hampstead	88,914	10 9	11 6	1,485,044	9 10	Philip H. Harrold
Holborn	38,816	9 6	12 2	1,721,350	9 8	Lionel Walford
Islington	321,712	15 3	12 4	2,139,522	9 5	R. Jerman, M.C., M.A.
Kensington	180,681	12 9	13 6	3,329,544	9 4	F. Webster, B.A., LL.B.
(Royal Borough)						
Lambeth	296,162	14 8	12 5	2,302,683	9 10	Bruce Penny
Lewisham	219,942	12 7	10 2	1,641,731	10 0	John W. Shuter
Paddington	144,050	13 8	13 3	1,809,133	9 10	W. F. Abbas, M.B.E.
Poplar	155,086	17 2	12 1	747,103	16 0	H. E. Dennis
St. Marylebone	97,620	11 0	12 4	3,208,603	8 11	R. C. Graves, LL.D.
St. Pancras	198,113	15 1	13 3	2,064,384	6	A. Powell Coke
Shoreditch	97,038	17 5	12 3	840,180	12 0	R. Cyril Kay, B.A.
Southwark	171,657	16 2	13 1	1,298,806	11 5	D. T. Griffiths
Stepney	225,203	16 7	12 3	1,715,166	12 5	W. L. McCarty
Stoke Newington	51,215	10 2	12 9	414,878	10 0	C. Kent Wright, B.A.
Wandsworth	153,101	11 9	11 6	3,001,397	9 10	D. A. Nichol, M.A.
Woolwich	128,944	11 1	14 0	1,066,911	12 2	David Jenkins
						H. William.
						A. E. Webb.
						Lt.-Col. Sir G. Hand-
						A. Baker. [over]
						J. Fettes.
						F. Hewson.
						E. S. Baker.
						F. J. Savage.
						H. J. Woodham.
						Sir H. J. Ormond.
						Lt.-Col. G. F. Doland.
						E. H. Kemp.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans, it is said, it received municipal institutions which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hasting. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (i.e., possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done; though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* was not in general use in the outer world until about 1546. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas; he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council*, elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the *Folkmoote*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888; but they continue, as heretofore, to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circa* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk and Common Serjeant are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1329; but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1933-1934.

Sir Charles Henry Collett, Kt., born 1864; Common Councillman, 1912; Alderman of Bridge Ward, 1927; Sheriff, 1932; Lord Mayor, 1933; The Mansion House, E.C. 4. £10,000
Private Secretary, Cyril Gamon.

The Aldermen.

Aldermen.	Ward.	Born.	C.C.	Ald.	Shff.	Mayor
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.	Dougate	1857	1882	1895	1902	1908
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt., M.P.	Bridge Without (1931)	1862	1899	1907	1905	1913
Rt. Hon. Lord Wakefield, C.B.E.	Bread Street	1859	1904	1908	1907	1915
Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O., LL.D.	Vintry	1865	1896	1909	1901	1918
Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Bt.	Cordwainer	1867	1905	1916	1906	1923
Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Bt.	Langbourn	1860	1896	1918	1912	1924
Rt. Hon. Lord Ebbisham, G.B.E.	Bassishaw	1868	1913	1920	1917	1926
Sir Charles Albert Batho, Bt.	Aldgate	1872	1913	1921	1925	1927
Sir J. E. Kynaston Studd, Bt., O.B.E., M.A., LL.D.	Farringdon Without	1868	1903	1922	1922	1928
Sir William Phené Neal, Bt.	Linne Street	1860	1893	1922	1929	1930
Sir Maurice Jenks, Bt., LL.D. F.C.A.	Cheap	1872	1910	1923	1930	1931
Sir Percy Walter Greenaway, Bt.	Bishopsgate	1874	1917	1924	1931	1932
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.						
Sir Stephen Killik, Kt.	Broad Street	1861	1908	1927	1922	.....
Sir Percy Vincent, Kt.	Walbrook	1868	1922	1929	1926	.....
Sir Harold George Downer, Kt., LL.B.	Coleman Street	1871	1921	1930	1924	.....
Sir William James Miller Burton, Kt.	Tower	1862	.....	1930	.....	.....
Sir George Thomas Broadbridge, Kt.	Candlewick	1869	.....	1930	1933	.....
Harry Edward Augustus Twyford	Cripplegate	1870	1920	1930	.....	.....
Major Sir Frank Henry Bowater, Kt.	Castle Baynard	1866	1922	1931	1929	.....
Sir William George Coxen, Kt.	Billinggate	1867	1920	1931	1928	.....
Lt.-Col. John Dawson Laurie	Cornhill	1872	1930	1931	.....	.....
Sir D. George Collins, Kt.	Farringdon Within	1870	1899	1931	1930	.....
Frank Joseph Coleman Pollitzer	Queenhithe	1869	1920	1932	.....	.....
Sir George Henry Wilkinson, Kt.	Aldersgate	1885	1923	1933	1931	.....
Col. Samuel George Joseph	Portoken	1888	1921	1933	1933	.....

The Sheriffs.

Alderman Sir G. T. Broadbridge, Kt., and Alderman Col. S. G. Joseph (*see above*).

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON.

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MEMBER.	WARD.	MEMBER.	WARD.	MEMBER.	WARD.
Adolph, W. E. L.	Vintry.	Foxton, W.	Farrin. Wn.	Newton-Smith, Dep.	Broad St.
Agar, Dep. Sir F.	Aldgate.	Galloway, A.	Tower.	F. E.	Farrin. Wn.
Algar, C. R.	Farrin. Wt.	Gillett, F.	Farrin. Wt.	Newton, Col. E. H.	Cripple. Wn.
Allcock, V.	Broad St.	Gillett, Capt. S. H.	M.C.	Nicholson, W.	Tower.
Alley, E. D.	Cripple. Wt.	Goldman, H. L.	Portoken.	Norris, O. T.	Bread St.
Andrews, W. R.	Aldgate.	Goldney, Dep. T.	Cornhill.	Northcott, J.	Castle Bynd.
Anning, E. H.	Cheap.	Goodings, W.	Aldersgate.	Pakenam, Sir J. R.	Cheap.
Bacon, W. N.	Walbrook.	Gorman, A. P.	Billinggate.	Pearse, J. S.	Cripple. Wn.
Bally, Dep. H. D.	Bridge.	Gover, E. M.	Bridge.	Pitman, F. P. L.	Farrin. Wn.
Barnard, A. C.	Farrin. Wt.	Gow, Maj., J. L.	M.C. Bishopgate.	Poland, R. D.	Queenhithe.
Barnett, H. Roper.	Lime St.	Gower, H. J.	Cordwainer.	Polden, F. C.	Vintry.
Barry, H. C.	Cripple. Wn.	Green, Dep. Sir F. H.	Bt.	Praguell, A.	Castle Bynd.
Batten, H. R.	Bishopgate.	Green, F. H.	Cornhill.	Procter, J.	Castle Bynd.
Beal, E. S.	Bridge.	Green, Dep. W. W.	Tower.	Pryce, Capt. E. C.	Aldgate.
Beatty, A. H.	O.B.E. Vintry.	Greenaway, S. H.	Bishopgate.	LL.B.	Farrin. Wn.
Bedford, A.	Bishopgate.	Greenwood, J. F.	Candlewick.	Reading, W. A.	Billinggate.
Beecroft, L. C.	Farrin. Wn.	Gupton, W. H.	Aldersgate.	Regge, R. W.	Coleman St.
Bennet, Dep. J. F.	Cordwainer.	Harrowing, T. J.	Bishopgate.	Ridout, A.	Farrin. Wn.
Berridge, Dep. G. J.	Dougate.	Hart, J. T.	Farrin. Wt.	Robertson, A.	Aldgate.
Berry, F. W.	Castle Bynd.	Hatch, W. G.	Queenhithe.	Rowland, F.	F.O.A. Cordwainer.
Biggs, W. W.	Farrin. Wt.	Hay, A. M.	Bread St.	Selby, G. Z.	Cripple. Wn.
Bird, Dep. Sir H.	Billinggate.	Haywood, E. H.	Dougate.	Sennett, Sir R.	Farrin. Wn.
Blackham, Col. R. J.	C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.	Heath, Capt. A. H.	Tower.	Sewell, W. C.	Cripple. Wt.
D.S.O., M.D.	Farrin. Wt.	Heath, J. S.	Farrin. Wt.	Sheat, W. J. O.	O.B.E.
Bonser, W. F.	O.B.E. Farrin. Wt.	Heilbuth, G. H.	Walbrook.	Shepherd, Sir H. P.	Lime St.
Bottorill, Col. G. P.	Farrin. Wn.	Heiser, C. R.	Aldersgate.	Shipman, J. H.	Aldersgate.
Boult, A. R.	Aldersgate.	Hill, H. E.	Bread St.	Shipton, W. E.	Tower.
Howles, H. E.	Bridge.	Holmes, Sir A. W.	K.B.E.	Simonds, S. R.	Lime St.
Bray, A. W.	Aldgate.	Horner, F. A.	Tower.	Singer, Dep. H. D.	Lime St.
Brett, W. C.	Coleman St.	Howe, H. M.	Broad St.	Skeate, T. A.	Bridge.
Brodie, R.	Portoken.	Hughes, Maj. H. F.	D.S.O.	Slazenger, A. E. L.	Dougate.
Brough, Dep. J. R.	Castle Bynd.	Jacobs, H.	Portoken.	Smyth, Dep. R.	Aldersgate.
Brown, H. W.	B.A. Bishopgate.	Jennings, Dep. C. F. J.	Walbrook.	Snell, A. T.	Dougate.
Brown, Victor	Broad St.	Johnson, Dep. B.	Bishopgate.	Spyer, W.	Broad St.
Brown, W. Hurst	Broad St.	Jones, G. W.	Farrin. Wt.	Stouham, R. T. D.	Candlewick.
Brundle, F. W.	Cripple. Wt.	Juniper, A. S.	Farrin. Wt.	Stophler, J.	Cornhill.
Bull, O.	Bishopgate.	Kimber, Dep. Sir H.	D. Bt., M.A.	Syrett, H. S.	C.B.E.
Bullworthy, W. W.	Bridge.	D. Bt., M.A.	Langbourn.	LL.B.	Coleman St.
Burgess, H. J.	Aldgate.	King-Hamilton, A.	Cornhill.	Taylor, Dep. H. T.	Cripple. Wn.
Caunter, F. J.	Cripple. Wt.	Knight, A. C.	F.S.A. Cheap.	Taylor, Leo, O.B.E.	Coleman St.
Champness, Dep.	W. H.	Lamboll, F. S.	Langbourn.	Teuten, Dep. A. H.	Queenhithe.
W. H.	Farrin. Wt.	Lavington, Dep. G.	Farrin. Wt.	Thomas, Dep. Sir W.	M.B.E.
Chapman, W. B.	Bread St.	Laws, E. L.	Portoken.	Thompson, G. H.	Langbourn.
Christie, A. M.	Castle Bynd.	Layton, J. E.	Tower.	Tollit, C. C.	Cheap.
Chubb, Hon. C. A.	Castle Bynd.	Leader, S.	Farrin. Wn.	Trauter, Dep. G. T. S.	Cripple. Wt.
Coates, F. B.	Bread St.	Leuw, W.	Portoken.	Truscott, Lt. Col.	R. F., O.B.E.
Conoley, J.	Queenhithe.	Lord, F. A. B.	Cordwainer.	Turner, C.	Farrin. Wn.
Cooper, E. H.	Cornhill.	Lovell, J. S.	M.A. Farrin. Wt.	Underwood, E. S.	Cheap.
Cooper, Lt. Col. E. R.	O.B.E., M.C.	Lowe, F. W. I.	Coleman St.	Vick, R. W.	Bridge.
Crosse, C. H.	Cheap.	McAuliffe, Dep. Sir	H. T.	Vine, Dep. M. J.	G. H. M. Aldersgate.
Crossingham, C.	Farrin. Wt.	McDonald, G. J. W.	Billinggate.	Wardlaw, D. C. W.	Aldgate.
Davenport, Sir H. E.	Bridge.	McRea, C. J. H.	Billinggate.	Watts, A. E.	Walbrook.
Dennis, C. W.	Candlewick.	Maguire, H.	Farrin. Wt.	Welch, Capt. G. J. C.	M.C.
Dickson, C. G.	Aldersgate.	Marshall, S.	Dougate.	Wells, L. S. M.	Farrin. Wn.
Donne, E. F.	Bread St.	Mart, G.	Cripple. Wn.	Whitaker, Dep. Lt. Col.	C. W., M.A., F.S.A.
Dove, Dep. H. S.	Coleman St.	Marten, H. W.	Bassishaw.	Whitby, J.	Langbourn.
Dray, F. G.	Vintry.	Martin, Maj. J. G.	D.S.O.	White, Dep. J. H.	Bread St.
Dunn, B.	Langbourn.	Martin, L. E.	Portoken.	Whiteley, C. P.	Cordwainer.
Dutton, Dep. E. H.	Portoken.	May, R. W.	Billinggate.	Whiting, J. H.	Walbrook.
Easton, H. A.	Coleman St.	Meldrum, H.	Bread St.	Whittingham, F.	Queenhithe.
Eaton, Col. R. W.	Coleman St.	Meldrum, R.	Cripple. Wt.	Wigley, F. G.	Cripple. Wn.
Edwards, J. J.	Cordwainer.	Metchnik, R.	Langbourn.	Williamson, D. E.	Cornhill.
Elkan, Lt. Col. C. J.	D.S.O., O.B.E.	Morris, H. W.	Walbrook.	Withers, G. E.	Vintry.
Elliston, Capt. G. S.	M.C., M.A., M.P.	Morrison, C. R.	Queenhithe.	Wood, F. A.	Billinggate.
Farlow, Dep. C. D.	King, M.A.	Moslyn, F. A.	Bishopgate.	Wood, G. E.	Cripple. Wn.
Farmer, H. L.	Cheap.	Mounsey, J. D.	Cripple. Wt.	Woods, J. R.	Langbourn.
Farrow, L. W.	Bishopgate.	Musgrave, G. H.	Billinggate.	Wright, W. N.	Bishopgate.
Fitch, H. B.	Bishopgate.	Myers, A.	Portoken.	Youldon, F.	Bassishaw.
Fletcher, Dep. Sir B. F.	P.P.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.	Neithropp, W. R.	Candlewick.	Young, Dep. G. W.	Bassishaw.
Fortescue, W., J. P.	Farrin. Wn.	Newell, C.	Castle Bynd.		

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	<i>Elect.</i>		<i>Elect.</i>
Recorder, Sh Ernest E. Wild, K.C.	£4,000 1922	Principal, Guildhall School of Music,	
Chamberlain, Sir Adrian Pollock.....	£3,000 1912	Sir Landon Ronald	£1,500 1920
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell, C.V.O.	£3,500 1902	Second-Bearer, Maj. A. E. Wood, D.C.M.	£650 1921
Common Serjeant, H. Holman		Marshal, Capt. D. F. Massey	£550 1925
Gregory, K.C.	£3,000 1932	Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms,	
Judges of Mayor's and City of London		William Thomas Boston	£450 1927
Court (and other offices), Cecil		Librarian and Director, Art Gallery,	
Whiteley, K.C.	£2,500 1932	J. L. Douthwaite	£1,250 1926
F. Shewell Cooper	£2,000 1922	Medical Officer, Port of London,	
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. Sir		C. F. White, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	£1,750 1926
H. S. Turnbull, K.B.E., J.P. £1,600 to	£2,000 1925	Clerk to the Lord Mayor, Wallace	
Comptroller, V. F. Crowther-Smith.....	£2,000 1920	Thoday, Lt. B.	£1,250 1933
Remembrancer, L. C. Blackmore		Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall)	
Bowker, O.B.E., M.C.	£1,500 to £2,000 1933	and Clerk to Special Sessions,	
Solicitor, A. F. I. Pickford, B.A.	£2,500 1924	S. E. Loughbottom.....	£1,000 1933
Secondary of High Bailiff of Southwark,		Registrar of Mayor's and City of	
Walter Norwood Earle.....	£900 1931	London Court and Clerk of the Seal,	
Medical Officer, City of London, W. M.		Wilfred Lawson Dell	£1,650 1921
Willoughby, B.A., M.D.	£2,000 1928	Keeper of the Guildhall, G. W. Bodman	£700 1922
Coroner for London, Francis Danford		Principal Clerks.—	
Thomas, M.A.	£700 1932	Chamberlain, L. C. Michelmore	£1,250 1924
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder		Town Clerk's Office, F. J. Craker	£1,350 1931
Clerk of the Peace, W. W. Nups, LL.B.	£79 7 0 1922	Public Health Dept., Francis J. C.	
Surgeon, F. C. J. Read, F.S.I.	£1,500 1931	Helder	£1,250 1927
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E., F.S.I.	£2,000 1915	Valuation and Rating Dept., T. H.	
Head Master of City of London School,		Strong	£1,250 1933
F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.	£2,000 1929	Markets Dept., R. J. Haworth	£850 1931
Head Master of Freeman's School,		Market Superintendents.—	
W. W. Parkinson, M.A.	£600 1914	Central, H. W. G. Millman	£1,400 1904
Head Mistress, City of London School		Cattle, J. R. Hayhurst, M.R.C.V.S.	£1,350 1913
for Girls, Miss Julia Elizabeth Turner	£600 1932	Billinggate, T. J. Dove	£800 1932
		Spitalfields, Maj. F. H. Millman,	
		O.B.E.	£1,500 1920

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1932-1933.

NET RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	NET EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.
Estates revenue	184,733	15	2	To Magistracy.....	7,785	10	4
Markets Revenue Accounts:—				Criminal Justice ...	15,924	17	1
London Central Markets	56,953	3	10	Civil Government	37,195	5	6
Billinggate Market	6,239	1	10	Open Spaces	14,972	13	0
Leadenhall Market ...	1,715	18	4	Guildhall School of Music	10,923	19	10
				City of London School.....	9,623	19	3
	249,641	19	2	City of London School for Girls	4,239	14	1
Less Metropolitan Cattle Market	1,108	0	6	Freemen's School	4,088	19	10
				Sundries	1,103	1	9
	248,533	18	8	Expenses not allocated to Depts.			
Gresham Estate Revenue				and Committee Allowances	3,842	13	3
(Molety)	10,472	14	3	To Officers' Establishments	22,511	14	2
Various Contributions	26,422	11	2	Expenses of Bonds and Debentures	3,090	8	9
				Charitable and Public Donations ..	11,117	0	8
	£285,499	4	1	Contribution to Victoria Dock			
				Road Improvement Scheme.....	12,000	0	0
				Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500	0	0
				Expenses of Honorary Votes	122	5	0
				Freedom and Addresses	7,122	10	3
				To London Almshouses	1,822	13	3
				Debenture Stock Redemption Fund	15,000	0	0
				supplementary Sinking Fund	15,000	0	0
				Contingencies Reserve Fund	30,000	0	0
				Market Improvements Res. Fund ..	15,000	0	0
				Purchase of Pictures Reserve Fund ..	525	0	0
				Staff Compassionate Fund.....	20,000	0	0
				Alterations and Repairs Res. Fund	13,000	0	0
				Fruit Brokers' Leashold Premises,			
				Cost of Holding.....	2,873	16	2
				Balance.....	6,057	2	5

* The above is abstracted from the 300th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—viz. 1633 to 1932-33. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London, but two years' Accounts, temp. Queen Elizabeth, have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The above extract is from the 142th Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1776 to 1932-33. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 6th June, 1903, the 14th December, 1905, and 26th January, 1927, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committees, and they are printed in conformity with the 26th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are made up to the end of March and are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

£285,499 4 1

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES).

In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Broderers (Embroiderers), Cordwainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers), Poulterers (poulterers), Scriveners (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

9,716 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (see p. 668). The actual net number is, however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild; and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote there.

There are 78 Guilds in existence. The Liveryes of the Loriners (413), Stationers (361), and Merchant Taylors (326), are the most numerous, the Up-holders (18), the smallest.

COMPANY.	No of Livery	Corporation Income	Trust Income	Total Income	Hall	Clerk.	Master or Prime Warden, 1933-1934.
<i>Mercers</i> (1)	223	53,000	58,000	111,000	4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.4	Col. F. D. Watney, C.B.E.	G. A. Wathon, C.T.E.
<i>Grocers</i> (2)	150	37,500	500	38,000	1 Prince's Street, E.C.2	L. Hickman Barnes	Henry M. Beaufoy
<i>Drapers</i> (3)	180	50,000	28,000	78,000	1 Throgmorton St., E.C.4	Sir Ernest Pooley, M.A., LL.B.	J. S. Gardner.
<i>Fishmongers</i> (4) ..	273	47,750	1,450	50,200	1 London Bridge, E.C.4	C. N. Hooper, J.P.	Sir R. M. Kindersley, G.B.E.
<i>Goldsmiths</i> (5) ..	150	43,000	16,000	59,000	1 Foster Lane, E.C.2	W. T. Pridenax	Lord Queenborough, G.B.E.
<i>Skinner's</i> (6)	191	33,800	33,500	66,700	1 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4	J. J. Lambart	Gerald Kelth, G.B.E.
<i>Merchant Taylors</i> (7)	326	37,000	13,000	50,000	30 Threadneedle St., E.C.2	C. Roche Finnis, M.A.	Ald. Sir K. Studd, J.P.
<i>Haberashers</i> (8) ..	261	8,000	49,000	57,000	33 Gresham St., E.C.2	Guy Eagleton	J. H. W. Pilcher, J.P.
<i>Silvers</i> (9)	246	20,000	2,000	22,000	25 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4	G. Eversard Nichols	F. S. Blackwell.
<i>Ironmongers</i> (10) ..	31	13,000	13,000	26,000	1 Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C.1	J. F. Adams Beck	H. Birkett.
<i>Vintners</i> (11)	205	12,700	4,600	17,300	1 Upper Thames St., E.C.4	Paym. Com. H. B. C.	C. Holden White
<i>Clothworkers</i> (12) ..	163	57,160	27,360	84,520	41 Mincing Lane, E.C.3	Tuffill, C.B.E., J.P.	Maj. W. F. Pothecary, C.H. Hunter, M.A.
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
<i>Apothecaries</i> (58) ..	155	5,000	1,250	6,250	1 Water Lane, E.C.4	Henry Cooper, B.Sc.	Dr. J. O. W. Barratt, M.A.
<i>Armourers and Brasiers</i> (22) ..	90	7,940	60	8,000	81 Coleman St., E.C.2	Hewitt Pitt, M.C.	Bryan Pontifex.
<i>Bakers</i> (19)	130	1,580	320	1,900	16 Harp Lane, E.C.3	Frank C. Lingard, M.A.	A. S. Wood.
<i>Barbers</i> (17)	200	..	..	..	33 Monkwell St., E.C.2	Do	F. R. Mortimer.
<i>Blacksmiths</i> (40) ..	184	..	95	..	1 Gresham College, E.C.1	H. H. Bohart, M.B.E.	J. G. Parker, M.B.E.
<i>Blacksmiths</i> (40) ..	80	684	none	684	65 Lwr. Thames St., E.C.3	F. C. Luffman	I. S. Beale
<i>Bowyers</i> (38)	27	635	40	675	15 Gray's Inn Sq., W.C.1	H. E. Griffith	Maj. D. Straight, C.I.E.
<i>Brewers</i> (4)	42	3,140	21,300	24,440	1 Addle St., E.C.2	Lt. Col. E. H. Evans, M.C.	C. Armstrong.
<i>Broderers</i> (28) ..	28	..	..	..	13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4	Sir William Barber	F. N. Jennings.
<i>Butchers</i> (24)	245	..	18	..	87 Bartholomew Close	L. E. Hall, LL.D.	J. P. Ashridge
<i>Carmen</i> (89)	135	220	..	220	1 Cripplegate Inst., Gouden Lane, E.C.1	F. Woodman Smith, F.D.S.A.	Ald. F. J. C. Pollitzer.
<i>Carpenters</i> (26) ..	150	16,000	1,180	17,180	1 Throgmorton Av., E.C.2	J. Huston Freeman	Herbert C. Preston.
<i>Clockmakers</i> (61) ..	148	1,200	250	1,450	108 Cannon St., E.C.4	W. J. S. Pennesfather	R. T. Greening
<i>Coachmakers</i> (99) ..	118	1,100	none	1,100	1 Noble St., E.C.2	Henry Smith	Sir J. D. Siddoley, C.B.E.
<i>Cooks</i> (35)	67	2,000	100	2,100	34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.2	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	R. G. Hammond, F.R.I.B.A.
<i>Coopers</i> (36)	165	2,400	5,000	7,400	71 Basinghall St., E.C.2	Leslie Clarke, M.A.	R. S. Johnson
<i>Cordwainers</i> (27) ..	108	9,000	1,600	10,600	1 Cannon St., E.C.4	F. W. Mander, M.A.	Ernest Blanford.
<i>Curriers</i> (29)	98	1,000	74	1,074	7 Cannon St., E.C.4	W. M. Mander, M.A.	Wm. Nicholson, C.C.
<i>Cutlers</i> (18)	88	5,350	50	5,400	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.4	W. H. Beaumont	George Herbert
<i>Dentists</i> (74)	77	..	none	..	1 Guildhall, E.C.2	W. N. Earle	Charles Edwards, J.P.
<i>Dyers</i> (12)	85	6,000	1,000	7,000	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4	M. M. Meriman, M.A.	M. H. Harding.
<i>Farmers</i> (84)	70	150	none	150	62 London Wall, E.C.4	H. D. P. Francis, M.C.	W. H. Latchford.
<i>Farmers</i> (55)	110	325	none	325	126 Bishopsgate, E.C.2	W. R. Starkie	H. Roper Barratt, C.C.
<i>Fletchers</i> (64)	232	87	284	371	1 Arundel House, W.C.2	S. A. Williamson	Sir W. Greaves-Lord, M.P.
<i>Fishers</i> (39)	45	70	none	70	4 Broad St. Place, E.C.2	P. B. Shepherd	F. H. Moore
<i>Fletcher's</i> (33)	88	1,710	115	1,825	13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4	Sydney R. Pollard	Robert Warner
<i>Framework</i>	180	279	754	1,033	5 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.4	E. A. Ebbelwhite, LL.D. F.R.A.	A. S. Whitehead
<i>Knitters</i> (65)	106	350	210	560	40 Chancery Ln. W.C.2	John Eagleton	H. F. Methven.
<i>Frutiers</i> (45)	109	50	240	290	15 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.4	E. A. Ebbelwhite, LL.D. F.R.A.	A. H. Denche.
<i>Gardeners</i> (66)	80	4,000	..	8,000	30 Basinghall St., E.C.2	W. D. Smythe	S. H. Terry.
<i>Girdlers</i> (53)	63	none	..	..	13 St. Anne's St., W.C.2	George J. Leckie	H. E. Clark, F.C.A.
<i>Glass-sellers</i> (77) ..	211	243	66	309	1 Garden Court, E.C.4	Col. R. J. Blackham, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.	F. O. Salisbury.
<i>Glovers</i> (62)	115	100	58	173	28 Sackville St., W.1	J. J. Edwards, C.C.	J. H. White, Dep. C.C.
<i>Gold & Silver W'redrawers</i> (20) ..	1	110	3	113	33 Walbrook, E.C.4	Charles A. Knight, J.P., M.A., C.C.	A. E. Watts, F.C.A., C.C.
<i>Gunmakers</i> (20) ..	32	none	..	..	7-11 Moorgate, E.C.4	Norman Cayley	E. G. Daw

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corporation Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Hall.*	Clerk.	Master or Prime Warden, 1893-1894.
*Horners (74)....	164	5	none	105	13 Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.	E. B. Nichols	C. P. Percy
Trinkholders (32) ..	90	3,000	250	3,250	College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4.	John C. Druce	E. G. Jones.
*Jollars (42)	55	1,300	none	1,300	112 Wormwood St., E.C. 3.	Arthur Bedford, c.c.	H. J. Butler.
Leathersellers (15) ..	160	26,000	7,500	33,500	St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3 [E.C. 4.]	Geo. F. Sutton, m.a.	Maj R. L. Thorntou c.c.e., D.L. C. Walker-Arnott.
*Loriners (57)	413	580	280	760	13 St. Swithun's Lane, Londonhall Street, E.C. 3.	C. F. J. Jennings, c.c.	C. Walker-Arnott.
Master Murrins	94	..	..	..	..	W. T. C. Smith	H. R. H. Prince of Wales, c.c. (Capt. Sir W. de M. Baynham, K.B.E., R.S.M., Prime Warden)
*Masons (30)	60	550	none	550	19 New St., Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.	H. M. Clowes, m.a.	E. P. Richardson
*Musicians (90)	133	600	660	1,260	1 New Court, W.C. 2.	H. A. F. Crowson, m.a.	J. H. Hoar.
*Needlemakers (69) ..	200	..	none	..	3 Crooked Lane, E.C. 4.	C. D. King Farlow, m.a., c.c.	T. H. Wilson
Painters (28)	180	700	2,300	3,000	9 Little Trinity Lane, E.C. 4.	W. A. D. Englefield	C. Mindehl-Brady
*Patternmakers (76) ..	74	150	100	250	32 Walbrook, E.C. 2.	O. C. Isard	R. B. Haywood
*Paviors (56)	200	..	none	..	14 Coleman St., E.C. 2.	Henry C. Head	H. J. Mush.
*Peelers (16)	95	6,500	230	6,730	68 Aldermanbury, E.C. 3.	Arthur S. Grant	LL-Col. J. W. Pacc.
*Plasterers (10)	21	1,250	30	1,280	34 Thobolds Rd. W.C. 2.	Alfred F. Mott	Stanley Palmer.
*Playing Card Makers (82) ..	110	50	5/6	55/6	147 Cannon St. E.C. 4.	W. Hayes, m.a., J.R.	George D. Perks.
*Plumbers (32)	115	880	300	1,180	36 Fournival St., E.C. 4.	Maj. W. H. Champ- W. A. Lewis, R.S.M.	W. S. Reid
*Poulterers (34)	78	750	250	1,000	19 Great Winchester St.	C. R. Ruthertford, m.a.	H. R. H. Duke of Con- naught, c.c. (E. V. Sturdy, c.c.e., Prime Warden)
*Saddlers (25)	86	11,200	1,000	12,200	14 Cheapside, E.C. 3.	A. F. G. Everitt	A. H. King
*Scrieveners (44)	50	..	..	..	56 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.	A. A. Pitcairn	H. B. H. Duke of York, m.a., (R. Henderson, m.a., Master)
*Shipwrights (59)	250	830	none	830	4 New London St., E.C. 3.	F. C. Lingard, m.a.	Maj. W. H. Champ- ness, c.c. (Wyn. Bt. Ald. J. C. Greena B. Johnson, c.c.)
*Spectaclemakers (60) ..	303	400	..	400	36 Fournival St., E.C. 4.	R. Champness, m.a.	D. L. Simmons, m.a.
*Stationers (47)	361	1,600	3,100	4,700	Stationers' Hall, E.C. 4.	R. T. Rivington	Dep. F. E. Newson
Tailor-makers (21) ..	50	..	220	220	4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 3.	M. F. Monier-Williams	W. F. Newson
*The Plate Makers (7) ..	156	70	87	157	15 Essex Court, Temple, E.C. 4.	E. A. Kbblewhite, L.D., F.S.A.	Rev. H. F. Robins.
*Turners (51)	179	74	none	74	1 Broul St. Ho., E.C. 3.	Frederick A. Stone	W. E. Ingie.
*Tyers & Bils (37)	38	1,900	80	1,980	6 Bedford Row, W.C. 2.	Arthur H. Bird	T. B. Townson
*Upsholders (49)	18	375	30	395	27 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.	Geoffrey Crump	W. V. Sherwell.
*Waxchandler (20)	38	1,370	230	1,600	6 Grosham Street, E.C. 3.	Albert James Wood	..
*Weavers (42)	105	1,500	1,500	3,000	17 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.	L. E. Turner, m.v.o.	..
*Wheelwrights (73)	164	35	200	135	1 Guildhall, E.C. 3.	T. Harvey Hull	..
*Woodmen (43)	100	400	none	400	62 London Wall, E.C. 3.	G. M. Canham	..

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE. Headquarters: 94 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. 1.

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in 1866 the churchwardens and overseers of every parish had been compelled, under an Act passed in 1774, to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries; and from about 1830 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. On January 1, 1866, under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities. On January 1, 1867, the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded 1844) the service of the saving of Life from fire. By the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade. In 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered from "Metropolitan Fire Brigade" to "London Fire Brigade."

On Dec. 31, 1923, the complement of the Brigade consisted of:—1 chief officer; 2 divisional officers; 3 assistant divisional officers; and 1,943 officers, firemen, and pilots; a tech-

nical and clerical staff of 193. There were 65 land fire-stations, 3 river stations and 1 river repairing depot. The appliances included 8 motor fire engines, 74 motor escape vans, 6 petrol-electric motor ladders, 6 petrol motor ladders (in addition to tenders, &c.), 3 hose carts and 102 fire escapes, 1 long fire ladder, 57 miles of hose, 1 steam and 3 motor fire floats, 64 smoke helmets, 308 hook ladders and 293 hook belts. There were 1,694 street fire-alarm posts, 97 telephone lines from station to station and 355 telephone lines to public and other buildings. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, totalled 7,682, and the fires numbered 4,258, of which 28 were classed as "serious."

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Officer, Maj. C. C. B. Morris, M.C.
M.I. Mech. E.

Divisional Officers, Com. A. N. G. Firebrace, R.N. (Retd.); Maj. F. W. Jackson, D.S.O.

Asst. Divisional Officers, C. M. Kerr, A.M.I.C.E.
F. W. Field; Lieut. J. H. Fordham, R.N.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

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Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1, and Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. 1.
Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9.30 to 5.30 (Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 127 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for non-administrative purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for non-administrative purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and ten retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken. In addition to members of the Council co-opted members are included on the following committees: Central Public Health, Education, Housing, Mental Hospitals, Midwives Acts and Public Assistance.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the Council, as from April 1, 1930, became responsible for the administration of all forms of poor relief in London, including the services previously maintained by the late Metropolitan Asylums Board. As required by the Act the Council prepared an administrative scheme for discharging the functions transferred, and the transferred services were merged as far as possible in the Council's existing organisation and allocated to the committees of the Council to which they were appropriate.

The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £82,738,000 (of which £46,543,000 represents debt incurred for revenue-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure of about thirty-six millions.

The Central Public Health Committee, among other duties affecting public health, are responsible for the treatment of tuberculosis, the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, the maintenance of 74 hospitals, with accommodation for over 41,000 patients, and the Council's ambulance service.

The Education Committee comprise thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. The Education service involves an annual expenditure of nearly £13,000,000. The Council maintains 1,148 elementary schools with over 600,000 pupils, and 247 secondary and technical schools, evening institutes and training colleges, with nearly 200,000 students. In addition it gives grants-in-

aid to the University of London and to 81 secondary and technical schools and training colleges.

The Housing Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1933, in respect of all schemes was £41,057,000. In addition to very large works which are still in progress the Council has approved a policy of slum clearance and improvement in London extending over a period of 20 years from April 1, 1934, involving the displacement of, and the provision of rehousing accommodation for, about 250,000 persons, at a total capital cost of approximately £35,000,000.

The Improvements Committee deal with questions relating to the carrying out of street improvements and construction of bridges, tunnels and ferries. The Council has decided to undertake the reconditioning of Waterloo Bridge and the widening thereof by a process of corbelling-out to take four lines of vehicular traffic, and steps are being taken to commence the work early in 1934.

The Mental Hospitals Committee administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and also the mental hospitals transferred from the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The Council has mental hospitals and other institutions for the care of mental defectives, with accommodation for over 32,000 patients.

The Metropolitan Main Drainage system covers about 120 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises about 400 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, twelve pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and five sludge vessels. The total capital outlay on main drainage is over £16,000,000, and further expenditure is in progress for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain, and for the installation of plant at the northern outfall for the treatment of sewage by the activated sludge process.

The Public Assistance Committee administer the duties in connection with poor relief, other than hospital treatment, including the maintenance of institutions, receiving homes and training centres, for over 10,000 inmates.

Under the provisions of the London Passenger Transport Act, 1933, the Council's Tramways Undertaking, in common with other passenger transport undertakings in and around London, passed to the London Passenger Transport Board on July 1, 1933. So far as the Council's system was concerned the transfer involved 167 miles of route (123 underground conduit and 44 overhead trolley), with through-running facilities over 92 miles of line of other authorities, a power station with a capacity of 27,000 kw., a central repair depot for the overhaul and renovation of rolling stock, numerous auxiliary services, including a modern printing shop, and a staff numbering over 13,000. The results of working for the year 1932-33 were: gross receipts £4,116,154, surplus on working £669,314, deficiency for year, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt £2,363,265, which was charged on the special county rate.

Amongst the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; maintenance of fire brigade; acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces; the sanctioning of local sewers; town planning; controlling the building line, and the naming of streets and numbering of houses; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; cattle diseases; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter and electricity-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; supervision of common lodging-houses; the granting of licences for music, dancing and boxing; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire; administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences; registration of War charities; and welfare of blind persons.

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total Stock outstanding at September 30, 1933, was £98,135,599. These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds, the amount outstanding at September 30, 1933, being £6,067,760 Local Bonds for Housing.

The *Rating* for the year 1933-34, as shown by the statement below (which relates to rate accounts only), amounted to 6s. in the pound over the whole county, including the City and a further rate over the county outside the City of 3½d. in the pound, together 6s. 3½d. The total rate for 1932-33 was 6s. 6½d. The *Rateable Value* of the County of London on April 6, 1933, was £60,406,158—a 1d. rate over the whole county producing £521,688.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON RATE ACCOUNTS IN 1933-34.

Service.	Expenditure, including Debt Charges.	Income (other than Exchequer Grants)	Net Expenditure	Exchequer Grants.	Net Expenditure falling on Rate
Administrative expenses not allocated to specific services	£ 818,161	£ 8,870	£ 809,291	£ ...	£ 809,291
Education	12,717,354	547,515	12,169,839	4,346,265	7,823,574
Fire Brigade	883,961	107,390	776,571	10,000	766,571
Highways, Bridges and Street Improvements	652,768	13,480	639,288	...	639,288
Housing Accounts—net deficiency	320,472	...	320,472	...	320,472
Judicial Expenses	81,693	6,030	75,663	60	75,603
Main Drainage	793,068	59,340	733,728	...	733,728
Mental Deficiency	549,687	29,845	519,842	2,500	517,342
Mental Hospital Buildings	227,012	22,335	204,677	...	204,677
Parks	346,263	64,445	281,818	...	281,818
Public Assistance	5,968,173	565,635	5,402,538	...	5,402,538
Public Control	241,673	149,450	92,223	...	92,223
Public Health	4,882,382	341,575	4,540,807	...	4,540,807
Welfare of the Blind	95,600	...	95,600	...	95,600
Miscellaneous	108,127	55,535	52,592	15	52,577
Provision to meet Capital Expenditure of the year	800,000	...	800,000	...	800,000
Special Provision for Contingencies	600,000	...	600,000	...	600,000
General Exchequer Grant	30,086,394	1,971,445	28,114,949	4,358,840	23,756,109
Proceeds of Local Taxation Licence Duties .....	...	...	...	2,452,534	-2,452,534
...	...	...	...	115,000	-115,000
	30,086,394	1,971,445	28,114,949	6,926,374	21,188,575

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE RAISED BY RATE IN 1933-34.

Rate Account.	Expenditure	Income.	Net Expenditure	Relief from Balances.	County Contributions.	
	£	£	£	£	Amount	Rate in d.
General County	29,308,453	8,799,304	20,509,149	2,389,149	18,120,000	6 0
Special County	777,941	98,515	679,426	-71,062	750,488	0 3½
Corresponding figures for 1932-33 ..	30,086,394	8,897,819	21,188,575	2,318,087	18,870,488	6 3½
	20,700,000	9,191,226	20,577,783	1,173,325	19,404,458	6 0½

THE FOURTEENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected March 5, 1931, for three years.

Chairman (1933-34)	Ernest M. Dence, LL.D.
Vice-Chairman	Cyril H. M. Jacobs.
Deputy Chairman	Mrs. Charles J. Mathew.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
Adams, D. M., M.P. (Lab.)	South Poplar.	Harris, Sir Percy, Bt., M.A.,	
Allpass, Charles J. (M.R.)	South Battersea.	D.L., M.P. (Lib.)	S.W. Bethnal Green
Arlott, David (Lab.)	Central Southwark.	Hastings, Dr. Somerville,	
Baker, Sir Alfred (Lab.)	South Hackney.	M.S., F.R.C.S. (Lab.)	Mile End.
Bateman, Arthur L., M.P.		Hayward, I. J. (Lab.)	Rotherhithe.
(M.R.)	Peckham.	Head, Geoffrey (M.R.)	City of London.
Benskin, Lieut.-Col. J.,		Henwood, F. Stanley (M.R.)	North Fiddington.
D.S.O., O.B.E. (M.R.)	E. Lewisham.	Hill, Percy (M.R.)	Holborn.
Berry, H., A.M.I.Mech.E.		Howard, Frank G. (M.R.)	Hamstead.
(Lab.)	East Woolwich.	Howard, T. F., D.C.M., M.P.	
Blacketer, T. J. (Lab.)	Bow and Bromley.	(M.R.)	South Islington.
Boggis-Rolle, D. H.	Alderman till 1934	Hume, Sir George, M.P.	Alderman till 1934.
Bosconi, Alfred C., F.R.I.B.A.,		Hunter, Admiral Cuthbert	
M.P.	Alderman till 1934.	(M.R.)	Greenwich.
Briant, Frank, M.P. (Lib.)	North Lambeth.	Jackman, Marshall (Lab.)	South Hackney.
Brook, C. W., M.A., Ph.D.		Jacobs, Cyril H. M. (M.R.)	Clapham.
M.N.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lab.)	N. Southwark.	Jeger, Dr. S. W. (Lab.)	Shoreditch.
Cadman, Lady (M.R.)	North St. Pancras.	Jennings, W. J. (M.R.)	Peckham.
Campbell-Johnston, M.,		Jones, Ronald P., M.A.,	
M.P. (M.R.)	Batham & Tooting.	F.R.I.B.A. (Lab.)	S.W. Bethnal Green.
Clarke, A. Vincent, M.I.Mech.E.		Keeling, Miss C., M.B.E. (M.R.)	South Kensington.
A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E. (M.R.)	North Battersea.	Kemp, E. H. (M.R.)	West Woolwich.
Clavering, Albert (M.R.)	S.E. St. Pancras.	Kenyon, H. V., M.B.E. (M.R.)	South Fiddington.
Cobb, Sir Cyril R., K.B.E.,		Kingston, Charles (M.R.)	Brixton.
M.V.O., M.P. (M.R.)	West Fulham.	Lambert, Dr. Barrie, C.B.E.,	
Cobb, (Capt. Edward, D.S.O.		D.P.H. (M.R.)	St. George's.
(M.R.)	East Islington.	Latham, Charles, F.I.A.A.	Alderman till 1934.
Cooksey, W. Thosby (M.R.)	South Islington.	Latham, Sir Paul, Bt., M.P.	
Coumbe, Maj. E. H. (M.R.)	Stoke Newington.	(M.R.)	E. Lewisham.
Cruse, Edward (Lab.)	Bow and Bromley	Lazarus, H. (Lab.)	Limehouse.
Culpin, Ewart G., F.R.I.B.A.,		Levita, Lt.-Col. Sir Cecil,	
M.T.P.	Alderman till 1937.	K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.L. (M.R.)	North Kensington
Dalton, J. C., D.L. (M.R.)	Abbey.	Low, Mrs. Evelyn M. (Lab.)	W. Bermondsey.
Davies, A. Emil	Alderman till 1934	Lyall, Dame Beatrice, D.B.E.	
Davies, Sir Alfred, C.B.E. (M.R.)	North St. Pancras.	(M.R.)	East Fulham.
Davies, D.	Alderman till 1934	MacDonald, Miss Ishbel	
Davis, M. H. (Lab.)	Whitechapel and	(Lab.)	South Poplar.
	St. George's.	Macdonell, J. H., F.R.S.A.	
eDawson, Miss Agnes (Lab.)	N. Camberwell.	(Lab.)	N. Southwick.
Day, Col. Harry (Lab.)	Central Southwark.	Mahonney, The Very Rev.	
Dence, Ernest M., LL.D. (M.R.)	Greenwich.	Canon, Ph.D. (Lab.)	Deptford.
Emmet, The Hon. Miss.		Marchant, W. F., O.B.E.	
Evelyn, M.A. (M.R.)	North Hackney.	(M.R.)	Norwood.
Evans, Evan (M.R.)	S.E. St. Pancras.	Mark, J. Elliot (M.R.)	Streatham.
eFallmouth, Viscount	Alderman till 1937.	Martin, Edward P. (M.R.)	Cent. Wandsworth.
Frankel, Dan. (Lab.)	Mile End.	Martin, W. H. (Lab.)	Finsbury.
eFulford, Miss C.	Alderman till 1934	Mathew, Mrs. Charles J.	
Galer, F. Bertram, M.A.,		(Lab.)	Limehouse.
F.I.A. (M.R.)	Streatham.	Matthews, Lt.-Col. M. E.	
eGilbert, Sir John, K.B.E., LL.D.	Alderman till 1937	T.D. (M.R.)	S.W. St. Pancras.
Girling, Mrs. E. (Lab.)	Shoreditch.	Vills, Capt. Bertram W.	
Gluckstein, Sir Samuel (Lab.)	Abbey.	(M.R.)	East Fulham.
eGoff, Miss Moyra (M.R.)	N. Hammermith.	Moreau, Adrian C., M.A.	
eGooch, Sir Henry (M.R.)	Dulwich.	M.P. (M.R.)	S.W. St. Pancras.
Gordon, A. McD. (M.R.)	Stoke Newington.	eMorrison, Rt. Hon. Herbert,	Alderman till 1937.
Grantham, Major W. W.,		Morton, W. J., O.B.E. (M.R.)	N.W. Camberwell.
V.D., K.C. (M.R.)	City of London.	eMoustaidier, M., F.R.S.A.,	
Green, Walter H.	Alderman till 1937.	F.C.I.S. (M.R.)	Central Hackney.
Haddo, The Earl of, O.B.E.,		Munster, The Earl of (M.R.)	N. Fiddington.
D.L. (M.R.)	West Fulham.	Nash, G. B. (Lab.)	W. Islington.
eHall, Eric, M.A.	Alderman till 1937.	eNathan, Mrs. H. L. (Lib.)	N.E. Bethnal Green.
Halse, F. T. (M.R.)	West Woolwich.	Newton, Sir Louis, Bt.	
Harper, Sidney C. (M.R.)	North Islington.	(M.R.)	City of London.
		eNorman, Mrs. Montagu	Norwood.
		Norman, E. C.	Alderman till 1934.

Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
Northcott, W. C. (MR)	S. Hammersmith.	Scriven, J. T. (MR)	South Paddington.
Osakey, J. M., M.C.	Alderman till 1937	Selley, H. R., M.P. (MR)...	South Battersea.
Oldfield, J. E. (Lab.)	Whitechapel and St. George's.	Sidney, Hon. William (MR)	Chelsea.
Pearson, R. E. (Lab.)	N.E. Bethnal Green.	Silkin, L. (Lab.)	S.E. Southwark.
Perring, Colonel John, D.L. (MR)	Balham & Tooting.	Simmons, Sir Percy, K.C.V.O., D.L. (MR)	City of London.
Pierrepont, Capt. G. E., M.C. (MR)	Brixton	Simpson, Charles R. (Lab.)	Finbury.
Politt, F. Leigh (MR)	W. Lewisham.	Smedley, B. F. Marsden (MR)	Chelsea.
Pott, Reginald H. (Lab.) ...	E. Woolwich.	Smith, Miss Rosamond (MR)	North Islington
Prichard, Rev. A. G. (Lab.)	W. Islington.	Speakman, John (Lab.)	Deptford.
Ray, Sir William, M.P. (MR)	Central Hackney.	Spencer, Major Robert, M.C., B.A. (MR)	North Hackney.
Reed, Percival H.	Alderman till 1937.	Steer, W. R. Hornby, M.A., LL.B. (MR)	Hampstead.
Richards, N. Geoffrey (MR)	W. Lewisham.	Stranks, S. (Lab.)	Rotherhithe.
Richards, Miss E., M.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Alderman till 1934.	Strauss, G. Russell (Lab.)...	S. E. Southwark.
Roberts, Dr. Adeline, O.B.E. (MR)	St. Marylebone.	Studholme, Henry (MR)	Kennington.
Robertson, Charles, M.A. (Lab.)	E. Islington.	Swann, Harold (MR)	Kennington.
Robinson, Henry, M.A., M.D., D.L. (MR)	N. Kensington.	Tasker, Sir Robert, D.L. (MR)	Holborn.
Sainsbury, E. J., O.B.E., B.A. (M.R.)	North Battersea	Taylor, Robert G. (MR) ...	Putney.
Salter, Mrs. Ada (Lab.) ...	West Bermondsey.	Evann, Commander L. R., R.N. (retired) (MR)	N. Hammersmith.
Samels, B. J. (MR)	S. Hammersmith.	Wallis, Miss K. T., C.B.E. ...	Alderman till 1934.
Samuel, Miss Ida, M.B.E. (Lib.)	N. Lambeth.	Warburg, Sir Oscar, O.B.E.	Alderman till 1937.
Sandon, Viscount, D.L.	Alderman till 1937.	Webbe, W. H., C.B.E. (MR)	N.W. Camberwell.
Sanger, Ernest (MR)	St. Marylebone.	Wedderburn, A. H. Melville (MR)	S. Kensington.
Scott, Sir Angus, F.C.A., D.L. (MR)	Putney.	Williams, T. E. (Lab.)	N. Camberwell.

NOTE.—The letters (MR), (Lab.), (Lib.), stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (MR) Municipal Reform; (Lab.) Labour; (Lib.) Liberal.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Chairman, Captain Edward Cobb; Vice-Chairman, W. F. Marchant).—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Council, and the following co-opted members:—J. P. Blake, Francis Bowle, Mrs. Barbara Drake, Rev. Rex V. Galer, M.A., Herbert A. Game, M.A., Lady Doris Blacker, Dr. Sophie Jevons, M.A., the Hon. Lady Lawrence, Walter T. Prideaux, A. E. Samuels, LL.B., Miss Tomes.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, G. H. Gater, C.M.G., D.S.O.	£3,000	Valuer, Frank Hunt, C.V.O.	£3,000
Comptroller of the Council, F. G. Bowers, C.B., C.B.E.	£3,000	Chief Officer, Public Control Dept., H. J. C. Davies	£1,450
Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, T. Pearson Frank, M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I.	£3,000	Chief Officer, Parks Dept., Brig.-Gen. P. Maud, C.M.G., C.B.E.	£1,400
Architect to the Council and Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.E.	£3,000	Education Officer, E. M. Rich, F.C., G.I., B.Sc.	£2,500
Solicitor, (vacant)		Chief Officer of Supplies, F. W. Mackinney, C.B.E.	£2,500
Chief Officer of Fire Brigade, Major C. C.B. Morris, M.C.	£1,400	Parliamentary Officer, H. M. Hooke (Barrister-at-Law)	£2,000
Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, Sir Frederick Menzies, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.P. Ed., D.P.H., F.R.S.E.	£3,000	Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Dept., R. H. Curtis	£1,450
		Chief Officer of Public Assistance, E. C. Blight	£2,500

CRIME IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Year	Total No. of Crimes.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Crimes per 1,000 of pop.
1908	15,484	10,322	£517,758	£137,950	£379,808	7,967,700	1'943
1909	17,118	10,917	787,021	191,545	595,476	8,039,300	2'129
1910	20,063	12,560	915,495	230,589	684,906	8,110,900	2'474
1911	25,588	12,678	946,607	198,878	747,729	8,122,500	2'566
1912	23,000*	14,561	1,294,982*	254,848	1,040,134*	8,222,000	2'621*

* Owing to changes in the method of recording crimes, these figures are not comparable with those for preceding years.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES.

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the second City in England, situated in the heart of industrial England, is the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world. It is practically equidistant from the other important trade centres in the country, being 111 miles from London, 85 miles from Manchester and 91 miles from Bristol. The municipal area is 51,147 acres (about 71 square miles), with a population at the census of 1931 of 1,017,500.

It is estimated that over 1,200 distinct trades are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of ammunition and small arms, bakelite goods, chocolate, chemicals, cycles and their component parts, magnetos, railway rolling-stock, glass, motor-cars and motor-cycles, motor tyres, tyre valves, tools, toys, electrical apparatus, wireless sets and components, jewellery and brass working.

Gas, water and electricity are supplied by the Corporation, who also own the transport undertaking, markets and Municipal Bank. An Information Bureau has been opened at the Council House to deal with all enquiries relating to the Municipal and Industrial facilities of Birmingham.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832-1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall; the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); the University (Aston Webb, 1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church, built by Archer, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin), and the Wesleyan Central Hall. A memorial bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in 1921. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1836, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 92 Councillors. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the *ham* or dwelling-place of the *ing* of the family of *Berm*, presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 11th and 16th centuries, the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1933-1934), H. E. Goodby.

Recorder, E. W. Cave, K.C. (1932).

Stipendiary Magistrate, The Rt. Hon. Lord Ilkerton (1910).

Town Clerk, F. H. C. Wiltshire (1918).

Clerk of the Peace, Joseph James (1905).

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 30,304 acres (which includes 1,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1931 of 856,072. The net tonnage of British and Foreign ships engaged in ocean trade arriving in the port during 1931 was 13,073,652, and of those departing 11,901,358; these figures exclude 2,450,801 tons for arrivals and 3,735,069 for departures in the coasting trade, while the value of the sea-borne trade of the port was stated at £44,030,565 for 1931. The docks, on both

sides of the river, have a linear quayage of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone docks can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The chief import is grain, those next in importance being sugar, fruit, oil, timber, cotton and provisions.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; St. George's Hall, erected 1833-1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Fine Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Custom House. A Roman Catholic Cathedral, designed to be the largest in the world, will be built on Brownlow Hill.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 30 Aldermen and 118 Councillors. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1933-1934), G. A. Strong.

Recorder, Edward G. Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).

Stipendiary Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910).

President, Court of Passage, Sir Wm. F. Kyffin Taylor, K.B., K.C.

Town Clerk, Walter Moon, £3,300 (1928).

Clerk of the Peace, R. D. Cripps.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 126 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 27,257 acres (about 34 square miles), the population at the census of 1931 being 766,333.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, india-rubber goods, chemicals, &c. The city is connected with the sea by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, a depth of 28 to 30 feet, and a bottom width (with certain exceptions) of 120 feet. The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade was 3,131,945 for arrivals and 2,703,877 for departures in 1931, the value of the sea-borne trade of the port being £55,090,274 in 1931. The net tonnage of arrivals in the Coast-
ing Trade was 458,014, and of departures 789,508 net tons in 1931. In 1931 the weight of sea-borne merchandise which passed over the Waterway amounted to 5,688,195 tons.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869, enlarged at cost of £200,000 and reopened by the King, 1921; the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1856, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands

Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and the 12th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). A new Central Library is nearing completion. Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1283 and was created a city in 1853. The City Council consists of 36 Aldermen and 108 Councillors. The Latin name of the city was *Mancunium*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1933-1934), Joseph Bluns.

Recorder, Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, K.C., M.P. (1925).

Stipendiary Magistrate, J. Wellesley Orr (1927).

Town Clerk, F. E. Warbreck Howell (1929).

Clerk of the Peace, E. M. Redhead.

SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire, 199 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivell and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 34,163 acres (about 53 square miles), with a population at the census of 1931 of 551,757. The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, &c.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742-1840, when electroplating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1877), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum, the University and City Hall (1932).

The Saxon town of *Eceafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 24 Aldermen and 72 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1933-1934), F. Marshall.

Recorder, Walter Hedley, K.C. (1931).

Master Cutler (1932-1933), Lt.-Col. A. N. Lee, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.

Town Clerk, E. B. Gibson (1932).

Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith.

LEEDS.

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large rope works, printing works, and factories of thread, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, railway wagons, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 38,106 acres (nearly 60 square miles), the population at the census of 1931 being 482,780.

The principal buildings are the Civic Hall (opened by King George V. in 1923), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery (1884), the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1895). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 12th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Lacl in 1122, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. *Temple Newsum*, birth-place of Lord Darley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present mansion, a stately edifice in red brick, was built by Sir Arthur Ingram in 1620. Adel Church, about 3½ miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 26 Aldermen and 78 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1933-1934), A. E. Wilkinson.

Recorder, J. W. Jardine, K.C. (1932).

Stipendiary Magistrate, Horace Marshall (1920).

Clerk of the Peace, Sir Arthur Copson Peake (1896).

Town Clerk, Thomas Thornton (1924).

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL is situated partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somerset, is a City and County in itself, and is 119 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 23,528 acres with a population, at the census of 1931, of 395,928. Bristol is noted for its maritime history. Within one mile of the centre of Bristol is the beautiful Clifton and Durdham Down (448 acres), a popular place of resort and recreation. Clifton is a favourite place of residence, standing on the steep bank of the Avon, 200 to 300 feet above mean sea level.

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, motor and general engineering, clothing, printing, paper bag and cardboard making, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Kilward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance. The net tonnage of ships (engaged in the Foreign Trade) entered in 1932 was 2,281,322 tons, and of those cleared 748,673 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £24,567,597 for 1931; the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 786,136, and of the departures 2,225,566 net tons in 1932. The principal imports are grain, flour and meal, fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, oilseeds, paper, petroleum and petroleum spirit, timber, tobacco and general merchandise, and the chief exports are galvanised iron, tin-plates, machinery, manufactured oils, chemicals, strontia, hardware, and unmanufactured clay.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th

century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868-1869), the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynges' House, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall, Museum and Art Gallery, Central Library, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1860. It is a remarkable engineering triumph, affords by far the best view of the wonderful Avon Gorge and new low level road from Bristol to the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, known as *Portway*, and it is seldom that such a panoramic view is to be found in such close proximity to a great city. The *Leigh Woods* and *Nightingale Valley* on the opposite side of the river to Clifton Down add enormously to the beauty of the surroundings. Bristol offers to the visitor a wealth of beauty and charm of historic and romantic associations which can in no other part of the country be surpassed.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1809 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1933-1934), Francis Crispin Luke.

High Steward and Lord Lieutenant, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, G.C.V.O.

Recorder, Stuart James Bevan, K.C., M.P. (1932).

Town Clerk, Josiah Green.

KINGSTON UPON HULL.

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 13,392 acres, with a population of 258,200 (1932).

Hull is the third port in the United Kingdom and the chief port of North-Eastern England. Ten docks cover a water area of 210 acres and are equipped with every modern appliance for the rapid handling of cargoes. Hull has the reputation of being the cheapest port in the U.K. Net registered tonnage of ships using the docks in 1932, 6,133,444. Value of imports (grain, oilseed, provisions, wood, fruit, wool, &c.) £50,785,250 in 1932; exports (cotton, woollen goods, coal, machinery, cattle food, &c.) £20,468,196. Hull is the largest centre of the seed-crushing and oil-extracting industry in the world, the premier fishing port of the U.K. and an important centre of the flour-milling industry; other manufactures are acetates, canisters, cement, colours and chemicals, electric lamps, mill machinery, oil cakes and meals, paint, paper, polishes, power alcohol, radiators, rope, shipbuilding, soap, starch, surgical dressings, tanning, tar products, varnish, vegetable oils, wood milling, &c.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Exchange (1866), Chamber

of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, City Hall, Custom House, Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce House, Trinity House (1753), and the Ferens Art Gallery. A Municipal Art Gallery has been established under the gift of the late Mr. T. R. Ferens. A municipal aerodrome was opened in 1929; connexion is made with Imperial Airways Service from London, and there are hourly air services across the Humber Estuary to Grimsby.

The name of *Wike-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston upon Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1240 and made a county borough in 1882. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 22 Aldermen and 63 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1933-1934), Arthur Shepherd.

Recorder, Charles Paley Scott, K.C. (1933).

Town Clerk, J. R. Howard Roberts (1929).

BRADFORD.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 24,321 acres (about 38 square miles), with a population at the 1931 census of 298,041.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1872), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the Windsor (Baths and Public Halls, 1903), Grammar School, Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics' Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1882, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 22 Aldermen and 66 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1933-1934), A. W. Brown.

Recorder, Frank Beverley (1926).

Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Morice (1914).

Town Clerk, N. L. Fleming (1920).

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 8,458 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 283,125 at the Census of 1931.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. The exports of the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne (River Tyne) include coal, chemicals, oil fuel (as cargo and bunkers), pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, sulphur ore, petroleum, timber and wood and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade was 5,571,966 for arrivals and 6,984,277 for departures in 1932, the value of ocean-borne trade being £28,822,164 in 1931; the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 3,264,758 and of departures 2,283,347 net tons in 1932. The chief industries are

shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings include the (17th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (17th century), St. John's (18th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1668), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery and Museum, Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The beauty of Jesmond Dene (gift of 1st Lord Armstrong) is much appreciated by visitors as well as the Town Moor, a tract of over 900 acres of open grassland. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by six bridges, viz.:—High Level (Stephenson) for road and rail, Swing Bridge (road), Redheugh (road), Scottowood suspension (road), King Edward VII. (rail), Tyne (road).

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1890 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1923-1924), J. Leadbitter.
Recorder, R. Story Dennis, LL.B. (1923).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver, O.B.E., M.A. (1907).

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the

tributary stream Leen enters the river, 22½ miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 16,166 acres (25¼ square miles), and includes the historic old market-place of 5¼ acres in the centre of the city, recently laid out as an ornamental square and garden. Population, Census of 1922, 268,801.

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters, and colour printing.

The chief buildings are the 12th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall (1580-88) recently purchased by the Corporation and now a Natural History Museum, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1844-4), the Council House, opened by the Prince of Wales in 1920, the Guildhall and Court House (1827), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, Exchange, University College, The General and other Hospitals, Eye Infirmary, and New University College.

Snotengaham or *Notingham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1923-1924), J. Farr.
Recorder, Henry Holmes Joy, K.C. (1908).
Town Clerk (1923) and *Clerk of the Peace* (1922), William John Board, O.B.E.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON (a municipal borough in Warwickshire, on the west bank of the River Avon), had a population (Census 1921) of 22,616. As the birthplace of Shakespeare the borough is visited annually by travellers from all parts of the globe. Principal buildings, &c.:—

Shakespeare's Birthplace (April 23, 1564), bought for £2,000 in 1847 and restored in 1857. Managed by 25 Trustees (as *ex-officio*, 4 *representative*). Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics. In the garden are many trees and plants named by the poet.

Clopton Bridge, built of stone, on 19 arches, about 1490 by Sir Hugh Clopton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall.—Founded A.D. 1269. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in *Records*). In chapel were discovered beneath whitewash, 1804 and 1909, mural allegorical paintings, done by mediæval artists.

Hall's Craft.—Unaltered old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's daughter, wife of Dr. John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor.

Harvard House.—Built 1596 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Anne Hathaway's Cottage.—At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Contains curious

Tudor and Jacobean furniture. National property, controlled by Birthplace Trustees.

King Edward VI. School.—Here Shakespeare acquired his "small Latin and less Greek," and matchless English.

The Shakespeare Memorial.—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830-92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 20,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and dramatic literature, including Irving and other collections. *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout" portrait). *Tower*, affording extensive views of river and district. *Gardens*, and *Statuary* (Lord Ronald Gower's gift). *Theatre*, burnt down in 1906, has been rebuilt. Probable dates of Festival 1924, April 16, Sept. 15.

New Place.—Site of the poet's retirement. Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597; retired to it about 1610; died there April 23, 1616. House was rebuilt about 1705, and demolished by Rev. Francis Gastrell, 1799.

The Cage.—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner.

Town Hall.—Erected 1633; rebuilt 1768. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A.D. 1553 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare). Exhibits: Gainsborough portrait of Garrick; four Corporation Maces, gift silver of 15-16th Century.

Trinity Church.—Dates from 13th Century. Shelters remains of poet and family.

Wilmote.—House of Shakespeare's mother, Mary Arden, purchased 1590; open to the public.

THE LARGEST TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Name.	Census Population.		Name.	Census Population.	
	1921.	1931.		1921.	1931.
England :—			England :—		
London	7,480,201	8,202,818	Heston and Isleworth	46,684	75,446
Birmingham	922,167	1,002,413	Darlington	66,847	72,093
Liverpool	805,046	855,539	Barnsley	67,906	71,822
Manchester	735,774	766,333	Acton	61,899	70,823
Sheffield	511,696	511,742	Rotherham	68,022	69,689
Leeds	463,122	482,769	Bath	68,669	69,801
Bristol	377,018	396,918	Luton	68,266	68,826
Kingston-upon-Hull	290,681	313,366	West Hartlepool	68,641	68,124
Bradford	291,004	298,041	Enfield U.D.	60,650	67,809
West Ham	300,860	294,086	Stockton-on-Tees	64,126	67,784
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	275,009	283,745	Cambridge	59,264	66,366
Stoke-on-Trent	267,647	276,619	Barrow-in-Furness	72,244	66,246
Nottingham	262,624	268,801	Exeter	66,022	66,039
Portsmouth	247,284	249,288	Hastings	66,495	64,933
Leicester	234,143	239,111	Tynemouth	63,770	64,913
Croydon	191,375	233,115	Chesterfield	61,222	63,146
Salford	234,045	223,442	Doncaster	54,004	63,308
Plymouth	210,036	208,166	Brentford and Chiswick	57,970	62,617
Sunderland	182,179	185,870	Swindon	56,841	62,407
Willesden	165,674	184,410	Gillingham	52,361	60,923
Bolton	178,683	177,253	Dudley	56,098	59,879
Southampton	160,994	176,022	Wimbledon	61,418	59,220
Coveutry	146,108	167,046	Wakefield	53,052	59,122
Tottenham U.D.	146,711	157,742	Finchley	46,726	58,961
Birkenhead	147,819	147,946	Eastbourne	62,228	57,438
Brighton	147,373	147,427	Poole	43,649	57,252
East Ham	143,246	142,460	Carlisle	52,710	59,207
Derby	131,351	142,406	Mitcham U.D.	35,119	56,856
Oldham	144,923	140,309	Watford	46,284	56,799
Middlesbrough	131,070	138,469	Stretford U.D.	46,535	56,795
Wolverhampton	121,316	133,190	Great Yarmouth	60,700	56,766
Walthamstow	120,395	132,965	Bury	56,403	56,126
Ilford	86,194	131,046	Southgate	39,122	55,870
Leyton	128,430	128,317	Hove	47,507	54,994
Norwich	120,661	126,207	Dewsbury	54,160	54,203
Stockport	123,309	125,505	Wood Green	50,707	54,290
Blackburn	126,922	122,695	Gloucester	51,320	52,927
Gateshead	122,142	122,379	Ashton-under-Lyne	51,409	51,873
Southend-on-Sea	106,070	120,093	Barking	35,823	51,477
Preston	117,406	118,839	Worcester	48,833	50,497
Ealing	90,433	117,688	Wales :—		
Bournemouth	95,751	116,780	Cardiff	219,580	223,648
Hendon	97,529	115,682	Swansea	157,554	162,285
Huddersfield	110,102	113,467	Rhondda U.D.	162,727	141,344
South Shields	112,599	113,452	Newport, Mon.	92,398	92,198
St. Helens	102,640	106,793	Merthyr Tydfil	80,116	71,099
Walsall	97,567	103,102	Scotland :—		
Blackpool	99,639	101,543	Glasgow	1,034,174	1,088,417
Burnley	103,186	98,259	Edinburgh	420,221	439,998
Halifax	99,183	98,122	Dundee	168,315	175,523
Wallasey	94,848	97,465	Aberdeen	158,969	167,259
Reading	92,278	97,153	Paisley	84,837	86,441
Hornsey	87,659	95,524	Greenock	81,123	76,928
Grimsby	86,227	92,463	Motherwell & Wishaw	68,866	64,708
Rochdale	90,816	90,278	Northern Ireland :—		
Dagenham U.D.	9,127	89,365	1921.		1926.
Ipwich	79,371	87,557	Belfast	380,947	415,151
Wigan	89,422	85,357	Londonderry	40,780	41,139
York	82,039	84,120			
Smethwick	82,123	84,134			
West Bromwich	75,097	81,221			
Oxford	67,290	80,540			
Warrington	76,811	79,322			
Southport	76,622	78,927			
Edmonton U.D.	66,807	77,652			
Bootle	76,487	76,799			

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts with a population exceeding 20,000 (in *italics*); the County Boroughs named in the Third Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1888, are distinguished by having § prefixed.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value.	Town Clerk * (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor 1932-34. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
England :						
Abingdon, Berks.	7,240	12.7	14.6	38,429	W. Carlyle Crossadell	A. E. Tombs.
Accrington, Lancs.	42,991	9.7	13.3	237,983	W. H. Warhurst, LL.B.	A. Wilkinson.
Acton, Middlesex	70,510	13.8	11.1	718,486	J. Morgan	R. G. Crust.
Adwick le Street, Yks. (W.R.)	20,237	20.2	8.7	67,382	C. R. Marshall	† A. R. Bailey.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,480	12.49	18.45	17,752	H. C. Casley	R. Parris.
Aldershot, Hants.	34,281	21.7	8.0	217,328	D. L. Griffiths, O.B.E.	W. M. R. Davis.
Alfreton, Derby	21,234	17.86	11.11	73,368	H. R. Cleaver	† Henry Chandler.
Altrincham, Cheshire	21,326	15.1	11.5	153,182	A. Glossop	† T. Clayton.
Andover, Hants.	9,692	17.2	11.9	59,018	C. J. Phillips	E. Thorogood.
Appley, Westmorland	1,618	8.69	13.04	9,342	Guy H. Heelis	R. V. Marwood.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,490	10.8	15.6	16,359	Herbert A. E. Hey	E. J. Herington.
Ashington, Northumb.	29,418	19.86	10.9	89,606	J. W. Cuthbertson	† J. W. Besford.
Ashton in Makerfield, Lancs.	20,541	16.2	12.3	64,831	A. Sykes	† J. Chamberlain.
Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.	51,753	14.2	12.4	220,493	D. W. Bromley, LL.B.	C. M. Bowden.
Aylesbury, Bucks.	13,387	13.7	14.2	98,265	Harold Crookes	G. Gargini.
Bacup, Lancs.	20,590	14.7	13.6	81,239	G. Hetherington	W. Marshall.
Banbury, Oxon.	13,983	14.19	11.9	78,675	E. Owen Reid	B. Allsopp.
Barking, Essex.	51,777	18.3	8.4	516,623	† A. A. Jewers	A. Edwards.
Barnes, Surrey	42,439	9.8	10.5	482,048	W. T. Goodale	S. E. Jackson.
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.) ...	17,522	17.12	8.20	316,239	A. D. Mason	J. Guest.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,693	13.49	14.10	81,622	J. H. L. Brewer	C. F. Dart.
§ Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.	66,366	14.9	12.4	336,428	W. A. Chislett	T. Morton.
Basingstoke, Hants.	13,865	14.96	10.12	111,475	Meirion O. Jones	R. H. Howard
§ BATH, Somerset.	68,801	11.4	10.5	565,797	J. B. Ogden, M.A., LL.B.	COL. H. S. Davey.
Batley, Yorks (W.R.) ...	34,573	13.4	14.3	143,288	Thos. E. Craik, M.C.	Miss G. E. Taylor.
Bebington, Cheshire	26,742	15.9	8.9	247,440	J. Wilson, M.C., LL.B.	† John Marshall.
Beeches, E. Suffolk	6,544	12.4	13.58	32,416	W. Bryan Forward	W. G. Roberts.
Beckenham, Kent	43,832	13.27	9.75	550,000	C. E. Staddon	† F. Healey.
Beddington, and Wall- ington, Surrey.	26,319	13.7	10.8	318,500	T. Booth	† W. M. Mellows.
Bedford (Town)	40,573	12.2	12.2	307,026	H. Darlow, B.A., LL.M.	H. R. Neate.
Bedfordshire, North- umberland.	27,315	12.2	11.6	81,603	H. G. Lester	† R. H. Raffle.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	12,299	14.78	11.1	60,575	Fred G. Normanton	J. A. Herriot.
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.) ...	14,012	12.6	12.6	54,578	J. Dennett	W. E. Brumfield.
Bewdley, Worcestershire	4,267	16.6	9.9	15,608	L. G. Hales	H. N. Frost.
Bexhill, E. Sussex	21,220	11.5	10.1	299,189	S. J. Taylor	Lord De La Warr.
Bezley, Kent.	44,000	16.9	10.0	291,000	T. G. Baynes	† O. F. C. Bromfield.
Bideford, Devon	8,782	11.24	15.10	54,625	G. H. Seldon	W. Harris.
Bilton, Staffs.	31,360	21.4	11.3	109,483	J. L. Arlidge	† Herbert Beach.
Bingley, Yks. (W.R.) ...	20,553	11.7	14.2	119,487	H. O. Hilary	† R. W. Addison.
§ Birkenhead, Cheshire ...	151,400	17.7	11.6	555,000	Ernest W. Tame	J. Coulthard.
§ BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	1,002,413	16.3	11.3	6,374,960	(See p. 677)*	
Bishop's Castle, Salop ...	1,352	18.1	13.7	5,463	F. Lavender	T. Bedell.
§ Blackburn, Lancs.	122,697	12.6	12.6	656,741	Briggs H. Marsden	C. A. Citchley.
Blackpool, Lancs.	101,543	10.53	14.4	1,327,316	D. L. Harbottle, LL.B.	C. E. Tatham.
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3,371	14.24	13.35	11,294	W. H. Wilson	Miss E. G. C. Smith.
Blandon, Durham	32,259	19.24	11.36	104,837	J. H. Mulcahy	† P. Cornsley.
Blyth, Northumberland ...	22,670	12.6	10.6	131,350	J. Leigh Turner	R. Kirkland.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,526	10.5	12.34	24,867	Ernest W. Gill	C. B. Lyne.
§ Bolton, Lancs.	177,250	13.2	12.5	988,213	Samuel Parker	Dr. E. Monks.
§ Bootle, Lancs.	76,799	9.9	13.3	480,993	H. Partington	M. Webster.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	22,249	12.2	12.0	108,397	Robert Walsh	J. H. Tooley.
Bournemouth, Hants.	116,803	10.65	14.05	1,622,677	Herbert Ashling	J. R. Edgecombe.
Brackley, Northants.	2,181	10.5	11.4	20,395	Charles Eric Barnes	G. W. Newbery.
§ BRADFORD, Yorks (W.R.)	298,041	13.56	13.89	2,159,009	(See p. 779)*	
Brentford and Chiswick, Middlesex	62,950	13.93	10.45	586,365	J. Skinner	C. H. Curtis
Bridgnorth, Salop	5,151	15.5	13.5	22,080	Harold A. E. Gardner	J. J. Higga.
Bridgwater, Somerset ...	17,139	12.43	12.12	94,233	H. Bedale	C. Bryer.
Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.)	19,705	13.24	14.13	163,781	George Melvin	J. Byass.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000		Ratable Value	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1933-34. † Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Bridport, Dorset	5,917	14.0	15.5	37,568	S. Edgar Howard	S. J. Gale.
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.) ..	19,755	12.9	13.4	89,200	Ernest H. Clegg	A. Reeve.
† Brighton, E. Sussex	147,447	12.87	13.98	1,595,483	J. H. Rothwell, C.B.E.	Miss M. Hardy.
† BRISTOL (City & County) ..	428,048	15.01	11.6	2,816,107	S. Critchley Auty (See p. 676-p.)	W. D. Gibbs
Bromley, Kent	48,374	12.9	10.7	495,551	Philip Wood	Lord Addington.
Buckingham	3,882	12.0	13.6	17,135	Colin Campbell	L. Rippon.
† Buckingham, Lancs.	58,259	12.03	13.01	555,414	H. B. Chapman	W. Hutson.
Burton upon Trent, Staffs. ..	49,485	14.5	12.3	274,934	Richard Moore	T. Evans.
† Bury, Lancs.	56,182	12.74	13.47	347,739	Thomas Wilson	E. I. D. Lake.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk.	16,708	12.78	10.86	82,393	H. C. Hoggett	J. H. Smythe.
Buxton, Derbyshire	15,363	16.16	11.72	144,435	C. O. Gough	G. H. Wiltshire.
Caine, Wilts.	3,463	10.6	10.8	17,045	Cecil H. Kemp	A. A. Spalding.
Cambridge	66,769	10.9	10.5	585,000	W. C. Speedy	† J. Phillips.
Cannoek, Staffs.	34,588	13.3	9.5	120,691	G. W. Marks	F. Wood.
† CANTERBURY, Kent	24,450	13.4	11.9	100,045	Fred. G. Webster	E. Gray.
† CARLISLE, Cumberland	57,304	17.8	13.1	344,682	E. W. Turpin	† J. E. Walton.
Carlton, Notts	22,336	15.5	9.8	76,926	J. W. Wright	† Mrs. K. M. Baker.
Carshalton, Surrey	28,763	15.05	7.9	288,537	W. E. S. Barnes	† A. Berrey.
Castleford, Yks. (W.R.) ..	21,784	17.91	12.54	90,788	J. Schofield, M.B.E.	† J. Denham.
Chadderton, Lancs.	27,450	12.5	13.5	124,815	John Adams Forward	B. Lee.
Chard, Somerset	4,475	10.87	15.06	21,598	Edward B. Lee	M. Packer.
Chatham, Kent	43,230	17.5	12.4	222,071	G. E. Barford	S. C. Taylor.
Chelmsford, Essex	62,537	14.35	9.06	238,300	Robt. Owen Seacombe	E. L. Ward.
Cheltenham, Gloucester ..	49,418	11.7	10.8	306,893	P. B. Becroft, LL.B.	W. S. Toms.
Chipping Wycombe, Bucks. ..	27,987	16.0	10.9	192,471	J. Husband Dickson	C. Sconce.
† CHESTER	41,438	16.5	12.08	301,743	J. L. Feather	R. A. McCrae.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire ..	64,160	17.5	11.6	313,547	J. W. Loader Cooper	C. C. Allen.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex	14,180	14.52	12.05	97,512	A. S. Coldham	† Mrs. E. E. Stutely.
Chingford, Essex	22,051	18.7	8.7	182,000	A. Strand	W. E. Vince.
Chippenhain, Wilts.	8,493	13.5	12.4	48,114	Frank W. Morris	R. Major.
Chipping Norton, Oxon.	3,486	14.3	17.8	12,305	George Jackson	P. H. Hodgkinson.
Chorley, Lancs.	30,796	14.2	13.2	137,597	W. D. Platt, LL.B.	N. Barnes.
Christchurch, Hants	13,109	17.0	11.3	84,505	Registrar:—R. E. Knocker, M.B.E., Dover	Lord Warden, Earl Beauchamp, K.G. (1923)
Cinque Ports (see Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	...	...	...	...	A. S. Barter	† J. Croft Baker.
Cleethorpes, Lincs.	29,294	16.78	10.93	135,457	W. Self Weeks, F.S.A.	R. Manley
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,008	11.6	13.1	59,345	F. W. Newbold	† M. P. Downes.
Coalville, Leicester	21,886	16.6	10.9	76,528	R. L. H. Hiscott	W. G. Benham.
Colchester, Essex	48,701	15.0	10.9	294,713	L. A. Venables	J. W. Greenwood.
Colne, Lancs.	23,790	14.8	13.6	125,857	Edward A. Plant	W. E. Gee.
Congleton, Cheshire	12,885	12.9	13.1	50,807	J. C. Roper	† J. A. Grange.
Coveley, Staffs.	25,137	18.1	12.0	64,314	E. C. King	† J. H. Edwards.
Couldon and Purley, Surrey.	37,702	11.8	8.5	526,673	Fredk. Smith, B.A.	T. J. Harris.
† COVENTRY, Warwick	182,000	13.5	9.4	1,033,293	A. E. Illingworth	A. G. Bott.
Crewe, Cheshire	46,061	14.1	12.9	207,105	J. M. Newnham	J. Trumble.
† Croydon, Surrey	233,115	14.0	10.8	2,070,619	O.B.E., LL.D.	† W. G. Markham.
Dagenham, Essex	89,365	20.4	6.5	425,734	H. Hopkiss	W. G. Chandler.
Darlington, Durham	72,093	16.1	11.5	465,004	J. J. Hurlley	A. J. Penney.
Dartford, Kent	28,928	15.65	9.6	204,264	Gilbert Jones	E. A. Ivers.
Dartmouth, Devon	7,000	13.1	16.0	48,000	Charles C. Byers	J. T. Clark.
Darwen, Lancs.	36,010	11.18	14.29	180,554	Geo. E. Foster	L. G. Woodridge.
Davenry, Northants.	3,608	18.56	11.64	16,648	Douglas A. Daniels	E. Cavell.
Deal, Kent	13,680	18.47	15.22	91,029	Charles Ashton, M.A.	H. H. Slaney.
Derby	122,406	14.5	11.7	810,270	A. Hodge	G. Shephard.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,058	14.07	15.1	32,707	Holland Booth	H. F. Shaw.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.) ..	54,393	14.7	15.2	289,375	W. Bagnshaw, O.B.E.	G. H. Ranyard.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.) ..	63,316	15.3	10.4	464,169	J. A. Hands, S.S.C.	E. N. Dawes.
Dorchester, Dorset	10,031	14.7	10.9	66,407	R. E. Knocker, M.B.E.	F. H. Morecroft.
Dover, Kent	41,097	15.55	11.56	252,521	Arthur V. Holyoake	E. Evans.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,523	9.08	16.62	24,904	George C. V. Cant	W. C. Williams.
† Dudley, Worcestershire ..	59,579	19.76	12.8	219,050	Ernest Barlow	W. Dickinson.
Dunstable, Bedfordshire ..	19,309	15.27	13.67	67,500	J. Murray Coombs	A. Cook.
Dunstable, Beds.	10,218	14.7	11.2	42,220	G. A. Carpenter	J. C. Fowler.
DURHAM	16,224	15.13	11.90	89,333		

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1933-34. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Ealing, Middlesex	117,707	14.4	10.8	1,240,491	R. H. Wanklyn	E. H. Atkinson.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	57,435	13.5	12.31	834,081	Hy. West Fovargue.	G. Thornton.
East Ham, Essex	142,394	14.5	10.2	696,566	C. Eustace Wilson	W. W. Bagot.
East Retford, Notts	13,412	17.15	15.3	73,254	Wm. Percival Jones.	H. Hunt.
Eccles, Lancs.	44,415	13.5	11.7	231,895	A. V. Ridgway	G. G. Senior.
Edmonton, Middlesex	77,652	17.1	9.4	437,074	F. W. Claxton	†A. R. Hone.
ELY, I. of Ely	8,382	15.7	13.9	36,558	A. E. Woodrow	†Lieut.-Col. G. L. Archer.
Enfield, Middlesex	67,874	14.99	10.64	548,673	K. E. Tansley	†H. H. Collier.
Epsom, Surrey	35,500	11.4	7.06	370,170	P. E. Whiteoak-Cooper.	†H. Skelton.
Erith, Kent	32,789	13.8	10.51	221,517	D. S. Twigg	†G. C. Humphreys.
Eston, Yorks (N.R.)	31,142	22.4	10.8	111,993	T. Belk	†Miss A. Eales.
Evesham, Worcestershire	10,600	16.2	11.4	56,039	Thomas Allard Cox.	F. C. Hiden.
EXETER	66,029	14.3	9.8	581,635	C. J. Newman	T. J. W. Templeman.
Eye, E. Suffolk	1,732	10.9	20.2	7,732	John A. Armstrong.	E. A. Onyon.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,322	15.76	13.48	84,758	Ernest P. Skinner	J. Harris.
Farnworth, Lancs.	28,717	14.2	11.3	116,822	F. Entwistle	†G. Tomlinson, C.C.
Faversham, Kent	10,091	13.3	12.6	56,515	Guy Tassell	F. J. Terry.
Felling, Durham	27,041	13.0	5.9	78,250	W. P. Parkin	†G. Harvey.
Finchley, Middlesex	58,961	11.6	10.3	710,000	H. Wood Barter	V. Wells.
Fleetwood, Lancs.	22,983	20.1	11.2	134,738	A. Cottam	G. M. Robertson.
Folkestone, Kent	35,753	11.8	13.9	369,422	C. F. Nicholson	A. Castle.
Fowey, Cornwall	2,322	11.6	15.16	14,265	W. C. P. Gately	G. Varco.
Frirn Barnet, Middx.	23,101	15.6	8.5	214,811	G. T. Fletcher	†A. C. Henry.
Gateshead, Durham	125,022	19.3	13.3	525,226	John W. Porter	T. Armstrong.
Gillingham, Kent	60,983	16.1	10.7	311,573	F. J. R. Mountain	S. O. Summers.
Glastonbury, Somerset	4,515	14.8	13.9	22,907	R. T. Gould, M.A.	R. Clark.
Glossop, Derby	19,710	10.9	13.5	85,658	Roger Rose	W. Dennis.
GLoucester	52,937	15.0	13.3	348,434	L. O. Need	T. Hannan-Clark.
Godalming, Surrey	10,660	12.24	12.75	83,482	Alfred P. V. Moon	E. D. Brown.
Godmanchester, Hunts	1,991	15.3	11.4	6,858	Kenneth Hunnybun.	Mrs. D. M. Carr.
Goole, Yorks (W.R.)	20,238	19.9	12.6	87,819	J. W. Pullon	R. H. Huntington.
Goosport, Hants.	37,928	19.1	11.5	297,279	H. R. Mangnall	S. Barnard Smith.
Grantham, Lincs. (Kestel)	19,709	16.9	12.6	109,017	Aubrey Cyril Malm	F. Weekly.
Gravesend, Kent	35,490	16.8	10.5	273,005	Hy. H. Brown, B.A.	G. E. Morris.
Grimsby, Lincs. (Lindsey)	92,463	17.9	12.5	463,270	J. W. Jackson, O.B.E.	C. Canning.
Guildford, Surrey	30,754	13.9	11.4	349,934	Charles H. Wood	W. G. L. Sheppard.
Halesowen, Worcs.	31,058	15.8	10.1	92,909	A. Basterfield	†H. J. Cox.
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)	98,115	12.1	14.8	551,231	Percy Saunders	F. A. Leach.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	39,785	12.3	11.6	493,075	Jos. Turner Taylor	F. H. Newsome.
Harrow, Middlesex	26,990	14.46	8.91	360,064	J. Strachan	†T. Charles.
Hartlepool, Durham	20,545	22.8	13.04	60,295	W. Woodward	Maj. J. B. Graham.
Harwich, Essex	12,046	17.8	9.9	67,019	A. J. Hanslip Ward.	Mrs. R. Hill.
Hastings, E. Sussex	16,639	10.6	15.0	81,913	George R. Bull	F. Brandwood.
Hayes and Harlington, Middlesex	65,207	11.9	11.29	676,500	D. W. Jackson	H. G. Burden.
Hayes and Harlington, Middlesex	23,649	21.5	7.3	120,224	G. Mervyn Heap	†E. G. Hartley.
Heanor, Derbyshire	22,381	17.3	10.2	79,815	F. Cattle	†Charles Mettam.
Hebburn, Durham	24,123	18.3	12.5	72,000	(vacant)	†James McCourt.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,508	17.6	17.0	5,304	J. Watson	J. E. Tinkler.
Helston, Cornwall	2,548	13.4	13.4	9,497	Jos. Walker Tyacke.	Henry Toy.
Hemel Hempstead, Herts.	15,122	15.3	12.3	85,789	Alfred E. Usher	A. H. Jarman.
Hendon, Middlesex	115,682	33.69	18.10	1,371,687	L. Worden, LL.M.	C. C. Cartwright.
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,612	18.4	10.3	42,696	Alfred Caldecott	W. Lee.
HEREFORD	24,159	14.4	13.8	175,047	T. B. Feltham	E. W. Langford.
Hertford	11,376	13.9	10.3	77,031	Maj. J. A. Longmore, M.B.E.	F. W. Heale.
Heston and Isleworth, Middlesex	75,446	17.36	9.72	612,436	Harold Swann	A. A. Bergin.
Heywood, Lancs.	25,967	12.3	15.2	112,566	George G. Bouchier	A. E. Goldstone.
High Wycombe, Bucks. ....	...	...	...	...	See "Chepping Wycombe."	W. W. Battersby.
Higham Ferrers, N'thants	2,928	8.5	13.2	10,754	F. J. Simpson	G. W. Willcox.
Hindley, Lancs.	21,629	16.2	15.1	63,505	T. Robey	†James Willcox.
Honiton, Devon	3,008	14.0	13.0	20,914	E. H. Byrde	W. A. K. Stamp.
Hornchurch, Essex	28,417	18.1	7.9	244,027	C. C. Allen	†C. L. Parker.
Hornsey, Middlesex	95,524	11.37	11.45	1,003,750	E. B. Croaswell	W. J. Grimshaw.
Hove, E. Sussex	54,994	10.07	11.26	257,222	W. J. Harrison, B.A.	V. R. Hudson.
§Huddersfield, Yks. (W.R.)	113,475	11.75	12.74	789,649	Samuel Procter	A. Hirst.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1923-24. * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
GHILL, Yorks (E.R.)	313,366	19 '8	11 '8	1,631,637	(See p. 679)*	
Huntingdon	4,106	12 '9	14 '3	23,646	J. W. Winter	K. H. Fisher.
Hyde, Cheshire	32,075	11 '8	13 '1	144,485	Thos Brownson, B.A.	G. Spencer.
Hythe, Kent	8,397	11 '0	13 '7	62,664	Herbert Stainer	T. A. Taylor.
Ilford, Essex	131,046	11 '8	4 '2	1,016,476	A. Partington	B. J. S. Pitt.
Ilkeston, Derby	32,809	16 '33	10 '7	116,963	E. I. E. Williams	E. A. Heskett.
Ince in Makerfield, Lancs.	21,761	19 '5	12 '0	59,109	A. F. Howgate	+George Brown.
Ipwich, E. Suffolk	27,557	15 '4	12 '12	514,101	A. Moffat	P. W. Cobbold.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	32,012	19 '95	13 '8	108,405	(vacant)	R. I. Dodds.
Kelghley, Yorks (W.R.)	40,441	12 '9	14 '1	245,938	Samson Walker	E. Whalley.
Kendal, Westmorland	15,575	13 '93	15 '09	102,694	Harold Rhodes	E. Jones.
Kettering, Northants	31,220	12 '5	10 '2	180,732	J. Chaston	H. Hodge.
Kidderminster, Worcs.	26,917	15 '56	12 '27	138,311	Col. J. H. Thursfield, M.C., T.D.	G. R. Woodward.
King's Lynn, Norfolk	20,582	17 '09	13 '28	93,167	J. W. Woolstencroft	T. A. Frost.
Kington-upon-Thames (Royal), Surrey	39,722	11 '8	12 '5	404,947	Alfred W. Forsdike	Sir A. Woodgate.
Lancaster	43,322	13 '9	12 '3	236,080	R. M. Middleton	H. Warbrick.
Launceston, Cornwall	4,671	14 '07	14 '07	22,973	Stuart L. Peter	W. H. Gilbert.
Leamington Spa (Royal), Warwick	29,662	11 '9	15 '6	273,990	Leonard Rawlinson	W. E. Jones.
LEEDS, Yorks (W.R.)	428,789	14 '4	13 '3	3,200,061	(See p. 678)*	
LEICESTER	239,111	14 '88	12 '35	1,649,980	H. A. Pritchard	*W. K. Billings.
Leigh, Lancs.	45,317	14 '8	13 '0	201,124	T. B. Bamber	W. R. Boydell.
Leominster, Hereford	5,707	13 '07	15 '34	30,630	A. H. Gibson	H. Foster.
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,785	13 '15	12 '45	84,942	C. W. Stephenson	J. C. Kenward.
Leyton, Essex	122,317	13 '10	10 '54	680,794	John Atkinson	A. J. Allanson.
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	8,649	15 '8	11 '4	46,372	W. Brockson	A. H. Perrins.
LINCOLN	66,243	12 '1	14 '0	413,270	G. H. Ranwell	G. Deer.
Lincoln, Cornwall	4,268	11 '97	15 '32	21,012	R. A. Peter	W. F. Young.
LIVERPOOL, Lancs.	555,539	21 '0	13 '2	6,522,612	(See p. 677)*	
LONDON	8,202,818	17 '9	11 '9	55,925,428	(See p. 667 and pp. 668-672)*	
Long Eaton, Derbyshire	22,339	14 '36	10 '3	124,404	W. E. Stanley	+James Frayne.
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1,325	16 '9	16 '9	5,373	J. Percival Heath	F. J. Chirgwin.
Loughborough, Leics.	26,945	14 '5	11 '6	158,035	W. S. A. Robinson	J. S. Marr.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,544	13 '86	16 '89	45,487	Hugh E. Roberts	E. Thompson.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk	41,769	15 '8	11 '0	216,131	C. Ashton Stray	W. Mobbs.
Ludlow, Salop	5,642	14 '5	14 '6	28,506	W. Charles Tyrrell	W. Parsonage.
Luton, Beds	68,526	13 '9	9 '9	510,495	Wilfrid H. Robinson	G. W. Walker.
Lydd, Kent	2,778	19 '62	9 '49	11,867	Walter Linnacraft	G. T. Paine.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,430	9 '9	16 '5	21,401	H. J. Ramsbotham	G. H. Worth.
Lynton, Hants	15,432	11 '9	11 '9	121,537	F. J. Beeching	W. E. Kirkman.
Lytham St. Anne's, Lancs.	26,764	8 '6	13 '4	393,867	Walter Heap	C. D. Sharnan.
Macclesfield, Cheshire	34,902	12 '4	12 '4	153,696	Richard Clegg	T. M. Abraham.
Maidenhead, Berks	17,520	14 '75	11 '97	137,812	H. E. Davies	E. B. Norris.
Malden, Kent	42,259	14 '8	12 '2	360,012	Graham Wilson	W. Day.
The Maidens & Coombe, Surrey	23,425	15 '09	9 '5	286,112	J. W. Johnson, M.B.E.	+F. S. Wagner.
Malden, Essex	6,459	13 '3	12 '5	34,799	C. H. Cloughton	E. T. Baker.
Malmesbury, Wilts	2,324	12 '9	15 '5	9,994	Montagu Hy. Chubb	G. Tanner.
MANCHESTER, Lancs.	766,378	15 '27	13 '03	6,517,697	(See p. 672-8)*	
Mansfield, Notts	46,077	14 '9	10 '1	235,897	A. C. Shepherd	A. J. Beck.
Margate, Kent	33,312	10 '4	11 '7	395,858	P. T. Grove, LL.B.	F. L. Pettman.
Marlborough, Wilts	3,422	8 '4	9 '7	29,199	W. H. Vowles	H. W. Cooper.
Merton & Morden, Surrey	41,228	15 '8	7 '2	337,423	C. J. Mountfield	+C. R. Inskip.
Middlesbrough, Yorks (N.R.)	138,429	20 '46	12 '96	626,676	Preston Kitchen	A. Cooper.
Middleton, Lancs.	29,189	14 '0	12 '9	127,290	J. P. Walsley	J. Cockshott.
Mitcham, Surrey	58,872	12 '3	8 '6	345,610	S. Chart, D.S.O.	+J. Fitch.
Morecambe and Heysham, Lancs.	24,542	11 '1	15 '6	199,836	J. Entwistle, M.B.E.	J. C. Wilson.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.)	23,396	13 '0	12 '7	95,125	F. Thackray	E. Barrowclough.
Morpeth, Northumb.	7,391	15 '9	11 '4	26,159	Edward C. Jackson	R. S. Dowie.
Mossley, Lancs.	12,041	12 '7	15 '8	44,600	V. C. Procter	P. Ogden.
Nelson, Lancs.	38,304	10 '9	12 '8	234,770	J. H. Baldwin	J. A. Helliwell.
Newark-on-Trent, Notts.	16,055	17 '22	11 '79	92,027	Lt.-Col. H. Tallents, D.S.O., T.D., M.A., B.C.L.	C. Stephenson.
Newbury, Berks	13,340	16 '3	14 '4	87,039	S. Widdicombe	R. F. Jeffery.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1923-24 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs.	54,549	19'8	11'2	226,672	J. Griffiths, M.A. LL.B.	J. Bentley.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	283,145	17'1	12'4	2,240,042	(See p. 699-680.)	J. L. Mitchell
Newport, I. of Wight	11,313	14'7	13'2	98,301	T. Ross Pratt	Maj. M. Teichman-
New Romney, Kent	1,786	10'97	7'31	11,163	Walter Lamcraft	Deville, O.B.E.
Newton in Makerfield, Lancs.	20,150	14'45	10'5	105,272	C. Cole	† S. C. Gaskin.
Northampton	92,341	13'3	11'8	678,931	W. R. Kew	E. Allitt.
NORWICH, Norfolk	126,236	13'7	12'08	648,391	Noel R. Ridd, M.A.	* F. C. Jex.
NOTTINGHAM	268,801	16'36	12'47	1,812,889	(See p. 680.)	
Nuneaton, Warwick	46,305	18'08	10'03	201,112	Thomas Oldroyd	W. T. Smith.
Okehampton, Devon	3,352	11'8	16'9	18,974	J. J. Newcombe	W. B. Chamings
Oldbury, Worcestershire	35,918	19'4	10'1	137,220	A. Culwick	† Frank Wallace.
Oldham, Lancs.	140,314	12'8	13'9	700,118	J. J. Williams, LL.D.	J. Shannon.
Ossett, Yorks	14,334	14'8	10'8	60,573	T. W. Wilson	G. Moorhouse
Oswestry, Salop	9,754	15'2	13'9	65,488	H. Bird Jones	J. H. Proft.
OXFORD	80,540	13'71	10'06	802,545	Arthur Holt	Miss L. S. Tawney
Penge, Kent	27,762	15'8	10'8	203,327	A. J. Elson	† J. B. Geale.
Penryn, Cornwall	3,414	18'6	13'6	11,135	Matthew H. Truscott	A. T. Greenwood.
Penzance, Cornwall	11,342	14'3	15'9	73,649	R. W. J. Nicholson	J. W. Meek.
PETERBOROUGH	43,558	13'9	11'7	273,095	Arthur J. Reeves	A. E. Fletcher.
PLYMOUTH	208,182	15'6	12'6	1,639,639	R. J. Fittall, O.B.E.	F. S. Leatherby.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	19,057	19'2	10'9	94,407	Gilbert Wilkinson	J. J. Frain.
Poole, Dorset	37,258	15'8	11'7	153,290	Wilson Kenyon	W. C. J. Shortt.
PRESTON, Lancs.	252,441	16'2	12'2	1,767,600	F. J. Sparks	* Sir Harold Pink.
Preston, Lancs.	119,001	14'8	12'7	636,371	H. E. Nutter	Mrs. A. M. Pimblett.
Prestwich, Lancs.	23,881	11'0	9'9	117,080	F. B. Ashton	† R. Clegg.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.)	14,761	14'0	12'6	68,619	Hanson A. Demaine	J. Tordoff.
Queenborough, Kent	2,241	18'2	6'8	13,618	E. C. Harris	G. R. Stevens.
Radeffe, Lancs.	24,675	13'5	13'2	141,816	Samuel Mills, M.B.E.	† E. J. Hookway.
Ramsgate, Kent	33,603	14'2	10'7	218,547	H. G. Curtis	E. E. Dye.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	28,575	11'0	13'2	138,598	Harry Isherwood	J. Hamer.
Reading, Berks	97,153	14'3	12'8	731,120	C. S. Johnson, M.C.	Miss E. M. Sutton.
Redcar, Yorks (N. Riding)	20,159	14'4	9'8	119,500	R. McClean	W. Morris.
Reigate, Surrey	30,825	4'3	11'6	330,893	Heber Davies	Lt.-Col. F. J. Spranger, O.B.E.
Richmond, Surrey	39,276	11'6	11'6	519,265	Edwin M. Neave	J. T. Edwards.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	4,760	17'09	11'5	20,287	W. W. Foster	Mrs. M. Hodgson.
RIPON, Yorks (W.R.)	8,418	15'6	12'2	51,330	J. Henry Gough	R. Thorpe.
Rochdale, Lancs.	95,590	14'8	14'9	524,616	W. H. Hickson, O.B.E.	T. E. Kershaw.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,193	15'4	11'4	122,314	John L. Percival	W. J. Leech.
Romford, Essex	35,918	20'8	9'1	298,447	John Twinn	† R. A. Forge.
Romsey, Hants.	5,779	14'9	13'4	29,336	B. W. Attles, M.A.	W. H. Summers.
Rotherham, Yorks (W.R.)	69,689	18'4	8'8	322,884	Chas. L. des Forges	R. Kirk.
Rowley Regis, Staffs.	41,238	16'85	11'35	121,924	Clifford Buckley	Benjamin Hobbs.
Rugby, Warwickshire	23,824	10'5	11'2	245,599	D. E. Blart	J. J. McKinnell.
Ryde, I. of Wight	18,537	11'0	17'0	131,420	Thomas J. Fawdry	E. Hayden.
Rye, E. Sussex	3,947	9'6	15'1	36,654	Edwin P. Dawes, T.D.	J. M. Jenkins.
Saffron Walden, Essex	5,930	10'1	14'4	32,724	William Adams, D.L.	J. Custerson.
St. ALBANS, Herts.	28,625	13'0	11'0	266,720	W. G. Marshall	F. G. Warwick.
St. Helena, Lancs.	106,789	20'1	11'4	407,114	W. H. Pollitt, LL.B.	J. Thackray.
St. Ives, Cornwall	6,667	13'76	13'14	33,034	T. J. Chelwell, O.B.E.	G. G. Warren.
St. Ives, Hants.	2,664	13'8	17'9	13,029	G. Dennis Day, LL.B.	H. S. Turner.
Sale, Cheshire	28,671	11'3	11'5	210,121	J. W. L. Foulkes	† J. Paley Parish.
SALFORD, Lancs.	223,438	15'4	13'2	1,105,729	H. H. Tomson	E. A. Hardy.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	26,456	15'1	12'0	199,171	Arthur Smart	E. J. Case.
Salisbury, Cornwall	3,540	14'4	14'6	19,831	Reginald McDonald	H. J. Davy.
Sandwich, Kent	3,267	13'4	15'2	19,609	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.	J. J. Caspell.
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.)	41,791	12'8	13'5	369,177	Sydney Jones	G. K. G. Pindar.
Seathorne and Frodingham, Lines	33,761	17'3	9'8	171,229	J. F. Auld	† Edward Kennedy.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	2,925	12'6	0'6	16,388	W. Farley Rutter	Mrs. E. M. Norton.
SHEFFIELD, Yorks (W.R.)	511,757	14'4	11'6	2,725,619	(See p. 672.)	
Shipley, Yorks (W.R.)	130,243	13'5	12'2	188,609	H. Barnes	† Gordon Waddilove.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1933-34. * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Slievebush, Salop	32,370	15.3	12.8	229,464	R. F. Pridaux	R. Mansell.
Slittingbourne and Milton, Kent	20,175	17.4	10.9	97,000	G. H. Potter	H. D. Orrom.
Slough, Bucks	33,530	18.4	9.9	289,612	F. R. Duxbury, M.A.	† F. R. Whiteman.
Smethwick, Staffs.	84,406	15.2	10.5	377,448	Frank Chapman	E. Hewitson.
Southall-Norwood, Middx.	38,932	17.2	8.1	394,225	H. E. Burwell (B.A.)	† C. F. Collins.
Southampton, Hants ...	176,025	17.2	12.1	1,356,657	R. R. H. Meggeson,	W. D. Buck.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	120,093	12.9	10.6	1,198,307	H. J. Worwood	H. E. Frith.
Southgate, Middlesex	55,570	11.3	9.06	673,626	A. E. Lauder	J. T. Barber.
South Molton, Devon	2,831	11.37	13.11	11,523	J. Furse Saunders	E. Cockram.
Southport, Lancs.	78,927	11.3	11.6	876,822	R. E. Perrins, LL.M.	Dr. E. W. Lewis
South Shields, Durham	113,455	19.3	14.8	422,252	Harold Ayre	S. Lawlan.
Southwold, E. Suffolk	2,753	12.5	9.65	21,084	Ernest G. Naunton	E. Pipe.
Spenborough, Y'ks. (W.R.)	30,963	12.1	12.7	127,055	J. H. Luffield	† P. N. Hartley.
Stafford	29,485	11.8	11.4	168,968	(vacant)	S. Roblson.
Stalybridge, Cheshire	24,823	13.5	14.5	104,070	Frank H. Worsley	G. Potts.
Stamford, Lincs. (Kesteven).	9,946	13.0	12.5	55,852	Charles Atter	E. Ireson.
Stanley, Durham	24,458	20.1	8.3	79,481	J. Hamilton	† F. Blackwell.
Stockport, Cheshire	125,490	12.7	12.7	740,960	F. Knowles	J. Coupe.
Stockton-on-Tees, Durh.	67,697	19.8	12.8	295,084	Thomas Downey	(C. W. Allison.
STOCKTON-TRENT, Staffs.	27,639	17.2	12.1	1,023,444	E. B. Sharpley, O.B.E.	* A. Hollins.
Stourbridge, Worcester	33,225	13.0	8.0	145,846	Geoffrey Luce	J. Wright.
Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire	11,616	12.3	12.7	85,789	Robert Lunn	J. H. Rowe.
Stretford, Lancs.	56,795	13.0	11.0	420,329	G. H. Abrahams	[O.B.E. Sir T. Robinson,
Stubbury, W. Suffolk	7,007	10.3	17.4	28,789	T. M. Braithwaite, M.A., LL.B.	† Capt. R. G. Rees.
§ Sunderland, Durham ..	125,224	21.4	13.7	825,576	G. S. McIntire, B.A., LL.B.	E. W. Ditchburn
Surbiton, Surrey	30,188	16.6	10.1	373,308	R. H. Wright	† H. S. Durbin.
Sutton and Chesham, Surrey	46,500	16.0	8.9	554,235	Harry Bolton	† S. H. Marshall.
Sutton Coldfield, Warw.	29,924	12.0	10.1	270,000	R. A. Reay-Nadin	A. E. Terry.
Sutton in Ashfield, Notts.	25,153	17.5	8.0	88,745	Luther Pepper	† A. Thompson.
Swadincote, Derbysh.	20,305	15.6	9.8	66,009	E. R. Allen	† R. Brealey.
Swindon, Wilts.	62,407	14.7	10.2	322,380	W. H. Bentley	W. H. Bickham.
Swinton and Pendlebury, Lancs.	33,557	10.9	13.5	122,954	W. Carter, M.B.E. ...	† E. Alston.
Tamworth, Staffs.	11,712	20.0	12.8	56,515	Henry Wood	A. H. Weale.
Taunton, Somerset	25,177	12.3	10.3	177,562	W. H. Bailey	W. Brake.
Teddington, Middx.	23,369	14.6	10.8	124,277	F. E. Read	† E. G. Ive.
Tenterden, Kent	3,472	11.6	19.0	20,357	H. B. Mace	Dr. T. Martin.
Tewkesbury, Glouces.	4,352	12.5	14.4	20,775	H. Alec Badham	R. A. Gaze.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,097	16.1	15.6	15,530	G. R. Blaydon	Sir W. B. Gentle.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks (N.R.)	21,233	21.7	13.5	65,478	J. R. Carr	P. M. Newrick.
Tipton, Staffs.	35,814	22.1	13.0	117,316	K. W. Madin	† W. J. W. George.
Tiverton, Devon	9,610	12.7	12.6	55,793	J. Pollett Pugsley	† H. Ford.
Todmorden, Yorks (W.R.)	22,222	11.5	12.1	109,709	H. Garratt, M.B.E. ...	J. Jackson.
Torquay, Devon	49,165	13.3	12.2	483,014	H. A. Held, M.A. ...	H. Gen.
Torrington, Great, Devon	2,913	14.72	16.01	10,435	Reginald Bone	Capt. W. B. Starky.
Totnes, Devon	4,525	15.1	15.1	26,524	George E. Windeatt,	W. Chaplin Bennett.
Tottenham, Middlesex	157,772	12.2	10.1	291,107	Eric Townson, LL.B.	† M. E. James.
TRURO, Cornwall	11,047	13.2	10.0	60,079	L. Jago Carlyon	F. R. Pascoe.
Tunbridge Wells (Royal), Kent	35,365	11.5	11.2	422,415	John Whitehead	R. H. Burslem.
Twickenham, Middlesex	39,906	14.7	10.4	362,646	Edwin G. Stray	G. A. Farrer.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	64,913	19.41	11.94	354,424	C. C. Henderson	S. Holmes.
Uzbridge, Middx.	31,880	18.3	9.4	242,352	J. Poole	† Maj. E. W. C.
WAKEFIELD, Yorks (W.R.)	59,122	16.7	13.4	343,519	T. N. Grimshaw	† Brewer.
Wallasey, Cheshire	97,465	13.5	12.0	804,895	E. Evans, M.A., LL.B.	H. J. Hall.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,840	10.6	14.5	16,823	Francis R. Hedges	H. Lovelock.
Walsend, Northumb.	44,587	17.0	11.3	201,511	Charles E. Bradbury	P. McCordie.
§ Walsall, Staffs.	103,099	19.2	11.4	441,824	Herbert Lee	S. F. Edge.
Walthamstow, Essex	122,905	15.7	9.3	651,491	F. G. Garner	G. R. Lowton.
Wareham, Dorset	2,057	19.7	12.6	11,612	J. W. Miller	Rev. F. Coram.
Warrington, Lancs.	79,322	17.3	12.2	349,062	A. T. Hallaway	A. Crowe.
Warwick	23,459	15.2	12.2	85,312	H. C. F. M. Fillmore	Major H. N. Forbes.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population 1921	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1933-34 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Waterloo with Seaford, Lancs.	31,180	15 6	12 4	215,979	G. Wilkinson	† James Melver.
Watford, Herts.	56,805	14 2	10 4	466,801	William Hudson	C. E. Griffin.
Wealdstone, Middx.	27,001	18 0	7 8	238,160	R. J. Bryant	† H. C. Stutfield.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	31,534	19 6	12 2	115,319	N. P. Lester	P. Griffiths.
Wellington, N'thants	21,225	12 5	11 3	113,398	F. E. Gadd	† Hedger Edwards.
Wells, Somerset	4,833	16 3	11 3	30,819	Ed. Pyndar Foster	H. W. Reakes.
Wembley, Middx.	48,546	16 1	7 3	500,129	R. R. Royle, O.B.E.	† M. R. Harley.
Wenlock, Salop	14,159	18 1	15 6	40,969	Frederick W. Derry	J. Davies.
West Bromwich, Staffs.	81,221	18 5	11 7	314,619	Alfred Wickham	C. B. Adams
West Ham, Essex	294,086	17 21	11 4	1,401,145	Charles E. Cranfield	H. J. Rumsey.
West Hartlepool, Durham	68,134	20 3	12 1	330,387	Harold W. Stanton	F. H. Magee.
Weston-super-Mare, Som.	28,555	10 3	11 5	350,000	G. Knowles, LL.B.	† Frank Young.
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	29,534	11 6	13 9	246,438	Percy Smallman, LL.M.	T. J. Guppy.
Whickham, Durham	20,363	16 3	12 1	93,922	Joseph Buggle	† Edward Taylor.
Whitley, Northumb.	24,210	10 2	11 6	236,378	A. Barker	† J. Hamilton Grant
Whitehaven, Cumberland	21,159	11 0	10 8	83,110	Tom Cuppage Bone	W. Stephenson
Widnes, Lancs.	40,619	20 1	11 5	166,686	E. W. McNorton	J. Berry.
Wigan, Lancs.	85,357	15 78	11 53	369,304	W. H. Tyrer, O.B.E.	J. Horne.
Willenhall, Staffs.	21,150	20 8	12 8	77,652	F. G. T. Webb	† J. A. Harper.
Willenden, Middlesex	184,434	14 6	9 8	1,358,468	Edwin A. Pratt	† G. H. Hiscocks.
Wilton, Wilts	2,024	13 7	17 4	10,732	Percy D. Aylward	The Earl of Pembroke, M.V.O.
Wimbledon, Surrey	59,520	11 2	12 0	700,618	Herbert Smith, LL.B.	Lady Roney
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	...	4,500	Edwin P. Dawes	G. M. Truman, K.C.
WINCHESTER, Hants	23,969	12 8	12 5	230,149	J. A. Crompton	F. M. Newton
Windsor, Berks (Royal)	20,287	15 5	13 5	149,275	J. W. Hambridge	G. E. Short.
Wisbech, I. of Ely	12,005	16 3	13 6	58,393	W. W. Coulman	J. Smith
Woking, Surrey	36,661	12 1	9 5	376,410	F. H. Smith, LL.B.	† A. D. Campbell, B.Sc.
Wokingham, Berks	7,294	16 0	12 3	48,012	J. H. E. Clifton	Rev. C. Mansfield.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	138,622	16 4	11 6	782,393	J. Brock Allon, R.A.	B. Kidson.
Woodford, Essex	23,946	13 3	9 3	220,782	J. A. Simpson, LL.B.	† Sir J. Hawkey.
Wood Green Middlesex.	54,190	12 5	10 2	465,779	H. Chubb, LL.B.	† B. Cole.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,484	18 1	14 8	5,573	Stanley Henman	F. T. Whitlock
WYOMSTER	50,497	14 7	13 7	318,517	C. H. Digby-Ney-A. E. Looker	mour, M.A.
Workington, Cumb.	24,691	19 1	13 3	95,047	Thomas Jackson	E. J. Holden
Worship, Notts.	26,286	35 9	10 2	118,922	A. N. Schofield, LL.M.	C. A. Loughbottom.
Worthing, W. Sussex	46,230	10 5	11 6	515,066	J. Kennedy Allerton	H. T. Duffield.
WYARMOUTH, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk	56,771	13 7	11 1	340,557	W. E. Stephens	P. C. Ellis.
Yeovil, Somerset	19,078	14 0	10 0	128,043	O.B.E. Maj. H. C. C. Batten, A. H. J. Stroud.	
YORK	84,813	16 2	12 1	501,863	P. J. Spalding, LL.D.	* H. E. Harrowell

FREEDOMS AND ADDRESSES (CITY OF LONDON).

THE *Honorary Freedom of the City of London* is conferred as a mark of high distinction upon eminent subjects of the Crown for exceptional services to the Country and the Empire. The *Freedom of the City of London* is acquired after strict compliance with regulations from time to time issued pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council. The names of applicants who have complied with the regulations are submitted for election to the Court of Common Council at its fortnightly meetings, those applying through the medium of a Livery Company being submitted in a similar manner to the Court of Aldermen. Orphans of Freemen are eligible for election as foundation scholars at the Freemen's School, Ashstead, Surrey, and Freemen of the City of London are themselves eligible for admission to Almshouses at Brixton, in accordance with regulations from time to time issued.

Addresses of Welcome are occasionally offered to Foreign Sovereigns and Presidents pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council. These high distinctions are sometimes confused with the ceremony of admission to the *Honorary Freedom of the City*, but the *Honorary Freedom* is conferred only on persons in allegiance to H.M. the King.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7,467 sq. miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 95 miles. Separated from the mainland by the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of *Anglesey* or *Môn* (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (3,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,200 ft. long) of the L.M. & S. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the Census of 1931 was 2,593,014 (inclusive of Monmouthshire).

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,572 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-fawdd 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,213 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacon and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,962 ft., Pen-y-gawr fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Tŷ* (25 miles), and *Conwy* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was at the time successfully opposed by *Caradog* (Caratacus), King of the

Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Caerleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). Christianity was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (= Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelisc of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (632) similarly cut off communication with the Waelisc of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dike). In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Iadell—the son of the last-named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Llewelyn ap Seisyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1055–1082.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Telfi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1240 during hostilities between the Welsh and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (*Eisteddfod*), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE 13 WELSH ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters (a) See Note, p. 666	Acreage.	Population of Counties, 1931	
		Administrative (a).	Geographical (a).
Anglesey (Shire Hall, Llangefni).....	176,694	49,025	49,025
Brecknockshire (County Hall, Brecon)	469,281	57,771	57,771
Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon)	364,108	120,810	120,810
Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth)	443,189	55,164	55,164
Carmarthenshire (County Office, Carmarthen) ..	588,472	179,063	179,063
Denbighshire (County Offices, Ruthin)	427,977	157,645	157,645
Flintshire (Mold)	163,707	112,849	112,849
Glamorganshire (County Hall, Cardiff).....	469,112	766,141	1,225,717
Merionethshire (County Office, Dolgelly) ...	422,372	43,198	43,198
Monmouthshire (County Hall, Newport)	345,001	345,023	434,821
Montgomeryshire (County Office, Welshpool) ..	510,110	48,462	48,462
Penbroskeshire (County Office, Haverfordwest) ..	393,003	87,179	87,179
Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells)	301,165	21,314	21,314

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1933	Chairman of Q.S.
Anglesey	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., K.C.B.	David Evans	John Jones.
Brecknock	Lord Glamusk, D.S.O.	Christopher Armstrong ..	His Honour Judge Ivor Bowen, K.C.
Caernarvon	Lord Penrhyn	R. E. Pritchard	Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, O.M.
Cardigan	Earl of Lisburne	G. W. R. M. Perry ..	A. T. James, K.C.
Carmarthen	Lord Dynevor	David F. Davies	Sir F. D. W. Drummond, K.B.E.
Denbigh	Col. R. W. H. W. Williams, C.B., C. Storey	Wynn, C.B., D.S.O., T.D. warden.	Maj. A. E. Pridelle.
Flint	Lord Gladstone of Ha-	Col. T. Freer-Ash, T.D.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Banks, G.C.B.
Glamorgan	Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E., T. E. Morel	C.B.	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., D.S.O., K.C. (son)
Merioneth	Lord Harlech, C.B.	W. F. Irvine	Sir H. Beyer Robert-
Monmouth	(vacant).	Capt. J. T. Davies	Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.
Montgomery	Sir H. L. W. Williams- Wynn, Bt., C.B.	H. D. Lynes	Major Sir John Lomax, O.B.E.
Pembroke	Sir E. Davies Jones, Bt.	Brig.-Gen. H. E. B. Leach,	Sir E. M. Samson,
Haverfordwest	Sir H. E. Phillips, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.		K.B.E., K.C.
Radnor	Col. Sir C. Venables T. F. V. Prickard, M.V.O.	Llewellyn, Bt.	Capt. Hon. Reginald Walsh, M.V.O.

OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County, &	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable	Medical Officer.
Anglesey	H. R. Evans	W. O. Jones, M.B.E., R.A.	R. H. Prothero	Arnold Davies, M.D.
Brecknock	Idris Davies, O.B.E.	Albert Jolly	Col. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.	W. F. W. Betenson.
Caernarvon	R. T. Griffith	David G. Jones	Edward Williams	E. L. Parry Pritchard, M.D.
Cardigan	Dr. D. M. Davies ..	Ivor Evans, M.A.	Steven Jones	Ernest Jones, M.Sc.
Carmarthen	David Harry	Daniel Johns	W. Pictou Phillips	David A. Hughes, M.D.
Denbigh	D. O. Williams	William Jones	G. T. Guest	Thos. Roberts, M.D.
Flint	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Banks, G.C.B.	J. Harvey Davies	R. Varnell Davies, M.B.E.	A. E. Williams, M.D.
Glamorgan	D. T. Williams	Henry Rowland	L. Lindsay, M.V.O., O.B.E.	E. Colston Williams, M.D.
Merioneth	A. E. Hughes	Hugh John Owen	R. Jones	F. Lewys Lloyd, M.D.
Monmouth	T. J. Jones	Thomas Hughes	Victor Bosanquet	D. Roeyn Jones, C.B.E., M.B.
Montgomery	Thomas Williams ..	Col. G. E. D. Harrison, D.P. Parry, M.B.E.		E. W. Richards, M.D.
Pembroke	V. J. G. Johns	R. A. Wheatley, B.C.L.	A. T. N. Evans	H. Middleton, M.C., M.B.
Haverfordwest				C. A. Briscocke.
Radnor	B. P. Lewis	G. W. Moseley	A. S. Michael	J. W. Miller, M.D.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts, with a population exceeding 40,000 (in *italics*).

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value, £.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1933-34. † Lord Mayor + Chairman, U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
<i>Aberdare, Glamorg.</i>	48,751	12.8	12.8	153,492	W. R. Morgan, M.B.E.	†Glen George, B.Sc.
<i>Abergavenny, Mon.</i>	8,608	11.2	14.2	48,496	Wm. H. Hopwood ..	M. L. Beveridge.
<i>Aberystwyth, Cardl.</i>	9,474	9.1	13.2	60,566	T. J. Samuel, M.B.E.	J. L. Evans.
<i>BANGOR, Carn.</i>	11,460	10.4	12.4	58,040	J. P. Williams, B.A.	J. Williams.
<i>Beaumaris, Anglesey</i>	1,708	11.7	17.6	8,300	J. Hugh Thomas	W. Owen.
<i>Brecon</i>	5,332	14.1	13.7	26,172	G. Hyatt Williams ..	W. H. Jones Parry.
<i>Caernarvon</i>	8,460	14.1	13.7	44,820	John Williams	W. G. Williams.
<i>CARDIFF, Glamorg.</i>	223,589	15.7	12.5	1,807,868	(see below)	(see below).
<i>Cardigan</i>	3,350	...	...	12,250	David Morgan Jones ..	D. B. Jones.
<i>Cardmarthen</i>	10,310	12.6	12.5	46,187	H. Brunel White	T. Lloyd.
<i>Conway, Carn.</i>	8,769	12.4	13.6	52,515	Hugh Parry	C. Whitnill.
<i>Cowbridge, Glamorg.</i>	1,068	9.4	8.1	5,027	A. W. Gwyn	W. A. L. Phillips.
<i>Denbigh</i>	7,249	18.7	15.2	30,228	Robert Davies	J. M. Jones.
<i>Flint</i>	7,635	17.9	9.6	33,602	J. Bibby Denny	R. W. Barber.
<i>Gelligaer, Glamorg.</i>	41,043	20.1	11.7	128,835	J. Evans	†Thomas Evans.
<i>Haverfordwest, Pemb.</i>	6,113	14.9	15.7	24,931	W. D. D. Williams ..	S. B. Morgan.
<i>Kidwelly, Carm.</i>	3,143	16.9	13.3	13,004	Mervyn D. J. Paton ..	T. W. Thomas.
<i>Lampeter, Cardl.</i>	1,742	12.62	16.07	8,566	J. Ernest Lloyd	W. R. Lloyd.
<i>Llandovery, Carm.</i>	1,980	13.7	17.5	6,240	J. Phillips	J. C. Jones.
<i>Llanelli, Carm.</i>	38,393	14.6	11.7	157,613	Henry W. Spowart ..	M. R. Richards.
<i>Llanfyllin, Montgom.</i>	1,449	20.2	11.5	4,427	N. B. Edwards	G. Jones-Ellis.
<i>Llanidloes, Montgom.</i>	2,356	11.0	15.9	7,125	Arthur Davies	D. T. Morgan, sen.
<i>Merthyr Tydfil</i>	71,108	14.7	13.6	223,241	J. Ernest Hiddle	B. J. Williams.
<i>Monmouth, Mon.</i>	4,731	14.7	12.9	22,783	A. C. Tweedy	W. G. Bruten.
<i>Montgomery</i>	903	12.1	25.3	3,405	N. P. Vaughan-Pryce ..	J. D. C. Lloyd.
<i>Neath, Glamorg.</i>	33,322	14.9	10.5	140,221	A. E. I. Curtis	E. J. Hopes.
<i>Newport, Mon.</i>	89,203	16.8	11.9	503,464	O. Frelharne Morgan ..	F. J. Humphries.
<i>Pembroke</i>	12,008	14.1	14.0	51,955	Ronald D. Lowless	G. R. Ferrier.
<i>Pontypridd, Glam.</i>	42,737	16.4	12.8	147,522	H. L. Porcher	†A. Seymour.
<i>Port Talbot, Glamorg.</i>	40,672	14.3	11.4	152,142	Moses Thomas	J. A. Brown.
<i>Pwllheli, Carnarvon</i>	3,599	13.08	17.7	19,241	W. Cradock Davies	E. R. Davies.
<i>Rhondda, Glamorg.</i>	141,346	17.5	12.5	409,848	D. J. Jones, M.B.E.	†Hewelllyn Jones.
<i>Ruthlin, Denbigh</i>	2,212	11.6	12.7	16,229	Baldwin Griffith	J. Roberts.
<i>Swansea, Glamorg.</i>	164,797	15.7	12.0	1,009,645	(see below)	(see below).
<i>Tenby, Pemb.</i>	4,106	14.25	10.5	24,000	G. Meyrick Price	A. Francis.
<i>Welshpool, Montgom.</i>	5,637	11.7	13.7	24,172	J. Ben Davies	W. H. Watson.
<i>Wrexham, Denbigh</i>	18,567	13.7	12.5	112,536	Lawson Taylor	H. Hampson.

See note at head of p. 698

CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Taff (Caer Taff), Runmney and Ely, the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 13,628 acres, and a population (1931) of 223,589. The principal industries include ship-repairing, rope making, steel, copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, chemical factories, paper mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, tin plate and paint works. The chief imports are grain, timber, pit-wood, ore, fruit, butter, cheese, frozen and chilled meat, live cattle, canned goods, sugar, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke, patent fuel, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 12th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

The Lord Mayor (1933-34), A. E. Gough.

Stipendiary Magistrate, W. Hugh Jones, K.C. Recorder, Roland E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C. Town Clerk & Clk. of Peace, David Kenyon Rees.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal (the largest anthracite port), patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil (National Oil Refineries). There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The trade is principally with France, Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1931 of 164,825. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton, and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

Mayor (1933-34), E. Harris.

Recorder, E. W. Milner-Jones.

Town Clerk, H. L. Lang-Coath.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between $60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ and $54^{\circ} 38' N.$ latitude and between $2^{\circ} 45' 32''$ and $6^{\circ} 14' W.$ longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,520 square miles (land and water). The population (at the census of 1931) was 4,842,554, a decrease of 39,943 since the census of 1921.

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merriek (2,764 feet), Rioms of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Whitecumb (2,605 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, Ben Nevis (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Mulch Dhuil (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (3,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bannington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonehyres Linn (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (127 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1877). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The

Spey (120 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882-9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,225 feet).

The *Lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Erchie in the Grampian valleys; with Lochs Och and Lochy in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Marce in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 275½ square miles, with a population (1921) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914-9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 90 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1921) of 27,921. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woolen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles ($60^{\circ} 51' 30'' N.$ lat.).

Western Islands.—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 202 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,822 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernesshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillin* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Bay* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creuch* (2,289 feet); *Jura*

* *Land's End to John o' Groat.*—The customary measurement of the island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncairn Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 603 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 600 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 2 miles S.W. of Duncairn Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncairn. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1408-1433).

* *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Hebudes*, latinised as *Hebrides* by Ptolemy, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreygar* (Southern Islands) was latinised as *Sodoranes*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

(260 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, Beinn-an-Oir (2,572 feet), and Beinn Chualais (2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate.—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour; the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south-western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

The offices of the *Scottish Travel Association* are at 37, George Street, Edinburgh.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The *Picts* seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the *Picts* were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Goidels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age, and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 54 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern *Caledonia* was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about A.D. 450.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic *Brythons*, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catraig*, or *Picts' Work Dyke*, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodlee, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern *Caledonia* about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the *Picts* and *Scots*, the *Brythonic Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The *Waelisc* were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (633), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Maculpin* became the dominant power in *Caledonia*. In the reign of Malcolm I. (843-854) the *Brythons* or *Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005-1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1563 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.), and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.), and their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killisnock. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Pass and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1469, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

**AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.**

Counties and Headquarters.	Population, 1931	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	300,430	1,261,521	Marq. of Aberdeen, K.T.	Earl of Cathness.
Angus (Forfar)	270,190	560,186	Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, K.T., G.C.V.O.	F. M. Batchelor.
Argyll (Lochgilphead)	63,014	1,990,472	Duke of Argyll	Lt.-Col. T. O. Lloyd, C.M.G.
Ayr (Ayr)	285,122	793,600	Marquess of Ailsa	N. J. K. Cochran-Patrick.
Banff (Banff)	54,835	410,112	James Archibald	Sir George Abercrombie.
Berwick (Duns)	26,601	204,805	Earl of Home, K.T.	Earl of Home, K.T.
Bute (Rothesay)	18,322	139,432	Duke of Montrose, C.B.	J. M. Lamont, M.B.E., LL.D.
Cathness (Wick)	25,656	448,068	Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt., C.M.G., LL.D., M.P.	Col. E. W. Horne, C.M.G., M.P.
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	31,947	30,477	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.
Dumbaraton (Dumbaraton)	147,751	157,289	Sir I. Colquhoun, Bt., D.S.O.	William M. Moore.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	81,060	680,217	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	Hugh S. Gladstone.
East Lothian (Haddington)	47,369	179,122	Earl of Wemyss	Lt. Polwarth.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	40,805	304,606	Duke of Richmond	Lt.-Col. M. G. G. Peterkin.
Fife (Cupar)	276,261	312,952	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.	Earl of Elgin.
Inverness (Inverness)	82,022	2,616,545	Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Col. Cameron of Lochiel.
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	39,864	245,347	Viscount Arbuthnott	Viscount Arbuthnott.
Kilross (Kilross)	7,454	46,487	Capt. Alex. Price Haig	Sir H. P. R. Montgomery.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright)	30,321	574,588	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	Capt. F. W. Weekes. [Bt.]
Lanark (Lanark)	1,585,968	562,821	Sir James Knox	William R. Thomson.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	525,277	231,722	Earl of Roselery, D.S.O., M.C.	Sir J. Don Wauchope, Bt.
Nairn (Nairn)	8,294	124,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	Earl of Leven.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	22,075	240,476	Alfred Baikie	Joseph Storer Clouston.
Peelies (Peelies)	15,050	226,899	Sir M. G. Thornburn	Capt. R. J. Thomson.
Perth (Perth)	120,772	1,617,808	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	William Hodge.
Renfrew (Paisley)	288,575	156,785	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bt., C.B.	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bt., C.B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	62,802	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bt.	Sir R. W. Brooke, Bt.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	45,787	425,656	Earl of Dalkeith	Bertram Talbot.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	32,608	172,549	Maj. C. H. Scott Plummer	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer.
Shetland (Lerwick)	21,410	352,889	Alfred Baikie	Magnus Shearer.
Stirling (Stirling)	166,447	286,338	William L. Pullar	Capt. T. Harvey.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	16,100	1,297,849	Duke of Sutherland, K.T.	Alfred N. MacAulay.
West Lothian (Linlithgow)	81,426	76,807	Marq. of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.I.E.	Daniel Robertson.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	29,299	310,747	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bt., K.T.	Earl of Stair, D.S.O.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1931) of 438,998 (over the enlarged area). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1932-35), William J. Thomson, LL.D.

Town Clerk, Sir Andrew Grierson, LL.D., S.S.C., J.P.

City Chamberlain, John D. Imrie, M.A., B.COM.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 30,046 acres, and a population (1931 Census) of 1,088,461 (increased to 1,130,675 by subsequent extension of area). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £69,500,000 in 1930, the total net tonnage of the ships entering (1932-33) being 6,067,444 tons; of those cleared 5,993,781 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 116 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1932-35), Alexander Brown Swan.

Town Clerk, David Stenhouse, J.P.

City Chamberlain, A. C. McMillan, C.A., J.P.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable
*Aberdeen	H. L. F. Fraser M.A., LL.B.	A. C. Morrison, O.B.E., LL.B.	John Gauld.
*Angus (Forfar)	R. H. Anderson	Thomas C. Louzon	D. C. Christie.
Argyll	Malcolm Sinclair	Malcolm Sinclair	D. A. Ross.
Ayr	James E. Shaw	John Howie	Capt. H. F. M. Munro.
Banff	G. A. Cumming	J. L. McNaughton, M.B.E., V.D., Buckle.	William Hope.
Berwick	R. G. Johnston, O.B.E.	C. J. L. Romanes, W.S.	(Vacant).
Bute	David Arnot	James Matheson	John Robertson, O.B.E., Paisley.
Caithness	James Robertson	James Robertson, Wick	Wm. E. Cormack, Wick.
Clackmannan	T. Cunningham Shanks	James Cuthbert	David Robertson.
Dumfries	John Robson	B. McGowan	William Black.
Dumbarton	A. A. Templeton	John W. L. Craig	Neil McLennan. [D.S.O.]
East Lothian	George Cruikshank	A. C. Stevenson	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E.
Elgin or Moray	E. D. Jameson	D. A. Shiach	William Stewart.
Fife	J. M. Mitchell	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S.	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
Inverness	J. W. Mackillop	D. Noble	Maj. A. C. Maclean.
Kincardine	John Falconer	J. B. Cunningham	Robert Mitchell.
Kinross	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.	M. J. Martin, O.B.E.
Kirkcudbright	Adam Brown	Patrick Gifford	Alex. Donald, O.B.E.
*Lanark	John McWhie and R. Bryce Walker.	James Annan, Upper Wd. (Vacant) Middle Ward. James Austin, Lower Wd.	Alexander Nesbit Keith.
*Midlothian	G. J. McGregor	W. B. Robertson, S.S.C., N.P.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Nairn	John McDonald	G. S. Storm	William Stewart.
Orkney	Duncan J. Robertson, O.B.E.	D. J. Robertson, O.B.E.	John Muir Tulloch
Peebles	J. Ramsay Smith and Wm. T. Blackwood, W.S.	William T. Blackwood, W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Perth	T. R. Marshall	Alexander Stewart	M. J. Martin, O.B.E.
Renfrew	J. Caldwell Fraser	T. MacRobert, Junr.	John Robertson, O.B.E.
Ross & Cromarty	T. S. H. Burns, Dingwall	W. S. Dewar	Capt. D. Mulayson, O.B.E.
Roxburgh	George J. Sherriff	T. Colledge Halliburton	David W. S. Brown (actg.).
Selkirk	W. C. Dundas, LL.B.	J. Mowbray Kinnaird	Henry J. Wallace.
Shetland	John N. Sinclair	R. A. Johnson	Gifford Gray.
Stirling	James Learmonth	Jas. Macpherson	Charles E. Middleton, O.B.E.
Sutherland	Archibald Argo	A. J. Macrae	Douglas G. Ross.
West Lothian	J. G. B. Henderson, W.S.	A. P. Simpson, O.B.E., W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Wigtown	A. Aitken, Stranraer	Percy J. Adair, Stranraer	Alexander Donald, O.B.E.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 4½ miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 7,327 acres, and a population (Census 1931) of 175,583 (an increase of 7,268 since 1921). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. One of the finest Public Baths is in Dundee. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 38 acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends a member to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (1932-25), William Huntley Bulst.

Town Clerk, W. H. Blyth Martin.

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres, with a population (Census 1931) of 167,258 (an increase of 8,289 since 1921). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1931 was 931,966 tons (and fishing vessels 2,349,845 tons). The chief industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library, H.M. Theatre, Art Gallery and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends a Member to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (1932-35), Henry Alexander. Town Clerk, George S. Fraser, M.A., B.L.

BURGHs OF SCOTLAND IN ORDER OF POPULATION.

NOTE.—R signifies a Royal Burgh; P, a Parliamentary Burgh. Remainder are Police Burghs.

BURGH.	POPULATION.	BURGH.	POPULATION.	BURGH.	POPULATION.
1. Glasgow, R.P.	1,088,417	68. Denny and Dunipace	5,512	130. Turriff.....	2,298
2. Edinburgh, R.P.	438,988	69. Burntisland, R.P. . .	5,399	131. Auchtermoider.....	2,254
3. Dundee, R.P.	275,583	70. Kilwinning	5,394	132. Eyemouth.....	2,231
4. Aberdeen, R.P.	267,459	71. Girvan	5,298	133. Newburgh, R.	2,158
5. Paisley, P.	86,441	72. Milngavie	5,056	134. Millport.....	2,083
6. Greenock, P.	78,948	73. Armadale	4,854	135. Melrose.....	2,054
7. Motherwell and	64,708	74. Carnoustie	4,806	136. Moffat.....	2,006
8. Clydebank	46,963	75. Bialgowrie and Rat-	4,676	137. Kinghorn, R.P.	1,901
9. Kirkcaldy, R.P.	43,874	76. Galston	4,601	138. Markinch.....	1,988
10. Coatbridge	43,435	77. Cupar, R.P.	4,566	139. Newton-Stewart	1,914
11. Kilmarnock, P.	38,099	78. Tranent	4,586	140. Coupar-Angus	1,798
12. Hamilton, P.	37,863	79. Inverurie, R.P.	4,584	141. Queensferry, R.P. . .	1,788
13. Ayr, R.P.	36,784	80. Bonnyrigg and Lass-	4,483	142. Sanquhar, R.P.	1,753
14. Falkirk, P.	36,554	81. Keith	4,424	143. Banchory	1,690
15. Dunfermline, R.P. . .	34,954	82. Haddington, R.	4,405	144. Cullen, R.P.	1,688
16. Perth, R.P.	34,827	83. Lerwick	4,281	145. Findochty	1,675
17. Airdrie, P.	35,954	84. Maybole	4,210	146. Airth	1,668
18. Rutherglen, R.P. . .	25,157	85. Nairn, R.P.	4,201	147. Portlaoise	1,651
19. Dumfries, R.P.	25,725	86. Stonehaven	4,185	148. Pittenweem, R.P. . .	1,619
20. Stirling, R.P.	25,593	87. Forres, R.P.	4,169	149. Portknockie	1,619
21. Inverness, R.P.	21,584	88. Newmilns and Green-	3,979	150. Stormness	1,598
22. Dumfries, R.P.	21,546	89. Annan, R.P.	3,959	151. Grantown-on-Spey... ..	1,577
23. Dunbarton, R.P.	19,580	90. Loanhead	3,949	152. Callander	1,574
24. Buckhaven and	17,643	91. Lossiemouth	3,914	153. Aberfeldy	1,574
25. Methil	17,637	92. Kelso	3,855	154. Dollar	1,485
26. Arbroath, R.P.	17,059	93. Alva	3,820	155. Dufftown	1,454
27. Hawick, P.	16,925	94. Huntly	3,778	156. Invergordon	1,417
28. Musselburgh, P.	14,986	95. Stornoway	3,771	157. Tain, R.P.	1,383
29. Alloa	13,108	96. Dunbar, R.	3,751	158. Biggar	1,362
30. Galashiels, P.	13,837	97. Linlithgow, R.P.	3,666	159. Laurencekirk	1,323
31. Johnstone	12,731	98. Cumnock and Holm-	3,653	160. Ellon	1,300
32. Cowdenbeath	12,545	99. Kirkwall, R.P.	3,517	161. Rothes	1,282
33. Peterhead, P.	12,308	100. Banff, R.P.	3,489	162. Wigtown, R.	1,261
34. Barrhead	11,871	101. North Berwick, R. . .	3,473	163. Burchhead	1,253
35. Irvine, R.P.	11,038	102. Kilmuir	3,326	164. Auchtermoider, R. . .	1,253
36. Kirkcubright	11,798	103. Kilsenny, Anstruther	3,326	165. Coldstream	1,233
37. Grangemouth	10,196	104. Easter and Anstruther	3,326	166. Ballater	1,198
38. Montrose, R.P.	10,173	105. Macduff	3,325	167. Charlestown of Aber-	1,175
39. Saltoons	10,097	106. Newport	3,275	168. Ladybank and	1,175
40. Rathgate	10,095	107. Darvel	3,275	169. Monkton	1,128
41. Borrowstounness	9,720	108. Inverkeithing, R.P. .	3,275	170. Elie and Earlsferry,	1,098
42. Fraserburgh	9,660	109. Tayport	3,164	171. Rosehearty	1,079
43. Forfar, R.P.	9,345	110. Jedburgh, R.	3,057	172. Kingsale	1,067
44. Rothesay, R.	9,297	111. Dalbeattie	3,057	173. Crail, R.P.	1,058
45. Lochgelly	8,844	112. Castle-Douglas	3,008	174. Inverberrie, R.P. . .	1,038
46. Helensburgh	8,803	113. Monifieth	2,984	175. Lochmaben, R.P.	1,014
47. Gourock	8,800	114. Tilloch	2,953	176. Old Meldrum	980
48. Elgin, R.P.	8,780	115. Thurso	2,946	177. Lochgilblhead	974
49. Duncob	8,688	116. Bridge of Allan	2,897	178. Cove and Kilcreg-	954
50. Buckie	8,544	117. Penicuik	2,750	179. Whithorn, R.	951
51. Troon	8,536	118. Stewarton	2,749	180. Gatehouse	888
52. Prestwick	8,269	119. Dunblane	2,692	181. East Linton	882
53. St. Andrews, R.P. . .	7,551	120. Lockerbie	2,574	182. Fortrose, R.P.	875
54. Killybeg	7,508	121. Dingwall, R.P.	2,554	183. Aberchirder	868
55. Wick, R.P.	7,448	122. Fort-William	2,527	184. Cromarty, P.	837
56. Dalkeith	7,308	123. Cockenzie and Port	2,527	185. Doune	822
57. Leven	7,211	124. Seton	2,527	186. Falkland, R.	791
58. Androssan	6,888	125. Kinross	2,525	187. Tobermory	772
59. Brechin, R.P.	6,838	126. Leslie	2,477	188. Kintore, R.P.	756
60. Stranraer, R.	6,420	127. Langholm	2,448	189. Dornoch, R.P.	726
61. Campbeltown, R.P. . .	6,309	128. Whitburn	2,440	190. Lander, R.	688
62. Lanark, R.P.	6,178	129. Prestonpans	2,426	191. Abernethy	595
63. Largs	5,823	130. Innerleithen	2,359	192. Culross, R.P.	495
64. Peebles, R.	5,750	131. Kirkcubright, R.P. . .	2,311	193. Inveraray, R.P.	455
65. Oban, P.	5,667			194. New Galloway, R. ...	397
66. St.irling, R.P.	5,544				
67. Crieff	5,544				

* Town with privileges of a Royal Burgh.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,531 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 46' and 55° 21' N. latitude and from 5° 25' to 10° 30' W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dun drum Bay to Armagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of *Achill Island* (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Islands, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone in the North; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,756 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.) in the North-East; the *Derryneagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal in the North-West; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway in the West; *Macgillivuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland) in the South-West; and the *Malinbeg Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford, in the South. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay, and the *Suir, Nore*, and *Barron* to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough Neagh (250 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen, Boderly, Forbes, Reer and Derg*, and the Erne (Chain of *Gowna, Oughter, Lower Erne*, and *Erne*, in the central plain; *Melusa, Gill, Gara* and *Conn* in the north; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillivuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N. and 62° in the S.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island, while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

Legendary History.—According to Irish legends, the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardrí* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn McCool (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Christianity.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain about 350, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

Later History.—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as *Fingall* (White Strangers) and the Danes as *Dubgall* (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall,"

"MacDougall" and "MacDowall," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (Ulaid-tír, Laigintír, Munus-tír and Kinnak-tír). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amalaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1172 Dermot MacMurrough (Dermot Mac-Murchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidrí O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermot enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermot's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland, with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo-Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confined in the early 15th century within the English "Pale" of 600 square miles. In the reign of Henry VII. English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by Robert Poyning, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec. 1494), at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poyning's Law*, making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII. the title of King of Ireland.

PROVINCES, COUNTIES (with Assize Towns), and County Boroughs.	Acreage.	Population, 1926.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
*Northern Ireland:—			
ULSTER.			
Antrim (Belfast)	702,851	191,643	175
Belfast County Borough	14,797	475,151	17,956
Armagh (Armagh)	312,767	110,070	225
Down (Downpatrick)	608,861	209,228	220
Fermanagh (Baniskillen)	417,912	57,984	89
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,494	94,534	112
Londonderry County Borough	2,199	45,159	13,143
Tyrone (Dunaghy)	779,563	132,792	109
Total, Northern Ireland	3,351,444	1,256,561	240
‡ Males, 608,088; Females, 648,473. Increase, 1911-1926, 0.5 per cent.			

PROVINCES, COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHs	Acreage.	Population, 1926.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
†The Irish Free State:—			
LEINSTER.			
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	34,476	100
Dublin (Dublin)	219,344	188,961	551
Dublin County Borough	8,357	316,693	24,253
Kildare (Naas)	418,644	58,028	89
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,470	70,990	89
Leix (Maryborough)	424,892	51,540	78
Longford (Longford)	257,935	39,847	99
Louth (Dundalk)	202,814	62,739	198
Meath (Trim)	577,816	62,969	70
Offaly (Fullanmore)	493,637	52,592	68
Westmeath (Mullingar)	435,604	56,818	83
Wexford (Wexford)	580,894	95,848	106
Wicklow (Wicklow)	500,244	57,591	74
Total, Leinster	4,851,136	1,149,092	152
MUNSTER.			
Clare (Ennis)	787,768	95,064	77
Cork (Cork)	1,840,905	287,257	100
Cork County Borough	2,685	78,409	18,709
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,708	149,171	82
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	100,895	98
Limerick County Borough	2,386	39,448	10,581
Tipperary, North Riding (Newagh)	493,255	59,645	77
Tipperary, South Riding (Clonmel)	588,034	81,370	93
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	51,915	73
Waterford County Borough	1,438	26,647	11,860
Total, Munster	5,962,803	969,902	104
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway (Galway)	1,467,639	169,366	74
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon)	376,774	55,907	95
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,941	172,690	83
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,540	83,556	88
Sligo (Sligo)	443,928	71,388	103
Total, Connaught	4,230,822	552,907	84
ULSTER.			
Cavan (Cavan)	467,162	82,452	113
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,573	152,508	82
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,985	65,131	131
Total, Ulster	1,979,720	300,091	97
Total, Irish Free State	17,024,481	2,971,992	112

* NORTHERN IRELAND.—Under the *Government of Ireland Act, 1920*, as amended by the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922*, the *Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922*, and the *Ireland (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1925*, Northern Ireland comprises the cities of Belfast and Londonderry, and the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, with its capital at Belfast.

† IRISH FREE STATE.—The Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, form the Irish Free State, with its capital at Dublin.

‡ Excluding the larger lakes, rivers and tideways. The estimated population of the Irish Free State at June, 1913, was 2,910,000.

Northern Ireland.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., K.P., born 1869: appointed Governor 1922: re-appointed for further term Dec. 8, 1928 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland. Telegrams: Govnorire, Belfast; Telephones: Official, Hillsborough 19; Private, Hillsborough 18) £8,000
Private Secretary and Comptroller, Com. Oscar Henderson, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (retd.).
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. de C. Martelli, M.C.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Professor Thomas Sinclair, C.B., F.R.C.S., M.P.
Physician in Ordinary, Sir Thomas Houston, M.D.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922, a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland, which comprises the six parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, and the Boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. Under the Constitution of Northern Ireland certain legislative and fiscal powers are reserved to the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The Northern Irish Parliament consists of a House of Commons of 52 elected members (who receive an allowance of £200 per annum) and a Senate of 2 *ex-officio* Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system. Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 12 members to the House of Commons at Westminster.

The Executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of His Majesty the King; he holds office for 6 years, and is advised by 7 Ministers responsible to Parliament. [The Cabinet Salaries and the allowances of the Members of Parliament have been voluntarily abated by 15 per cent.]

THE CABINET (June 8, 1928).

(Stormont Castle, Belfast).

<i>Prime Minister</i> , The Rt. Hon. Viscount Craigavon, D.L., M.P.	£3,000
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , The Rt. Hon. Hugh MacDowell Pollock, D.L., M.P.	£2,000
<i>Minister of Home Affairs</i> , The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Dawson Bates, O.B.E., D.L., M.P.	£2,000
<i>Minister of Labour</i> , The Rt. Hon. John Miller Andrews, D.L., M.P.	£2,000
<i>Minister of Education</i> , The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Charlemont, V.L.	£2,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Mervyn Archdale, Bt., D.L., M.P.	£2,000
<i>Minister of Commerce</i> , The Rt. Hon. J. Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P.	£2,000

The above form the Cabinet.

Secretary to the Cabinet, Sir C. H. Blackmore, C.B.E.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

<i>Prime Minister's Dept.</i> , Senator J. A. Long.
<i>Finance (Financial Secretary)</i> , The Rt. Hon. John Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P.
<i>Parliamentary Secretary</i> , Rt. Hon. Herbert Dixon, D.L., M.P.
<i>Asst. Parliamentary Secretary</i> , Capt. Sir Basil S. Brooke, Bt., C.B.E., M.A., M.P.
<i>Home Affairs</i> , George B. Hanna, K.C., M.P.
<i>Labour</i> , J. F. Gordon, M.P.
<i>Education</i> , J. H. Robb, K.C., M.P.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, Sir Charles Blackmore, C.B.E.
Principal Officer, R. Gransden.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir W. B. Spender, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Parliamentary Counsel, Sir A. Quekett, K.C., LL.D.
Principal Assistant Secretary, G. C. Duggan, C.B., O.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Thornley, C.B.E.
Solicitor, J. H. B. Gunning, O.B.E.
Director of Works, Major P. E. Shepherd, O.B.E.
Commissioner of Valuation, W. Robson.
Registrar-General and Statistician, L. A. Bullwinkle, O.B.E.

Deputy Keeper of Public Records, D. A. Chart, Litt.D.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, Maj. Geo. A. Harris, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Assistant Secretaries, W. A. Magill, I.S.O.; D. L. Clarke, O.B.E.
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. A. B. Babington, K.C., M.P.
Chief Crown Solicitor, R. Haldane Carson.
Chief Medical Officer, Norman Colum Patrick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, H. Conacher, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, R. R. Bowman; J. S. Godden, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, A. N. Bonaparte Wyse, C.B.E., M.A.
Assistant Secretaries, W. A. Houston, M.A.; H. Garrett, B.Sc., Ph.D.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, G. Scott Robertson, D.Sc., F.R.C.
Assistant Secretaries, Geo. T. Fidler, O.B.E.; J. Taylor.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

(Chester Street, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, Registrar of Friendly Societies, and Industrial Insurance Commissioner, W. D. Scott, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, G. H. E. Pitt, M.B.E.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Business Names, Moneylenders, W. Abbott, O.B.E.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, W. R. Maconkey, C.B.E.

Principal Auditor, F. H. Kerr.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Secretary, S. Sloan, O.B.E.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.
Inspector-General, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles G. Wickham, D.S.O.
Deputy Inspector-General, Frederick A. Britten, O.R.E., B.A.

THE LEGISLATURE.
 (Parliament Buildings, Belfast.)
Speaker of the Senate, Lt.-Col. The Viscount Bangor, O.R.E.
Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland, D.L., M.P.
Black Rod, Maj. T. Dalby Hackett, D.S.O.
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, Rt. Hon. Thomas Moles, M.P.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Brig.-Gen. H. G. Young, C.I.E., Librarian, W. S. Gibson. [D.S.O.]

Clerk of the Parliaments, A. O'Neill Chichester.
Clerk Assistants, Maj. George Thomson, D.S.O., M.A.; G. O. Young.

THE JUDICATURE.
SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE (ULSTER), BELFAST, Judges.

The Rt. Hon. Sir William Moore, Bt., Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland.....£5,000
 The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews, £4,000; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Richard) Best, £4,000; The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (Thomas Watters) Brown, £3,500; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Robert Dick) McGaw.....£3,000
 Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, A. Newton Anderson.

Registrar's Department.
Registrar, J. M. Davies, B.A.
Asst. Registrars, J. G. Breakey; R. McQuilty; William Horner.
First Class Clerks, John O'H. Devine; W. M. Knight, J. F. Caldwell.

Chief Clerk's Department.
Chief Clerk, I. B. Wallace.
Asst. Chief Clerks, A. J. Weir; F. Redmond.
First Class Clerks, H. E. Montieth; John Henderson; James Blackburne.

Taxing Master's Department.
Taxing Master, Barry McLaughlin.
First Class Clerk, Ralph H. Torney.

Principal Probate Registry.
Chief Registrar, Howard A. Nelson.
Assistant Registrar, Alfred E. McConnell.
First Class Clerk, Nicholas G. Bell.

Accountant-General's Department.
Accountant-General, J. H. Elliott, A.C.A.
Chief Clerk, W. T. Barry, A.C.A.

Land Registry, Central Office.
Registrar of Titles, Martin J. Burke.
Examiner of Titles, E. R. Wade.
Deputy Registrar, Paul Burrows.
Chief Clerk, J. McHenry.
Legal Assistant, W. R. Dunlop.

Court of Criminal Appeal.
Registrar, J. M. Davies.
Assistant Registrar, J. F. Caldwell.
 Records.
 Belfast, H. M. Thompson.....£2,000
 Londonderry, R. E. Osborne.....1,500
 Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.
 Armagh and Fermanagh, G. C. Green.....£1,400
 Down, A. H. Bates.....1,400
 Tyrone, J. Linehan.....1,400

EDUCATION.

On Dec. 31, 1932, there were 1,877 Public Elementary Schools with 205,630 pupils. In 1932-33 there were 72 Preparatory, Intermediate and Secondary Schools recognised by the Ministry of Education, with 12,339 pupils, and 120 Centres of Technical Instruction, with 23,277 students. The Queen's University at Belfast had 30 Professors, 47 Lecturers, and 63 Demonstrators, and 1,485 students in 1932-33.

FINANCE.

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the Imperial Authorities; the balance after deducting the cost of collection and of certain services reserved to the control of the Imperial Parliament is paid over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer. Northern Ireland makes a contribution to the cost of the Imperial Services, i.e., Navy, Army and Air Force, National Debt, &c.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
Total revenue	£11,989,000	£12,114,000
Total expenditure (including Imperial contribution) £11,977,000		£12,109,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1932 there were 291,369 acres under corn crops (oats, 285,763 acres), 183,967 under green crops (potatoes, 121,789), 6,093 under flax, 8,666 under fruit, and 453,146 under hay, a total acreage of 943,242. The production (1932) in tons was: oats, 288,582; potatoes, 1,125,824; turnips, 640,670; flax, 1,145; hay, 784,628. The Live Stock included 714,757 cattle; 791,932 sheep; 219,767 pigs; 44,445 goats; 103,555 horses; 200 mules, and 7,767 asses.

Principal Industries.—Agriculture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, flax spinning and weaving, linen bleaching and finishing, distilling, linen embroidery, fruit preserving, food canning, milling, and the manufacture of textile machinery, ropes and twine, furniture, tobacco, tweeds and woollens, shirts and collars, chemical manures, soaps and candles, clothing, hosiery, pottery, roofing felts, biscuits, matches, &c., the production of bauxite, salt, diatomite or kieselguhr. Herring fishing and pickling is an important industry during the summer months.

Minerals.—About 1,877 persons were engaged in the various mines and quarries in 1932, the principal output being igneous rocks (other than granite) about 387,000 tons, sandstone, chalk, clay, granite, limestone.

Manufactures.—Belfast is the principal industrial centre. Linen manufactures provided employment for over 75,000 persons in 1932, the number of spindles being 875,000. The output of the shipyards in 1932 exceeding 78,000 tons.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Seaports.—The principal seaports are Belfast, Londonderry, Newry, Larne and Coleraine. There are regular week-day shipping services from Belfast to Liverpool, Heysham, Ardrossan and Glasgow, and from Larne to Stranraer.

Railways.—The principal railways are the Great Northern, L.M. & S. (Northern Counties Committee), Belfast and County Down, Londonderry and Lough Swilly, and the Clogher Valley. The total railway mileage in 1932 was 769 miles.

TOURIST ASSOCIATION.—The Ulster Tourist Development Association, 6, Royal Avenue, Belfast.

Saorstát Éireann—The Irish Free State.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Donnchall un Buschalla (Donald Buckley) £10,000

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution.—The Constitution of the Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann) was enacted by Dail Éireann, sitting as a Constituent Assembly, on October 25, 1922, and came into operation on December 6, 1922, by Royal Proclamation of that date. Article 50 of the Constitution provided that amendments thereto might be made by ordinary legislation within a period of eight years from the date of the coming into operation of that instrument, but that any amendment after the expiration of such period could be effected only by a Referendum of the people as therein provided. The period of eight years was extended to 16 years by a Constitutional Amendment, and the period wherein amendments to the Constitution may be effected by ordinary legislation accordingly expires on December 5, 1938.

The Constitution declares the Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann) to be a co-equal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations and that "all powers of Government and all authority, legislative, executive and judicial in Ireland are derived from the people of Ireland." Irish domicile for seven years or Irish parentage on either side, confers Irish nationality, and men and women have equal rights as citizens. Irish is the national language, but English is recognised equally as an official language. No titles or honours may be conferred on any citizen except with the approval or upon the advice of the Executive Council. Liberty of the person and the dwelling of the citizen are inviolable. Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion are guaranteed, and no law establishing or prohibiting any religion may be passed. Free speech and the right of lawful assembly are guaranteed. Elementary education is free and the natural resources of the State are inalienable.

The Legislature.—The Legislature, known as the *Oireachtas*, consists of the King and two Houses, the Chamber of Deputies (*Dail Éireann*) and the Senate (*Seanad Éireann*). The members of *Dail Éireann* are elected by secret ballot, by direct vote of all citizens above the age of 21 years who comply with the existing electoral laws. The Dail consists of not less than one member for each 30,000 of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population, together with three members from each of the two Universities. The number of deputies is at present 123. Every citizen of 21 years and over, not otherwise disqualified, is eligible for election to Dail Éireann. A number of amendments were made in 1928 in the Articles of the Constitution relating to election to and membership of the Senate. The Senate consists of 60 members, one-third retire every three years and their places are filled by an election at which the electors are the members of the Dail and the Senate voting together on principles of proportional representation. Senators are chosen from a Panel nominated by the Dail and Senate. To be eligible a citizen must be at least 30 years of age, and should have

done honour to the Nation by reason of useful public service, or have special qualifications or attainments representing important aspects of the Nation's life. The *Oireachtas* shall hold at least one Session each year. The Initiative and, save in regard to amendments to the Constitution, the Referendum which were originally embodied in the Constitution, have been abolished by Constitutional amendments. The *Oireachtas* has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the scheduled Treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann) and every such force shall be subject to the control of the *Oireachtas*. Save in the case of actual invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the *Oireachtas*.

The Executive.—The Executive Authority is vested in the King and is exercisable in accord with the law, practice and constitutional usage in the Dominion of Canada, by the representative of the Crown who is styled the Governor-General of the Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann). The Executive Council consists of not more than 12 and not less than five Ministers. They are responsible to the Dail and must include the President and Vice-President of the Council and the Minister for Finance, who must be members of the Dail. All other members of the Executive Council must also be members of the Dail save one, who may be a member of the Senate. The President shall be appointed on the nomination of Dail Éireann; he nominates a Vice-President and the other members of the Executive Council, who must be approved by the Dail. Every Minister may speak in the Dail and Senate.

The Judiciary.—The Judiciary consists of Courts of First Instance, and a Court of Final Appeal called the Supreme Court (Cúirt Uachtarach). The Courts of First Instance include a High Court (Ard Chúirt), invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law. The decision of the Supreme Court is in all cases final and conclusive, and cannot be reviewed by any other Court, Tribunal or Authority whatsoever. Provided that nothing in the Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition His Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council or the right of His Majesty to grant such leave.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ARD-CHOMHAIRLE—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(February 8, 1933).

President of the Executive Council and Minister for External Affairs, Éamonn de Valera, LL.D. £2,500
Vice-President, Minister for Local Government and Public Health, Sean T. O'Ceallaigh (Sean T. O'Kelly) 2,500

* Free of Income Tax.

<i>Minister for Finance</i> , Seán Mac an tSáir (Sean McEntee)	£ 2,000
<i>Minister for Justice</i> , Pádraig Ruithleis (Patrick J. Rutledge)	*2,000
<i>Minister for Industry and Commerce</i> , Sean F. Lemass	*2,000
<i>Minister for Agriculture</i> , Seamus O'Kiaín (James Ryan)	*2,000
<i>Minister for Lands and Fisheries</i> , Senator Joseph Connolly	*2,000
<i>Minister for Defence</i> , Pádraig O' hAodhagáin (Frank Aiken)	*2,000
<i>Minister for Education</i> , Thomas O'Derig (Thomas Derrig)	*2,000
<i>Minister for Posts and Telegraphs</i> , Gearóid Ó Beoláin (Gerald Boland)	*2,000
<i>Attorney-General of the Irish Free State</i> , Conor A. Maguire, K.C.	

*Free of Income Tax.

Parliamentary Secretaries.

<i>Parliamentary Secretary to the President, and to Minister for External Affairs</i> , Patrick J. Little	
<i>Parliamentary Secretary to Minister for Finance</i> , Aodh Ó Flóinn (Hugo V. Flynn)	
<i>Do. to Minister for Local Government and Public Health</i> , Dr. Pádraig Mac an Bhaird (Dr. Francis C. Ward)	
<i>Do. to Minister for Lands and Fisheries and to Minister for Defence</i> , Sean O'Grady	

Sec. to the Executive Council, Sean O' Muirneacháin (John Moynihan).

Assistant-Secretary to the Executive Council, Michael MacDonnacháda (Michael McDunphy, B.L.).

High Commissioner in London.

High Commissioner, J. W. Dulanty, C.B.E., M.P., Office, 33, 35 & 37, Regent St., London, S.W. 1.
Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner, T. J. Kiernan, M.A., Ph.D.

Envoys Extraordinary.

To U.S.A. :—Michael MacWhite (1929), 1,800, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, N.W., D.C.
To Holy See.—Charles H. Bewley, S.C.
To Germany.—Leo T. McCauley (Ch. d'Aff.).
To France.—Count Gerald O'Kelly de Gallagh et Tycooly.

THE JUDICATURE—CUIRT OACHTARACH.

The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Hugh Kennedy	£4,000
<i>Pres. of the High Court</i> , Hon. Timothy Sullivan	3,000
<i>Judges, Supreme Court</i> , Hon. Gerald Fitz-Gibbon; Hon. J. A. Murnaghan	each 3,000
<i>Judges, High Court</i> , Hon. J. Creed Meredith; Hon. W. E. Wylie; Hon. W. J. Johnston; Hon. H. Hanna; Hon. J. O'Byrne; Hon. J. K. O'Connor	each 2,500

DEFENCE—ROINN COSANTA.

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State lays it down that the Oireachtas has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of the armed forces in the Irish Free State. The strength provided for (1933-34) is 546 Commissioned Officers and 5,350 Non-Commissioned Officers and men. The estimated total expenditure on the Army for the financial year ending March, 1934, is £1,253,314.

RELIGION. (Census of 1926.)

Catholics	2,751,269
Episcopalians	104,225
Presbyterians	39,429
Methodists	10,663
Other	23,416
Total	2,972,992

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is directed by the State. Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders. There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin). The estimated State expenditure on education in 1933-34, excluding administration and inspection, was Primary £3,654,946; Secondary £350,927; Technical £189,760; Science and Art £42,050.

FINANCE.

	1932-33 Actual	1933-34 Estimated.
Receipts	£29,990,935	£26,637,000
Expenditure	28,849,739	26,621,000

The estimated Revenue for 1933-34 includes Customs, £8,036,000; Excise, £5,020,000; Estate, &c., Duties, £1,050,000; Income Tax and Super Tax, £5,221,000; Excess Profits Duty, £140,000; Motor Vehicles Duties, £900,000; Post Office Services, £1,874,000.

The principal items of estimated Expenditure for 1933-34 are Debt Service, £2,250,000 (Interest £1,596,895, Sinking Fund £653,105); Agriculture, land division, &c., £6,111,409; Army Services, £1,227,084; Police, £1,674,207; Education, £4,599,521; Old Age Pensions, £3,256,450; Postal Service, £1,915,037; &c.

Receipts are on a net basis; the Expenditure figures also include a number of items of a capital and productive character, together with certain abnormal and non-recurrent charges.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1932 there were 760,306 acres under corn crops, 656,474 under root and green crops, 458 under flax, 6,751 under fruit, and 2,281,747 under hay, a total of 3,705,736 acres. The principal produce in 1932 was: Oats, 627,200 tons, potatoes, 3,015,418 tons; turnips, 3,383,962 tons; mangolds, 1,637,590 tons; flax, 85 tons; and hay, 4,792,127 tons. The Live Stock included 4,025,080 cattle, 3,460,856 sheep, 1,108,315 pigs, 149,048 goats, 446,064 horses, 12,271 mules, and 274,826 asses.

Minerals.—517 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1929, 85,187 tons of coal won.

Sea Fisheries.—12,000 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1931, the total value of all fish landed being £223,074.

TRADE

The total trade of the Irish Free State for 1932, exclusive of Ballion and Specie, was valued at £69,514,450, being £42,574,222 for Imports and £26,940,228 for Exports; the Imports from Great Britain were valued at £28,856,206, and the Exports to Great Britain at £22,846,814; the Imports from Northern Ireland at £3,759,270, and the Exports to Northern Ireland at £3,104,479.

THE LEGISLATURE—OIREACHTAS ÉIREANN.

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of a Senate (*Seanad Éireann*) of 60 members; and of a Chamber of Deputies (*Dáil Éireann*) on a population basis (253 at present) elected on the principles of Proportional Representation. The *Oireachtas*, unless sooner dissolved, continues for "six years or such shorter period as may be fixed by legislation." The period fixed by legislation is at present five years.

Speaker of *Dáil Éireann*, Prounslas

Ó Fathaigh (Frank Fahy, B.A., B.L.).....£1,000
Deputy Speaker of *Dáil Éireann*, Pádraig

Ó h-Ógáin (Patrick Hogan) 750
Clerk of the House, Colm Ó Muirchadha
(Colm Murphy).....

Party Strength (*Dáil Éireann*).

Government, Fianna Fáil	76
Cumann na nGaedhach	48
Independent	9
Labour	8
Centre Party	11
The Speaker	1
Total	153

*. Members of *Dáil Éireann*, other than Ministers, are allowed £30 a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

The Senate—Seanad Éireann.
MEMBERS OF SEANAD ÉIREANN.

John Bagwell, D.L.	Michael Fanning.	D. H. McParland.
Henry L. Farniville, M.D., M.Ch.	Thomas Farren.	Seán Mhuir.
Sir Edward Bellingham, Bt.	Thomas Foran.	Colonel Maurice Moore, C.B.
Thomas Westropp Bennett.	Hugh Gahan.	James Moran.
Sir Edward Coey-Bigger.	Oliver St. J. Gogarty, M.D.	Joseph O'Connor.
Kathleen Browne.	Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P.,	Joseph O'Donoghue.
Samuel Lombard Brown, K.C.	G.O.V.O. [M. Inst. C.E.]	John Thomas O'Farrell.
Carlton Bean Uí Chléigh.	Sir John Purser (Griffith).	Michael F. O'Hanlon.
Michael Conyn, K.C.	Henry Seymour Guinness.	Laurence O'Neill.
Joseph Connelly.	Maj.-Gen. Sir William Hickie,	Bernard O'Rourke.
Mrs. Eileen Costello.	K.C.B.	William O'Sullivan, M.D.
John C. Counihan.	Rt. Hon. Andrew Jameson, D.L.	James J. Parkin, C.B.
George Crosbie.	Thomas Johnson.	Mrs. Wyse Power.
William Cummins.	Sir John Keane, Bt.	William Quirk.
James Dillon.	Cornelius Kennedy.	David Laibrock Robinson.
James Green Douglas.	Thomas Linahan.	Seán Robinson.
J. C. Dowdall.	Seán E. McEllin.	Seamus Ryan.
Michael Duffy.	The McGillycuddy of the Reeks.	Michael Stames.
Eamon Duggan.	Francis McGuinness.	Thomas Todd.
Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Es-	James McKean.	Arthur R. Vincent.
monde, Bt.	John McLoughlin.	Richard Wilson.

The Chamber of Deputies—Dáil Éireann.
MEMBERS OF DÁIL ÉIREANN

Aiken, Frank.	Corkery, D.	Flynn, John.
Alton, Prof. Ernest Henry.	Corry, Martin J.	Flynn, Stephen.
Anthony, Richard.	Cosgrave, Liam T. LL.D.	Fogarty, Andrew.
Bartley, Gerald.	Costello, J. A.	Geoghegan, James, K.C.
Beckett, J. Walter.	Crowley, Fred H.	Gibbons, Seán.
Beggs, Patrick.	Crowley, Tadg.	Good, John.
Belton, P.	Curran, R.	Goulding, John.
Bennett, George C.	Daly, D.	Hales, T.
Blaney, Neal.	Daly, P.	Harris, Thomas.
Boland, Gerald.	Davin, William.	Haslett, A.
Boland, Patrick.	Davis, Michael.	Hayes, Seán.
Bourke, Daniel.	Davitt, Dr. R.	Hogan, Patrick, B.A.
Bourke, Seamus A.	Derrig, Thomas.	Hogan, Patrick.
Brady, Bryan.	Desmond, William.	Holahan, R.
Brady, Seán.	De Valera, Eamonn	Houlihan, P.
Breatnach, Cormac.	Dillon, James	Jordan, Stephen.
Breen, Dan.	Dockrell, Morgan.	Keating, John.
Brennan, M.	Doherty, H.	Keely, S.
Briscoe, Robert.	Doherty, J.	Kelhi, P.
Broderick, Seán.	Dolan, S. M.	Kelly, James P.
Broderick, William J.	Donnelly, E.	Kelly, T.
Brown, William F.	Dowdall, Thos. P.	Kennedy, Michael J.
Burke, J. M.	Doyle, Peadar Seán.	Kent, W. R.
Burke, P.	Eamonde, Osmond Grattan.	Keyes, M. J.
Byrne, Alfred.	Everett, James.	Kilroy, Michael.
Carty, Francis J.	Fagan, C.	Kissane, Eamonn.
Cery, Michael.	Fahy, Frank.	Lemass, Seán.
Coburn, James.	Finlay, J.	Little, Patrick J.
Concannon, Mrs. H.	Fitzgerald, Desmond.	Lynch, Finian, B.A.
Cooney, Eamon.	Fitzgerald-Kenny, James, S.O.	Lynch, Dr. J.
Corliss, Richard.	Flinn, Hugo.	McDermott, F.

MEMBERS OF DAIL EIRIANN—continued.

McDonagh, M.	Murphy, Timothy J.	Powell, Thomas P.
McEllistrim, Thomas.	Myles, Major James Sproule.	Reidy, James.
McEntee, Seán.	Nally, Martin Michael.	Redmond, Mrs.
MacEoin, Lieut.-Gen. Sean.	Norton, William.	Rice, Edward.
MacFadden, N.	O'Brien, D.	Rice, V.
McGilligan, Patrick, M.A., B.L.	O'Connor, Batt.	Roddy, Martin.
McGovern, P. G.	O'Donovan, Timothy J.	Rogers, P. J.
McMonamin, Daniel.	O'Dowd, Dr.	Rowlette, Dr. R. J.
Maguire, Ben J.	O'Grady, Seán.	Ruttledge, Patrick J.
Maguire, Conon A.	O'Higgins, Dr. Thomas.	Ryan, Dr. James.
Maguire, J.	O'Kelly, Seán T.	Ryan, M.
Mitch, Sydney B.	O'Leary, Daniel.	Ryan, Robert.
Moane, Edward.	O'Mahony, The.	Sheridan, Michael.
Moore, Seamus.	O'Neill, Kannon.	Smith, Patrick.
Morrisroe, J. J.	O'Reilly, Dr. John J.	Thrift, Prof. William Edward.
Morrissey, Daniel.	O'Reilly, Matthew.	Traynor, Oscar.
Moylan, Seán.	O'Sullivan, Gearoid, B.L.	Victory, J.
Mulcahy, General Richard J.	O'Sullivan, Prof. J. Marcus.	Wall, N.
Murphy, J.	Pattison, J. P.	Walsh, Richard.
Murphy, Patrick S.	Pearse, Miss M.	Ward, Dr. Francis C.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey. *Secretary and Executive Officer*, Major C. E. Etches, O.B.E.

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Open only to British Subjects who are past or present members of H.M. Forces, or the Forces of any British Protected State.

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WINNERS OF THE KING'S PRIZE.

The present conditions are 10 shots at 300, 500 and 600 yards, and 15 shots at 900 and 1,000 yards. Highest possible score (since 1925) 300.

Third Stage from 1885.

Year	Winner	Score	Year	Winner	Score
1885	Bulmer, Sgt., and V.B. Lincoln	307	1909	Burr, Cpl., L.R.E.	324
1886	Jackson, Pte., 1st V.B. Lincoln	305	1910	Radice, Cpl., Ox. Univ. O.T.C.	340
1887	Warren, Lt., 2nd Middlesex	274	1911	Clifford, Pte., Canada	319
1888	Fulton, Pte., 13th Middlesex	280	1912	Fulton, Pte., Queen's Westm.	335
1889	Reid, Sgt., 1st Lanark Engrs.	281	1913	Hawkins, Pte., Canada	330
1890	Bates, Sgt., 1st V.B. Warwick	278	1914	Dewar, Sgt., 4th R. Scots.	309
1891	Dear, Pte. Queen's Edin.	269	1915	Loveday, Sgt., New Zealand	253
1892	Follock, Maj., 3rd V.B. & R.H.	277	1920	Morgan, Sgt., South Africa	281
1893	Davies, Sgt., 1st V.B. Welsh Rgt.	274	1921	Cunningham, Ar.-Sgt., late R.A.O.C.	226
1894	Reaume, Pte., 3rd Lanark	283	1922	Marchmont, Lt.-Col., 1st London	230
1895	Hayhurst, Pte. Canada	279	1923	Robinson, Capt., late R.A.F.	232
1896	Thomson, Lt., Queen's Edin.	273	1924	Burke, Pte., Canada	230
1897	Ward, Pte., 1st V.B. Devon	304	1925	Smith, Sapper, late R.E.	226
1898	Yates, Lt., 3rd Lanark	327	1926	Fulton, Sgt., late Queen's Westm.	222
1899	Pringle, Pte., Guernsey	335	1927	Vernon, Capt., late R.A.M.C. (F.)	222
1900	Ward, Pte., 1st V.B. Devon	341	1928	Hale, Lt.-Col., late R.E.S., O.T.C.	223
1901	Omundsen, Lt., Le.-Cpl. Queen's Edin.	310	1929	Blair, Lt.-Col., Seal. F.R., Canada	223
1902	Johnson, Lt., 1st London	307	1930	Poster, Marjorie Elaine S.L.R.C.	220
1903	Davies, Cr.-Sgt., 3rd Glamorgan	311	1931	Fulton, Sgt. A. G., late Queen's West.	225
1904	Perry, Pte., Canada	321	1932	Bayly, C.S.M. C. F. H., late 4th V.B.	229
1905	Comber, Ar.-Sgt., and V.B. E. Burr.	315		R.W. Kent	229
1906	Davies, Capt., 2nd Mddx. V.R.C.	324	1933	Woods, Officer Cadet C.S.M. D.E., Nottingham Univ. O.T.C.	227
1907	Addison, Lt., Australia	318			
1908	Gray, Pte., 5th Soo. Rifles	325			

The Indian Empire.

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Pavalto Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrain, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,800,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 353 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 77 per cent. of the population. The details of the 1931 Census are as follows:—

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY	Area in square miles (1931)	PERSONS				Differ- ence per cent 1931 & 1921.
		1931		Total	Total	
		Males	Females			
Upper Burma	2,711	296,681	261,221	556,902	495,277	+ 13.1
Andaman and Nicobar	3,143	19,702	9,761	29,463	27,685	+ 6.8
Assam	55,014	4,537,206	4,081,045	8,618,251	7,450,128	+ 15.6
Baluchistan	54,228	270,004	293,504	563,508	470,649	+ 19.2
Bengal	77,511	6,041,698	24,079,304	50,111,002	46,702,507	+ 7.3
Bihar and Orissa	82,951	18,704,138	18,833,438	37,577,576	33,994,418	+ 10.8
Bombay (Presidency)	113,610	11,533,993	10,194,698	22,339,691	19,348,819	+ 15.3
Bombay	77,221	6,522,004	6,604,449	13,126,453	10,012,242	+ 31.1
Mad	40,378	2,180,954	1,700,110	3,881,064	3,270,777	+ 18.5
Aden	81	32,145	16,113	48,258	50,500	- 4.9
Barma	233,492	7,490,501	7,779,445	15,269,946	13,814,101	+ 11.0
Central Provinces and Berar	99,000	7,761,818	7,745,995	15,507,813	13,929,760	+ 11.5
Coorg	1,593	90,575	74,759	165,337	161,898	+ 2.3
Delhi	573	560,497	266,749	827,246	480,452	+ 71.3
Madras	148,277	23,082,999	23,657,108	46,740,107	42,318,985	+ 10.4
North-West Frontier Province	13,518	1,315,818	1,109,268	2,425,086	2,261,360	+ 7.7
Punjab	99,265	12,810,510	10,700,348	23,510,858	20,685,978	+ 14.0
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106,248	26,445,005	22,493,757	48,938,763	45,375,060	+ 7.7
Agra	82,074	15,815,112	10,608,652	26,423,764	21,208,227	+ 25.2
Oudh	24,174	6,629,893	6,155,105	12,784,998	11,166,832	+ 14.2
Total Provinces	1,096,236	159,931,556	134,595,377	294,526,933	266,856,111	+ 10.0
Assam States (Manipur and Khasi States)	12,320	306,997	319,679	626,676	511,118	+ 21.8
Baluchistan States	80,410	218,110	186,079	404,189	371,977	+ 8.9
Baroda State	1,257,817	1,257,817	1,185,190	2,443,007	2,116,686	+ 15.3
Bengal States	5,434	516,166	457,174	973,340	896,926	+ 8.5
Bihar and Orissa States	28,048	2,283,422	2,261,585	4,545,007	3,950,060	+ 15.5
Bombay States	87,094	2,281,623	2,179,773	4,461,396	3,807,819	+ 17.5
Western India States Agency	35,421	2,025,751	1,973,496	3,999,247	3,541,110	+ 12.9
Central India Agency	51,517	3,496,438	3,227,359	6,723,797	6,001,551	+ 12.0
Central Provinces States	1,175	1,215,385	1,247,172	2,462,557	2,066,090	+ 19.1
Gwalior State	26,567	1,667,031	1,669,031	3,336,062	3,193,776	+ 4.3
Hyderabad State	82,698	7,370,010	7,065,118	14,435,128	12,471,790	+ 15.8
Jammu and Kashmir State	84,216	1,238,318	1,170,965	2,409,283	2,328,528	+ 3.4
Madras States Agency	10,569	3,373,032	3,381,454	6,754,486	5,616,328	+ 20.7
Mysore State	29,246	3,353,963	2,203,339	5,557,302	5,971,822	- 7.7
North-West Frontier Province (Agency and Tribal Areas)	22,838	1,212,347	1,066,941	2,279,288	2,225,116	+ 2.4
Punjab States and Punjab States Agency	37,619	2,686,081	2,279,121	4,965,202	4,416,036	+ 12.4
Rajputana Agency	1,919	5,855,026	5,346,164	11,201,190	9,917,755	+ 12.4
Sikkim State	2,818	55,825	53,043	108,868	81,822	+ 33.2
United Provinces States	5,943	618,171	587,879	1,206,050	1,174,882	+ 2.7
Total States and Agencies	713,146	41,597,397	39,413,478	81,010,875	72,086,309	+ 11.8
TOTAL INDIA	1,809,382	181,528,953	174,008,855	355,537,800	338,942,420	+ 5.3

In this table the population shown in the Census Tables of 1921 have been adjusted with subsequent changes of area.

* Districts and Administered Territories.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 23,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboo, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhvas. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhvas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the

Kistna (800 m.), and the **Cauvery** (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs, while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The sixth general census of India was taken on the 26th February, 1931. The returns gave a population of 352,837,778, as compared with 318,942,480 in 1921 (for details see p. 705), an increase in the ten years of 10·6 per cent. The census total of 1931 is divisible into 271,526,933, (or nearly 77 per cent.) for British India, and 81,310,845 (or over 23 per cent.) for Indian States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1931 37 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 11 per cent. of the total population.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet. The chief castes and races are (Census 1931)—Brahman (15,207,277), Chamar (12,195,156), Ahar, &c. (14,170,032), Rajput (10,743,091), Burmese (8,596,031), Jat (8,377,819), Maratha (6,113,061).

Religion (Census 1931).—The population by religions in 1931 includes 239,195,149 Hindus (68 per cent. of the total), 77,677,545 Muhammadans (22 per cent.), 12,786,806 Buddhists (3·6 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving nearly 6 per cent. for all other religions, including 6,296,763 Christians (3,773,087 of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 4,335,771 Sikhs, 1,252,105 Jains, 109,752 Parsis, Jews 24,141, and 8,280,347 described as Tribal, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. Minor Religions, and Religions not returned, 571,187. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are influenced by the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. No particulars of religion are available of 2,308,221 persons (Bombay 75,735, Burma 19,649, and North-West Frontier Province, 2,212,837). The number of Indian Christians has increased 238 per cent. since 1881.

Occupations.—Over 66 per cent. of the population was in 1931 dependent on agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Industry occupies 10 per cent. of India's workers. The most important industrial occupations are those connected with textiles, mainly hand-weaving.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1931 over 26,248,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945, and 1,000 to 940 in 1931.

Languages.—India has 225 languages, exclusive of dialects, spoken in the Indian Empire, about 150 of which are confined to Assam and Burma. The languages spoken by 349,883,022 persons in 1931 (excluding 2,308,221 persons for whom details by language are not available) are grouped in eight families. The principal languages are Western Hindi (spoken by 71,547,000 persons), Bengali (53,469,000), Bihari (27,927,000), Telugu (26,374,000), Marathi (20,890,000), Tamil (20,412,000), Punjabi (16,839,000), Rajasthani (13,808,000), after which come Kanarese, Gujarati, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, containing a large number of Persian and Arabic words, is the *lingua franca* of India. Hindustani and Hindi have become the chief literary languages of Hindustan. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (including Cantonments).

	In 1931	In 1921		In 1931	In 1921
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,485,582	1,327,547	Madras	182,018	138,894
Bombay City and Island	1,161,363	1,175,914	Srinagar	173,573	141,735
Medias City	647,230	526,911	Patna	159,690	119,976
Delhi	477,424	304,410	Mandalay	147,932	148,917
Hyderabad	466,894	404,187	Sholapur	144,954	119,581
Lahore	409,747	281,871	Jaipur	144,179	120,207
Rangoon	40,415	345,621	Bareilly	144,031	129,459
Ahmedabad	373,769	274,007	Trichinopoly	142,843	120,422
Bangalore	306,470	237,466	Dacca	138,518	119,450
Lucknow	274,659	240,566	Meerut	136,709	122,609
Amritsar	264,840	160,218	Indore	127,327	93,091
Karachi	263,565	216,883	Jubbulpore	124,382	108,793
Poona	250,167	214,796	Peshawar	121,866	104,452
Cawnpore	243,775	216,436	Ajmer	119,524	113,072
Agra	239,764	185,532	Multan	119,457	84,806
Nagpur	215,165	145,913	Rawalpindi	119,264	101,122
Benares	205,315	198,447	Baro-in	112,862	94,712
Allahabad	183,914	157,220	Mondabad	110,562	82,671
			Salem	102,179	52,244

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C. ;

they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisa-

The principal latest official publications relating to India, are:—*Parliamentary Papers* (Session 1932-33).—Moral and Material Progress Report, 1931-32 ("India in 1931-32") (H.C.); East India Budget, 1933-34 (H.C. 143). Statistical Abstract, 1921-22 to 1930-31 (Cmd. 4228); Accounts and Estimates, 1933-34, Explanatory Memorandum (Cmd. 4246); Census of India, 1931, Abstract giving the main statistics (Cmd. 4194). Round Table Conference, 3rd Session, Reports, etc. (Cmd. 4238); H.M.'s Government's proposals regarding Constitutional Reform ("White Paper") (Cmd. 4268); Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform—Minutes of Evidence (H.L. 79 and H.C. 112). *Non-Parliamentary Publications*.—Half-Yearly Returns of Loans raised in England; Home Accounts, 1931-32; Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, 1932-33; *Government of India Publications*.—Burma, Memorandum on the financial questions arising out of the separation of Burma from India; Census of India, 1931, Series of 28 vols. Published by the High Commissioner for India;—Report of the Indian Trade Commissioner, 1932-33. Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary Papers can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2. Government of India publications can be obtained from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the High Commissioner for India (address above) (1s. to 1s. 6d. each).

tion, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Pedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshatriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kshatriyas) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautama, a prince of the Kshatriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (356 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (366 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and faithful and adverse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272-231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 605 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their raids left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606-648), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud

of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutub-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutub Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MUGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghik line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 *Babur*, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MUGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, *Humayun* (1530-50), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babur, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540-1545. *Akbar the Great*, Humayun's son (1556-1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Fazl, the poet. *Jahangir* (1605-27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627-1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707-12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors *Muhammad Shah* (1719-48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroy became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Marhattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of

the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748-1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754-1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759-1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627-1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishwanath* (1712-1730) Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Bessar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Gurind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780-1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the further East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route

round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the Portuguese enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II., the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the Dutch were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1662 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. French and Danish East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1613 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1633 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay

and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1762, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule Warren Hastings (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Marhattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third

Mysore War, in which he defeated Tipoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of *Sir John Shore* (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tipoo, as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tipoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassoni (1800) broke up the Marhatta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Marhatta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1805), and that of *Sir G. Barlow* (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepal ended with the Treaty of Sagauli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Marhatta Peshwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions. Revising Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. *Lord Amherst* (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the provinces of Aracan and Tanasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the

residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1835-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with Soobraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *via* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to Indian rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. Lord Canning was succeeded in 1862 by Lord Elgin, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1865-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Turai campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured

a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 Lord Amethull occupied the post of Viceroy. Lord Curzon was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissioners to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz. the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal

possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. The outbreak of *The Great War* in August, 1914, was the signal for an outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education; a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it was estimated that over 12 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers with which the Government had armed themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an invasion of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. The Home Parliament, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (see pp. 719, 721). The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which

the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, *i.e.*, an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to the £, was adopted. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported. The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers.

In January, 1921, the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught.

Lord Reading succeeded in April, 1921. The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued. A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths. Mr. Gandhi, the All Brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the All Brothers forced Government to order their arrest. The Moplahs (Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar) resisted the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued which forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works. Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England.

In November the Prince of Wales visited India. In 1922 the Government arrested Mr. Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press.

The Fiscal Commission (appointed in 1921) reported and advised the adoption of a policy of protection.

The Hon. V. Sri Nivasa Sastri visited the Dominions, as a representative of the Government of India, to discuss with the leaders of political thought the disabilities of Indians in the self-governing Dominions. Twenty-three Acts and Regulations supplementing the criminal law were repealed. A Central Advisory Board for Railways was established.

In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province. The "Inchcape" Retrenchment Committee, appointed in 1922, reported and recommended a total reduction in the Budget of Rs. 19½ crores. The Government accepted the principle of Protection, but declared that it should be applied with discrimination; hitherto the Indian tariff had been a revenue tariff. A trade Convention was concluded with Afghan-

istan. A Bill was passed providing for the removal of existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians. The new frontier policy was further developed by the completion of various roads for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border. At the Imperial Conference, a Resolution was passed recommending each Dominion of the Empire concerned to set up a Commission to consider, in conjunction with a Commission of equal number from India, how far the principle laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1921, that Indians lawfully resident overseas should not suffer derogation of rights of citizenship, had been given effect to and to what extent it could be further applied. The Bengal Government was given special powers to deal with violent crime. The Punjab was greatly disturbed by the Sikh invasion of the Nabha State. The Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services, appointed in 1923, reported and recommended financial improvements for the Indian Civil and other Services. Further Indianisation of the Services was recommended. During the year a Legislative Council was set up in Coorg.

Early in 1925, the Swarajist leader, Mr. Das, repudiated the policy of violence, but asked in return for the cessation of "repressive" measures. A committee was appointed to enquire into the difficulties arising from or inherent in the working of the Constitution, and recommended many alterations, particularly that the control of the Secretary of State should be relaxed in purely Indian matters. The terms of reference did not, however, extend to the larger question of a complete revision of the Constitution, contemplated in the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of 1918. The Viceroy came home to confer with the Home Government, and on his return to India announced the decision that the moment for such an enquiry had not arrived. The Government extended the policy of protection by granting a bounty on steel manufactured in India. The Khyber Pass Railway, 27 miles in length, from Jamrud—some three miles from the entrance of the Pass—to Landi Kotal, on the Afghan border, was opened.

In 1926 the Cotton Excise duty was abolished. It was decided to reconstruct the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force so that India may ultimately undertake her own naval defence. The Government of India decided to prohibit the export of opium for medical purposes, thus taking the lead in initiating the measures for which the Geneva Protocol provides.

Lord Irwin succeeded Lord Reading as Viceroy in April, 1926. In the United Provinces a Bill was passed to improve the lot of tenants in Agra Province by facilitating occupancy tenure and for the prevention of unauthorised imposts by landlords.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance recommended that the gold value of the rupee should be fixed at 2s. 6d., that the currency authority should be put under a statutory obligation to buy and sell gold or gold exchange at appropriate prices to maintain the ratio, that a central bank should be created apart from the Imperial Bank and that measures should be taken to establish a gold standard for India. Government announced their intention to adopt the ratio of 2s. 6d. and to pass the necessary legislation to put the matter on a statutory basis.

Following the success of the Government mission for the suppression of slave trading in the Hukawng valley an expedition was sent to the Kachin tribal chiefs in Burma with the object of endeavouring to persuade the chiefs to agree to the abolition of the system of tribal slavery in the area lying between the head waters of the Irrawaddy. In Nepal the slave liberation scheme, formulated by the Prime Minister of that State, was completed at a cost of £275,000.

Important changes in the administration of the State of Hyderabad were made by H.H. the Nizam following representations by the Supreme Government.

During the year there was a recrudescence of communal and religious strife between Moslems and Hindus, and serious riots, with great loss of lives, occurred in most parts of India, particularly in Kohat, Calcutta and Delhi. The Government of Bengal were obliged to proclaim a state of emergency.

The elections for the Indian Assembly and Provincial Councils were held towards the close of the year.

In 1927 a continuance of the measures for the protection of the Indian steel industry, in a modified form, was recommended by the Indian Tariff Board, whose main proposals were accepted by the Government of India. It was also decided to protect the cotton textile industry against competition in cotton yarn produced under conditions which enable such yarn to be produced at a cost below that at which it can be produced in India, by an alteration in the import duty on cotton yarn, and to abolish the duty on imported mill stores, etc. An Act for the registration of trade unions came into force. The rupee was stabilised by legislation, at 2s. 6d., and a bill for the establishment of an Indian Reserve Bank was introduced. The Bombay Back Bay Reclamation Committee recommended the carrying on of a certain portion of the work, but that it should in future, as far as possible, be undertaken by contract agency.

A substantial and progressive Indianisation of the Indian Army was recommended by the Sandhurst (Skeen) Committee in order that, by 1932, 50 per cent. of the cadre of officers should be Indians.

A settlement was reached with the Government of South Africa on the question of the position of Indians in the Union. A Public Services Commission was formally constituted. The new Council House at New Delhi was opened. The Indian Princes met in conference to consider their future status. His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in his State. Slavery was abolished in the State of Kalat (Baluchistan).

In the Home Parliament the Indian Navy Bill and the Indian Church Bill were passed. The latter provides that the Church in India shall be an autonomous body.

In November the Home Government announced its intention to set up a Statutory Commission, with the Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon as Chairman, to report to what extent it is desirable to establish the principles of responsible government in India, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government.

In 1928 the Commission visited India, but was unfavourably received by many who were dissatisfied with the terms of reference. Boycotts and sympathetic strikes were organised. Towards

the end of the year the Commission succeeded in securing the offer of the co-operation of most of the political parties and groups previously hostile. A Committee was appointed, with Sir Harcourt Butler as Chairman, to consider the relations between the Paramount Power and the Indian States, with special reference to the financial and economic relations between British India and the States.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (appointed in 1926) issued its Report and the first step to carry out its recommendations was taken by the opening of a Conference in India to draw up schemes for co-ordinated action.

In 1927 it was announced that in future the number of direct vacancies open to Indian candidates at Sandhurst would be doubled, that a certain number of vacancies would be reserved for Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, and that Woolwich and Cranwell would be open to Indian aspirants for King's Commissions.

In 1929, power was given by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act to appoint Indian judges, etc., as additional members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the hearing of appeals from India. The Statutory Commission continued its labours, but met with a considerable amount of opposition organised by some of the political groups in India. Indian leaders attempted (but with little success) to draw up proposals acceptable to the main recognised political parties for submission to the Commission. A bill was introduced in the Assembly providing for the removal from India of non-Indian communist agents and a few days later an attempt was made by communists to destroy members of the Assembly by throwing bombs at the Government benches. The Bill was passed later as an Ordinance owing to the refusal of the President of the Assembly to allow its discussion on the ground that some of its provisions were *sub judice* in view of a trial of some conspirators then proceeding. There was considerable unrest in parts of India during the year, particularly in Bombay. An Act was passed providing for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes; under it strikes and lock-outs in utility services are penalised; strikes and lock-outs having any object than the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or employers are engaged, or are designed to inflict severe general and prolonged hardship upon the community and government, are illegal.

A Royal Commission was appointed to report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between employers and employed. A Committee was also appointed to consider the general problem of road development.

An Act was passed providing that the age of marriage shall not be less than 14 and the age of consent not less than 16.

The Indian States Committee presented its Report. It recommended that the Viceroy, not the Governor-General in Council, should in future be the Agent of the Crown and that important matters of dispute between the states themselves, between the states and the Paramount Power and between the states and British India should be referred to independent Committees for advice. The Committee dealt with the relationship between the Paramount

Power and the financial relations between British India and the states, particularly the claim of the states for a share in the maritime customs, the proceeds of which are enjoyed at present exclusively by British India.

In 1930 the outstanding event was the issue of the Report of the Statutory Commission (the Simon Commission). The report was unanimous. A survey of the facts, containing an analysis of the trend of political thought in India was first published (Cmd. 3568), then, after a short interval, the Commission's Recommendations (Cmd. 3569). These, though in no sense revolutionary, foreshadowed many changes: First, the separation of Burma, whose political association with India is not based on any natural or racial affinity, but is a mere accident of history, and, secondly, a number of radical reforms in the constitution of India proper. Broadly these may be summarised as the grant of the greatest possible measure of independence to Local Governments within their own sphere, and the substitution of a Federal system in place of the existing arrangements. Measures were also proposed whereby representatives of the Indian States will join with representatives of British India for the discussion of matters of common concern in a "Council of Greater India," to be appointed not by Statute but by Royal Proclamation.

It was proposed that the Provinces should be provided with enlarged financial resources. Their Governments would no longer be "dynastic," as under the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution, but unitary, every Member being required to accept joint responsibility for all acts of the Administration. Ministers, whether chosen from the local Legislature or not, were to be nominated by the Governor, and would have charge of those branches of the administration which are now "reserved" to the Official Side of the Government, e.g., control of the Police and maintenance of Law and Order. The Commission recommended that reserve powers should be vested in the Governor for such essential purposes as the protection of minorities and of the rights of the Services, and the carrying on of the Government in any emergency such as the breakdown for any reason of the normal arrangements; that Legislatures should be enlarged, the franchise basis widened and constituencies reduced to more manageable size. Moreover, a certain elasticity was recognised as indispensable, and measures were indicated whereby each Province may advance towards self-government on the lines found best suited to its individual needs, provided always that the rights of minorities were not invaded by any constitutional changes thus effected.

The Commission's Report, published in June, was received with a storm of disapprobation in Indian political circles, and was the signal for a recrudescence of the non-co-operation movement in an acute form. There were serious riots and bomb outrages in various parts of India. In the course of the measures taken to restore order Mr. Gandhi and numerous other political leaders were brought to trial, convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

In September the Round Table Conference was convened in London as the next stage in the process of settling the future constitution.

General elections to the Indian and Provincial Legislatures took place in the autumn.

In 1931 the various Committees of the Round Table Conference presented their Reports, one of the most important being that of the Federal Relations Sub-Committee outlining the constitution of a Federal Government of India. The representatives of the Indian States had expressed their willingness to consider their entry into a Federal system. The Conference adjourned in January. Later, there was considerable disorder in India, but eventually negotiations resulted in an agreement for the cessation of civil disobedience and of the boycott of English goods.

New Delhi was inaugurated in February. The Earl of Willingdon succeeded Lord Irwin as Viceroy in April.

The Royal Commission ("Whitley") on Labour, appointed in 1929, submitted their Report and recommendations.

The Round Table Conference re-assembled in London in October, and discussed the composition and functions of the proposed Federal Legislature, the Federal Court, the representation of minorities, the States' places in the Legislature, &c.

At the conclusion of the Session of the Conference in December the Prime Minister stated, that in view of the differences of opinion revealed during the discussions, the Government proposed to appoint three Committees to work in India to investigate more fully the questions of franchise, federal finance, and relations with certain Indian States.

In 1932 measures were taken to counteract the civil disobedience movement and Mr. Gandhi, who attended the Conference, was arrested on his return to India. The various communities having failed to agree in regard to their representation in the Provincial Legislatures, the Home Government decided on certain provisions to give effect to a scheme for the representation of the communities, to be laid before Parliament in due course. Later, it was announced that another (small) Round Table Conference would be convened in November, with a view to reach an agreement consistent with the declared policy of His Majesty's Government on the important constitutional questions still remaining to be decided. The North-West Frontier Province was constituted as Governor's Province; an annual subvention of Rs. 1 crore (£750,000) being granted by the Central Government, to be operative for three years or until the new constitution of India is inaugurated, whichever is earlier. An initial balance of Rs. 10 lakhs (£75,000) was placed at the disposition of the Province. Aden was constituted a Province, under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India.

In March, 1933, after further inquiries and discussions, including a third session of the Round Table Conference, His Majesty's Government announced their proposals for constitutional reforms (Cmd. 4268—White Paper). A Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament was set up to consider and report on them in consultation with Indian representatives, the intention of His Majesty's Government being to introduce a Bill embodying their final plans, after consideration of the Committee's report. The proposals provide for a federal system of government with self-government at the centre and in the Provinces; the Federation to consist of the autonomous Provinces of British India and the Indian States, the latter to surrender certain of their Sovereign

rights to the Federation but retaining autonomy in respect of rights not surrendered; a Federal Legislature consisting of elected representatives of British India and of representatives of Indian States to be appointed by their Rulers, and a Federal Executive consisting of the Governor-General representing the Crown, aided and advised by a Council of Ministers, responsible, subject to certain qualifications, to the Legislature so composed, and to endow these authorities with powers and functions in relation to British India, and with such powers and functions in relation to the States as the States-members of the Federation will formally accept as being of full force and effect within their territories, full liberty to be reserved to the Crown to refuse to accept the accession of any State to the Federation if it is sought on terms incompatible with the scheme of Federation embodied in the Constitution Act; the Governor-General to have a special responsibility in relation to the peace or tranquillity of India, financial stability, minorities, Public Services, protection of rights of Indian States, prevention of commercial discrimination, and any matter affecting the administration of the Reserved Departments, the eleven provinces (Madras, Bombay, Bengal, The United Provinces, The Punjab, Bihar, The Central Provinces, Assam, The North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Orissa) to become autonomous units, the government of each being administered by a Governor representing the King, aided and advised by a Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature of the Province, the Governor to have the same special powers and responsibilities as the Governor-General, with certain modifications.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open, while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act as amended by Acts of 1889, 1907, 1915 and 1919, at least one-half of the members of Council must have served in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less than 8, and is at present 9. Their term of

office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the Imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1919) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act, 1919, confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India; it distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature; it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India.

By the Government of India Act, 1920, His Majesty may by Order in Council transfer the control of the military government of Aden to such person or authority as may be specified in the Order.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (Imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. In matters requiring secrecy (e.g., foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (see p. 299).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 10 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, and the North-West Frontier Province), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 7 members including the Commander-in-Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz. the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (see pp. 719, 721 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council; of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament.

The seat of the Supreme Government is at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 9 Departments—Finance; Foreign and Political; Home; Legislative; Commerce; Industries and Labour; Education, Health and Lands; Army; and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department.

The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with external politics, relations with Foreign States, frontier tribes, relations with Indian States and Feudatories within the limits of India, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Indian States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf and Muscat look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the internal politics, civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping, ports, &c. The department of *Industries and Labour* deals with industries, stores, labour, public works, post-office, telegraphs, civil aviation, communications, irrigation, factories, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The *Education, Health and Lands Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, land revenue and surveys, agriculture, famine, meteorology, forests, foodstuffs, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council.

British India is divided into 16 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz. :—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, and the North-West Frontier Province; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Aden.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of adminis-

tration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are 267 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra

and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma, and a Chief Court in Oudh. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Central Provinces and Berar, Coorg, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

President, Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.I.E.

Legislative Assembly.

President, Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, K.C.I.E.

Deputy President, Abdul Math Chaudhury.

The *Council of State* consists of 60 members, 34 elected and 26 nominated. Of the latter not more than 20 may be officials. The total electorate in the 1930 election was 40,513.

The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 145 members, 104 elected and 41 nominated, 26 of the latter being officials. The total electorate in the 1930 election was 1,272,172.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

(Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees per mensem.)

<i>Viceroy and Governor-General</i> , His Excellency the Right Hon. Earl of Willington, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (assumed charge April 18, 1931)	Rs. 20,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , E. C. Miville, C.S.I., C.M.G.	Rs. 2,750
<i>Military Secretary</i> , Lt.-Col. A. H. H. Muir, O.B.E.	
<i>Controller of the Household</i> , Capt. J. Brittain-Jones, Black Watch..... (Rs. 500-700) + r. pay.	
<i>Ades-de-Camp</i> , Capt. G. B. Still, 5/12th F.F. Foot, Capt. J. H. Beattie, R.A.; Capt. O. C. Smith Bingham, 17/21 Lancers; Capt. R. B. Freeman-Thomas, K.O.Y.L.I.; R. G. Daubeny, Indian Police; <i>Indian Ades-de-Camp</i> , Subadar-Major (Hon. Captain) Bhikham Singh, Sardar Bahadur, M.C., I.D.S.M., 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment; Risaldar-Major (Hon. Lieut.) Melitab Mugh, Governor-General's Body Guard.	
<i>Surgeon</i> , Major W. E. Stewart, I.M.S.	Rs. 2,100
<i>Commandant, Governor-General's Bodyguard</i> , Capt. (local Major) W. R. B. Peel, 19th Lancers.	
<i>Adjutant, Governor-General's Bodyguard</i> , Capt. T. G. Atherton, Royal Deccan Horse.	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

<i>Members</i> . Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, Bt., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief in India (1930) ...	Rs. 8,333
Sir Harry G. Haug, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (<i>Home</i>); Khan Bahadur-Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (<i>Education, Health, and Lands</i>); Sir Joseph Blore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (<i>Railways and Commerce</i>); Sir George E. Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. (<i>Finance</i>); Sir Frank Noyce, C.S.I., C.B.E. (<i>Industries and Labour</i>); Sir Brojendra L. Mitter, K.C.S.I. (<i>Law</i>)	each Rs. 6,667

HOME DEPARTMENT.

<i>Secretary</i> , M. G. Hallett, C.I.E.	Rs. 4,000
<i>Joint Secretary</i> , T. Sloan, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,500
<i>Reforms Commissioner</i> , Sir James M. Dunnett, C.I.E.	Rs. 4,000
<i>Deputy Secretary</i> , C. M. Trividi, O.B.E.	Rs. 2,250
<i>Director, Intelligence Bureau</i> , P. C. Bamford, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,000
<i>Director of Public Information</i> , I. M. Stephens, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,000
<i>Public Service Commission</i> (see p. 720).	

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

<i>Political Sec.</i> , B. J. Glancy, C.S.I., C.I.E.; R. E. L. Wingate, C.I.E.	Rs. 4,000
<i>Foreign Secretary</i> , H. A. F. Metcalfe, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O.	Rs. 4,000
<i>Deputy Sec.</i> , Major W. K. Fraser-Tytler, C.M.G., M.C.	Rs. 2,250
<i>Under Secretary</i> , Capt. P. C. Hailey (<i>off.</i>)	Rs. 1,100
<i>Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces</i> , Brig. H. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.	

AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

<i>Central India</i> , Lt.-Col. R. J. Macnabb (<i>off.</i>); <i>Rajputana</i> , Lt.-Col. G. D. Ogilvie, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C.; <i>Baluchistan</i> , see p. 727; <i>North-West Frontier Province</i> , see p. 727; <i>States of Western India</i> , C. Latimer, C.S.I., C.I.E. (each Rs. 4,000); <i>Punjab States</i> , Sir James A. O. Fitzpatrick, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.; <i>Madras States</i> , Lieut.-Col. D. M. Field	each Rs. 3,000
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RESIDENTS.

<i>Hyderabad</i> , D. G. Mackenzie, C.I.E.; <i>Mynore</i> , Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard J. C. Burke; <i>Persian Gulf</i> , Lt.-Col. T. C. W. Fowle, C.B.E. (each Rs. 4,000); <i>Kashmir</i> , Lt.-Col. F. M. Bailey, C.I.E.; <i>Gujarat States and Baroda</i> , Lt.-Col. J. L. Weir, C.I.E.; <i>Waziristan</i> , B. J. Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E.; <i>Quatar</i> , Lt.-Col. D. G. Wilson; <i>Deccan States</i> , Lt.-Col. H. L. Wilberforce-Bell, C.I.E.; <i>Eastern States</i> , E. C. Gibson, C.I.E., each Rs. 3,000	
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<i>BRITISH ENVOY TO NEPAL</i> , Lt.-Col. C. T. Daukes, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,000
<i>H.B.M.'s CONSUL-GENERAL AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, KHORASAN</i> , Major C. K. Daly, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,250
<i>H.B.M.'s CONSUL-GENERAL, KASHGAR</i> , Maj. J. W. Thomson Glover	Rs. 1,000

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDINARY BRANCH.

<i>Secretary</i> , Sir Alan Parsons, C.I.E.; J. B. Taylor, C.I.E. (<i>off.</i>)	Rs. 4,000
<i>Currency, Controller of</i> , J. W. Kelly (<i>off.</i>)	Rs. 3,225
<i>Deputy Secretary</i> , W. Christie, M.C.	Rs. 1,500
<i>Print. Advr. Posts and Telegraphs</i> , S. E. Varma, C.B.E.	Rs. 625
<i>Auditor-General</i> , Sir Ernest Burdon, C.S.I., C.I.E.	Rs. 2,000

Revenue, Central Board of: Members, G. S. Hardy, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500); A. H. Lloyd, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,750). **Secretary,** R. B. Pandit Ram Nath Ellis, C.I.E., D.S.O.Rs. 2,000

MILITARY FINANCE BRANCH.

Financial Adviser, A. Macleod, C.I.E.Rs. 3,250
Tennant (offg.)Rs. 3,250
Deputy Financial Adviser, W. J. Coates (Rs. 2,140), W. G. Leys (offg.) (Rs. 2,300); J. C. Brommage, M.B.E. (Rs. 2,350); V. Nateson (Rs. 1,700)Rs. 1,000 2,250
Military Accountant-General, Lt.-Col. S. G. V. Ellis, C.I.E., D.S.O.Rs. 2,750

Master, Security Printing, Col. Sir George H. Willis, C.I.E., M.V.O.Rs. 3,675

MINTS.

Mint Masters, Lt.-Col. M. Stagg, O.B.E. (Calcutta), Major A. J. Ramsford (Bombay)Rs. 2,000 200—3,000
Assay Master, Major W. I. Kennedy MinardsRs. 1,400 1,800

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, G. R. F. Tottenham, C.I.E.Rs. 4,000
Deputy Secretary, Major A. F. R. Lumby, C.I.E., O.B.E.Rs. 2,250

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Director, Vice-Admiral Sir H. T. Walwyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., D.S.O., R.N.Rs. 2,800
Chief of Staff and Commander, Bombay Dockyard, Capt. E. H. Daughlish, R.L.M.Rs. 1,900
Constructor, W. G. J. Francis.
Engineer Manager, Bombay Dockyard, Eng- Capt. W. W. CollinsRs. 1,750

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary, J. C. B. Drake, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.Rs. 4,000
Joint Secretary, A. RausmanRs. 3,000
Actuary, N. MunketjiRs. 1,400
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Dr. D. B. Meek, C.I.E., O.B.E.Rs. 3,000
Indian Tariff Board President, Dr. John MatthaiRs. 4,000
Members, Fazl Ibrahim Rahumtoola, C.I.E., H. R. K. BathejaRs. 3,000

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.I.E.Rs. 4,000
Joint Secretary, D. G. Mitchell, C.S.I., C.I.E.Rs. 4,000
Deputy Secretary, G. H. Spence, C.I.E.Rs. 2,000
Solicitor to the Government of India, A. Kirke SmithRs. 2,000—2,500

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY BOARD)

Chief Commissioner, M. W. Brayshaw... Rs. 5,000
Member, C. P. Colvin, C.B.E.Rs. 4,000
Financial Commissioner, P. R. RayRs. 4,000
Directors, A. F. Harvey; J. M. D. Wrench, C.I.E.; V. S. Sundaram; N. D. Calde; R. B. Mathai DasRs. 2,500—3,000
Secretary, L. H. Kirkness, D.S.O., O.B.E.Rs. 2,500—2,800
Director of Railway Audit, J. C. Nixon, C.I.E.Rs. 2,750—3,000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LANDS.

Secretary, G. S. Bajpai, C.I.E., C.B.E.Rs. 4,000
Joint Secretary, Ram Chandra, C.I.E., M.B.E.Rs. 3,000
Deputy Secretary, M. S. A. HydariRs. 2,500

Educational Commissioner, Sir George Anderson, C.S.I., C.I.E.Rs. 2,500—3,000
Inspector-General of Forests, A. D. BlacheckRs. 3,250

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Director-General, Major-General Sir John W. D. Megaw, K.C.I.E.Rs. 3,500
Deputy Director-General, Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Russell, C.B.E.Rs. 2,250
Public Health Commissioner, Major-Genl. J. D. Graham, C.B., C.I.E.Rs. 2,500—3,000
Assistant Director-General, Lt.-Col. R. Sweet, D.S.O.Rs. 1,750
Archaeology Director-General, R. B. Daya Ram SahniRs. 1,750 2,250
Officer on Special Duty, Sir John Marshall, C.I.E.Rs. 3,250
Surveyor-General of India, Col. H. J. Couchman, D.S.O., M.C.Rs. 3,250
Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Dr. W. MacraeRs. 3,075
Zoological Survey of India. Director, Dr. Bann PrashadRs. 1,750—2,000
Botanical Survey Director, C. C. Calder.
Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, A. F. M. Abdul Ali, K.B.Rs. 1,300—40—1,500
Librarian, Imperial Library, K. M. AsadullahRs. 1,300—40—1,050

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Secretary, J. A. Shillidy, C.S.I.Rs. 4,000
Joint Secretary, A. G. Clow, C.I.E.Rs. 3,000
Deputy Secretary, T. C. S. Jayaratnam (temp.)Rs. 2,100
PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.
Chief Engineer, A. Brehmer, C.I.E. (offg.)Rs. 2,050
Asst. Secretary, Nihal Chand, R.S.Rs. 1,000 to 1,250

CIVIL AVIATION.

Director, F. Tyndin, M.C.Rs. 2,500
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (HEADQUARTERS).
Director-Generals, Sir Hubert A. Sams, C.I.E.; Sir Thomas Ryan, C.I.E. (offg.)Rs. 3,500—100—4,000
Chief Engineer, F. T. De Monte, R.S. 2,750—125—3,000
Deputy Directors, J. R. T. Booth (Rs. 3,000); R. B. L. P. Kulkarni; R. S. Punsell, C.I.E., O.B.E.Rs. 1,750—2,250
Director, Wireless Branch, P. J. EdmundsRs. 1,750—2,150

Printing and Stationery, Controller of, C. T. Letton, M.B.E.Rs. 1,850—2,250
Stores, Indian Stores Department, Chief Controller of, Sir James S. Pitkenhly, C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.Rs. 3,000—100—3,500
Dep. Directors, R. W. Targett, Major J. Young, M.B.E.; R. B. J. P. Gaugul; A. G. KhanRs. 1,500—1,800

Patents and Designs, Controller of, K. Rama PaiRs. 1,000—1,500
Observatories, Director-General of, Dr. C. W. B. NormandRs. 1,750—2,250
Geological Survey, Director of, L. L. Fermor, O.B.E.Rs. 3,000
Mines, Chief Inspector of, D. PenmanRs. 2,000—2,500

Explosives, Chief Inspector of, Dr. L. NickelsRs. 1,450—50—2,000
Metallurgical Inspector, E. A. WraightRs. 2,250 to 2,750

Indian Public Service Commission: Chairman, Sir David Petrie, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.; **Members,** Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C.; R. B. P. Varma; Dr. L. K. Hyder, C.I.E.; **Secretary,** D. Reynell.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a large measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as "Central," such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs, &c. Other administrative heads, classified as "Provincial"—viz., local self-government, public health, education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief, agriculture, excise, administration of justice, &c., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility, subject to certain limitations, within their own areas, for administering them. In the ten major or "Governors' Provinces"—i.e., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam, Burma, and the North-West Frontier Province—provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred subjects," the administration of, and responsibility for, which rests with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers are chosen from among the elected members of

the Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They are directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the "transferred" subjects, but can be overruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self-government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance are dealt with, as a rule, by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects rests with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers, subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is required to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquility of his Province or any part of it, or of another Province, and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, but in emergencies the Governor-General may assent to them, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only, according to the Census of 1921.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Members elected by constituencies to represent	Legislative Councils of										
	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces and Berar	Assam	Burma	Cooch	North-West Frontier Province
Non-Muhammadans	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	29	20	...	...	5
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	4	12	...	...	20
Indian Christians	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans	1	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Anglo-Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Landholders	6	3	5	6	4	5	2	...	1	...	...
Universities	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
Planting Interests	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	3	2	3	1	1	6	...	...
Sikhs	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mining Interests	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
General Urban Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...
Indian Urban Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Karen Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
General Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...
Jama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Non-Jama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Total elected	98	86	114	100	71	76	38	39	80	15	28
Total nominated, including Members of the Executive Council	34	28	26	23	23	27	35†	14	23	5	12
Grand Total	132	114	140	123	94	103	73	53	103	20	40
[Of the nominated members, not more than the following numbers may be officials]	19	16	18	16	14	18	8	7	14	4	6

* 27 seats reserved for Non-Brahmans.

† 7 seats reserved for Mahatras.

‡ Including 27 nominated as the result of elections in Berar.

Governor has powers of assenting to, of withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them for consideration to the Governor-General, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

Provincial Budgets are voted on by the Legislative Councils, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure do not require an annual vote: a deadlock is thus avoided in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some represent certain communities and interests. Males over 21 (28 in the case of Burma) years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income-tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and gives the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners. The electorate of the fourth general election comprised over 8,744,802 persons, of which nearly 398,000 were women.

(1) MADRAS (area, 142,277 sq. miles; pop. 45,740,107) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before the conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the 'Carnatic' in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,750 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 88 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,774,226 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Madras (182,018) and Trichinopoly (142,847) famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 647,230.

Governor, H. E. LL.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir George F. Stauley, G.C.I.E., C.M.G. (Nov. 1929) Rs. 10,000
 Private Sec., A. D. Crombie.....Rs. 1,500
 Milit. Sec., Lt.-Col. S. E. L. Baddeley Rs. 1,250
 Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. T. R. Dumaesq; Lieut. R. S. Wright; Lieut. A. L. Matthews;
 Risaldar Major Sher Bahadur Khan.
 Surgeon, Major D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E.,
 R.A.M.C.Rs. 1,700

Command, Governor's Bodyguard, Capt. H. L. M. Owen.
 Adjutant, Governor's Bodyguard, Capt. A. G. N. Curtia.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E.; Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar Avargal; Sir Archibald Y. G. Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.; H. G. Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

P. T. Rajan; Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi; The Raja of Bobbili.....each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., B. Ramachandra ReddiRs. 2,000
 Dep. Presdt., R. B. G. Jagannadha Raju
 (per annum) Rs. 5,000
 Sec., Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar
 Rs. 1,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., G. T. H. Bracken, C.I.E.; C. F. Brackenbury (offg.)Rs. 3,750
 Revenue Sec., J. A. Thorne, C.I.E.Rs. 2,450
 Local Self-Govt., Sec., E. Courran Smith, C.I.E.
 Rs. 2,250
 Law and Educn. Sec., Rao Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao (actg.)Rs. 1,725
 Finance Sec., H. M. HoodRs. 2,750
 Addt. Sec. Public Dept., C. E. Jones ..Rs. 2,250
 Development Sec., C. A. HendersonRs. 1,750
 Public Works & Labour Sec., D. B. N. Gopalswami AyyangarRs. 2,600
 Board of Revenue, C. B. Cotterell, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 3,750); C. A. Souther, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,500);
 E. F. Thomas, C.I.E.Rs. 3,000
 Commr. of Excise, E. F. Thomas, C.I.E.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Horace O. C. Beasley.....Rs. 5,000
 Judges, Sir Vepa Ramesam; M. Venkatasubba Rao; C. Madhavan Nayar; G. H. B. Jackson; H. D. A. C. Reilly; R. B. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar; R. B. Dr. Krishna Pandaki; A. J. Curgenven; H. D. Cornish; Diwan Bahadur K. Sundaram (Jetti); G. Stone; E. F. Walsh; H. R. BardswellRs. 4,000

(-) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including Sind), contains 123,579 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 21,879,123. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis (89,544), who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kanarese and Western Hindi are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oil seeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in

the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system, while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (313,789), Poona (250,187), Sholapur (144,654), Surat and Karachi (263,565), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 1,161,383.
Governor, H. E. Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C.
(Dec., 1933) Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., H. R. Gould, C.I.E. Rs. 2,350
Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. J. H. Abns.
Surgeon, Major D. C. Scott, O.B.E. Rs. 1,750
Command., H.E.'s Body Guard, Capt. T. C. Creighton, M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, K.C.S.I.;
B. D. Bell, C.S.I., C.I.E. each Rs. 5,333

MINISTER.

D B Sidappa Totappa Kamblh Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi Rs. 3,000
Dep. President, N. E. Navle Rs. 500
Sec., G. S. Rajadhyaksha Rs. 1,700

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Pol. Dept., C.W.A. Turner, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Rev. Dept., Sec., S. H. Covernton Rs. 3,000
Finance Sec., C. G. Fiecke Rs. 3,000
Home and Econ. Sec., R. M. Maxwell, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
General, etc., Sec., R. B. Ewbank, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., C. M. Laue (Rs. 3,250); P. L. Bowers, C.I.E. Rs. 3,250
Legal Sec., G. Davis Rs. 3,000
Commr. in Sind, R. E. Gibson, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, Sir John W. F. Beaumont, K.C. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Mirza Ali Akbar Khan; C. P. Blackwell, M.B.E.; W. T. W. Baker; S. J. Murphy; Sajba Shankar Rangnekar; R. S. Broomfield; K. W. Batlee; Bomanji Jamshedji Wadia; Harilal J. Kania each Rs. 4,000

SIND

Judicial Commr. Court Sind, Judl. Commrs., A. C. Wild; V. M. Ferrers Rs. 3,500
Addl. Judl. Commrs., A. H. S. Aston; Rupchand Bhatiam; R. B. Milne Rs. 3,000

(3) **BENGAL** (area of newly-constituted province, 77,521 sq. miles, with population of 50,114,002) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with

Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengal-speaking divisions. About 55 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 43 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindustani. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Beugul-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. Important cities are Dacca (1,28,518), now the second capital, and Howrah (224,873), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,485,582.

Governor, H. E. the Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., G.C.I.E. (Mar., 1932) Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., J. D. Tyson, C.B.E., M.C. Rs. 1,800
Military Sec., Col. R. B. Butler, C.B.E., M.C. Rs. 1,530

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. L. H. Methuen, O.B.E., M.C.; Lt. T. A. Shepherd-Cross, Lt. R. C. W. Martin; Lt. A. P. Sykes; Lt. E. W. H. Worrall.

Indian A.D.C., Risaldar Ishar Singh.
Command. Governor's Bodyguard, Lt.-Col. W. Kenworthy Rs. 1,405

Hon. Surg. to the Gov., Major S. A. McSwiney, I.M.S.

Hon. Physician to the Gov., Lt.-Col. J. D. Sandes, I.M.S.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Albadj Sir Abdelkerni Ghuznavi; Sir William D. R. Prentice, C.I.E., C.S.I.; J. A. Woodhead, C.I.E. each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Nawab Kazi Golam Mohiuddin Farouqi K.B.; Khwaja Nazim-ul-din, C.I.E.; Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Raja Sri Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri Rs. 3,000
Dep. President, Razaur Rahman Khan Rs. 416
Sec., J. W. McKay, I.S.O.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Political and Appts., R. N. Reid, C.I.E.; G. P. Hogg (offg.) Rs. 3,750
Addl. Sec., Political Dept., S. N. Roy, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750

Judl. Sec., N. G. A. Edgley Rs. 3,000

Rev. and Irrig. Sec., H. C. V. Philpot Rs. 2,750

Local Self-Govt. Sec., H. P. V. Townend Rs. 2,750

Fin., Commerce and Marine Sec., D. Gladding Rs. 2,750

Commerce and Marine, Joint Sec., R. N. Gilchrist (t.s.)

Legislative Sec., J. Bartley (Rs. 2,450); G. G. Hooper (offg.) Rs. 2,050

Agric. and Industries Sec., L. R. Fawcus Rs. 2,750

Educ. Sec., H. R. Wilkinson, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Board of Revenue, Member, F. A. Sachse, C.I.E. Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir George C. Rankin, K.C.

Rs. 6,000
Judges, Sir Charu C. Ghose; Sir Philip L. Buckland; Mammatha Nath Mukharji; L. W. J. Costello; J. Lort-Williams, K.C.; Satyendra Chandra Mallik; R. E. Jack; Dwaika Nath Mitter; Sarat Kumar Ghose; H. R. Panikrige; D. C. Patterson; Torick Ameer Ali; Malim Chandra Ghosh; Surendra Nath Guha R B (addtl.); Khagendra Chandra Nag, M.B.E. (addtl.); A. G. R. Henderson (addtl.)
 each Rs. 4,000

(4) The UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 106,248 sq. miles; pop. 48,408,763), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and nearly 15 per cent. Muhammadans. Western Hindi is the chief language. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (229,764), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (205,315), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (243,775), Lucknow (274,659), Bareilly (144,031), and Allahabad (183,674).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad Pop. 183,674.

(Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 274,659.

Governor, H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., (April, 1933) ... Rs. 10,000

Priv. Sec., Capt. L. A. M. Bates.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. the Hon. A. B. J. Grenfell; Capt. D. de G. Lambert.

Hon. Indian Aides-de-Camp, Risaldar-Major (Hon. Capt.) Har Gayan Singh, Bahadur, I.O.M., I.D.S.M., M.V.O.; Subedar Nayamat Ullah; Subedar-Major (Hon. Capt.) Ram Rup Singh, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M., O.B.I.; Subedar-Major Thakur Bhagwan Singh, Bahadur, O.B.I.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

E. A. H. Blunt, C.I.E., O.B.E.; Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf (Local Self-Govt.); J. P. Srivastava (Education) each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., R. B. Sir Sita Ram Rs. 2,000
 Sec., Surendranath Ghosh Rs. 700-40-900

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., J. M. Clay, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 3,150

Financial Sec., J. N. L. Sathe Rs. 2,500

Industries and Educ. Sec., P. M. Kharegat Rs. 2,250

Local Self-Govt. and Public Health Sec., P.

Mason Rs. 2,500
 Judicial Sec., P. P. M. C. Plowden (offg.) Rs. 2,350
 Revenue and P. W. D. (H. & R) Sec., H. A. Lane, C.I.E. Rs. 2,500
 Public Works Sec. (Irrign), W. L. Stampe, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,125); F. Anderson, C.I.E. (offg.) Rs. 3,000
 Board of Revenue, E. F. Oppenheim, C.I.E.; H. G. Walton, C.S.I., C.I.E. each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, LL.D. Rs. 5,000

Judges, Sir Lal Gopal Mukharji, R.B.; C. H. B. Kendall, J. D. Young, C. Moss King, C.I.E.; J. G. Thom, D.S.O., M.C.; Chaudhri Niamatullah, E. Bennet; Iqbal Ahmad; B. S. Kisch, C.I.E. (addtl.) each Rs. 4,000

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW.

Chief Judge, Sir Sayid Wazir Hasan. Rs. 4,000

Judges, Khan Bahadur Sayid Muhammad Raza; Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava, O.B.E.; E. M. Nanavati; H. G. Smith Rs. 3,500

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 99,265 sq. miles; pop. 23,580,851) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. 57% of the population are Muhammadans, and 27% are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 4,072,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjab, Western Punjab and Western Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 264,840 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore Population, 429,747.

Governor, H. E. Sir Herbert W. Emerson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. (Apr. 1933) Rs. 8,333

Private Sec., Maj. R. T. Lawrence, M.C. Rs. 1,400

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. Hon. W. Edwards;

Lieut. L. P. Le Marchand

Hon. Indian Aides-de-Camp, Hon. Capt. Narain Singh, Bahadur, M.C., I.D.S.M.; Hon. Capt. Todar Singh; Hon. Capt. Sardar Bahadur Mohammad Feroze Khan, M.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Capt. Khan Bahadur Shidar Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, K.B.E.; Sir Henry Craik, Bt., K.C.S.I.

Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh; Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon; Dr. Gokal Chand Narang Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Sir Chandhri Shabab-ud-din, K B

Rs. 3,000

Sec., Alunasha Singh.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Sec. to Govt., C. C. Garbett, C.M.G., C.I.E.

Rs. 3,000

Financial Sec., F. H. Puckle, C.I.E.Rs. 2,350

Financial Adviser, P. W. D., B. M. Staig Rs. 2,500

Transferred Depts Sec., P. MarsdenRs. 2,400

Director, Information Bureau, K. S. Sheikh

Fazl-i-IlahiRs. 1,170

Home Sec., J. W. HearnRs. 2,250

Legis. Sec., J. D. AndersonRs. 2,500

Police Dept., Inspn.-General, J. M. Ewart, C.I.E.

Rs. 2,625

Edu. Dept., Director of Public Instruction, R.

SandersonRs. 2,650

Reforms Commr. and Jt. Sec., Transferred

Depts. K. B. Nawab Muzaffar Khan, C.I.E.

Rs. 2,600

Public Works Dept. Secs., B. M. Staig (Electricity)

(Rs. 2,500); B. B. Lala Sant Ram (Bldgs. and Roads)

(Rs. 3,000); J. D. H. Bedford

(Northern Canals) (Rs. 3,250); A. Murphy,

O.B.E. (Construction) (Rs. 3,250); T. B. Tate

(Southern Canals)Rs. 3,000

Financial Commrs., H. Calvert, C.S.I., C.I.E.; D.

J. Boyd, C.I.E. (actg.); M. Irving, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI.

Chief Judge, Hon. Sir Shadi Lal.....Rs. 5,000

Judges, J. Addison; Bakhshi Tek Chand; J.

Goldstream; R. B. Jai Lal; K. Dalip Singh;

Syed Agha Haider; F. W. Skemp; Sir Abdul

Qadir; J. H. Montee, K.C.; M. V. Bhide

(actg.); M. M. L. Currie (actg.); Mian Abdul

Rashid (actg.)each Rs. 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 233,492 sq. miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 14,667,146. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants came from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Aitkan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1825, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma though under the same Executive Government and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Burma Legislature. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased 11 per cent. in 20 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Shangle are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product

of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myittha, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myittha, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salween basin.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.

Pop. 400,415.

" " U.P. BURMA, Mandalay, Pop. 147,932.

Gorenoi, H.E. Sir Hugh L. Stephenson, K.C.S.I.,

K.C.I.E. (Aug. 1932)Rs. 8,333

Private Sec., Capt. F. W. S. Watkins Rs. 1,175

Adm.-de-Camp, Lieut. D. C. S. Sinclair; Lieut.

S. V. McCoy; Naib-Commr. Subadar-

Major Lasang Gam.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

T. Couper, C.S.I.; U. Ba, K.S.M.Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Sir J. A. Maung Gyi; U. Kyaw DinRs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Oscar de Glanville, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Deputy President, Saw Pe Thin.

Sec., U. Ba Dun

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., W. Booth-Graveley, C.I.E.Rs. 3,000

Finance Sec., W. H. PaytonRs. 2,350

Edu. Sec., H. G. WilkieRs. 1,850

Revenue Sec., J. H. WiseRs. 1,700

Forest Sec., P. C. FogartyRs. 2,450

Judl. Sec., U. Tun Ya, K.S.M.Rs. 1,900

Local Govt. Sec., R. M. MacDonnellRs. 2,000

Reforms Sec., R. G. McDowallRs. 2,100

Industrial Commr., H. Tonkinson, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Rs. 3,500

Chief Engrs., C. Innes, O.B.E.; J. M. B. Stuart

Rs. 2,750—3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, RANGOON.

Chief Justice, Sir Arthur Page, K.C.Rs. 5,000

Judges, Sir John R. E. Cuthill; Jyotsu Ranjan

Das, Mya Ba, J. M. Haguley; S. N. Sen; A.

G. Mosely, U. Ba U; J. Shaw, H. P. Dunkley;

A. H. L. Leacheach Rs. 4,000

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,054 sq. miles, with pop. of 37,677,576). This province, which came into existence on April 1, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Samalpur district transferred to Pegu from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came

into existence on March 1, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar and tobacco are cultivated. 82% of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Hindustani (mainly Bihari), and including other forms of Hindi, as well as Urdu) and Oriya being the chief. The language spoken by the majority of the population is Bihari. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 159,690.

Governor, H. E. Sir James D. Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Apr., 1932) Rs. 8,333
 Priv. Sec., Capt. P. T. Clarke Rs. 1,500
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. G. C. Drake-Brockman;
 Lieut. C. W. H. Rice; Musalidar-Major (Hon. Lt.) Muhammad Reza Khan Bahadur.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. T. Whitty, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Nirsu Narayan Sinha each Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Sir Ganesh Datta Singh (*Local Self Govt.*); K. B. Saiyid Muhammad Hussain (*Educn.*)
 each Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, (vacant) Rs. 2,000
 Dep. Pres., R. B. Lakshmidas Mahanti Rs. 250
 Sec., Saiyid Anwar Yusuf Rs. 2,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., P. C. Tallents, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
 Fin. Sec., W. B. Brett, C.I.E. Rs. 2,350
 Revenue Sec., H. C. Prior Rs. 2,300
 Judl. Sec., A. C. Davies Rs. 2,250
 Educ. Sec., H. K. Gokhale Rs. 2,250
Public Works Sec., (Irrian) F. A. Betterton
 (Rs. 2,750); (*Rds. and Bldgs.*) J. G. Powell.
 Rs. 3,250
Local Self-govt. Sec., R. D. Manmatha Nath
 Sen (*offt.*) Rs. 1,675
 Member, Bd. of Rec., P. W. Murphy; J. R. Dain,
 C.I.E. (*actg.*) Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Courtney Terrell Rs. 5,000
 Judges, A. W. E. Wort; Kulwant Sahay; Sir Thomas S. Macpherson, C.I.E.; Saiyid Fazl Ali; Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur, C.B.E.; J. F. W. James; S. B. Dhavle; J. A. Saunders (*addtl.*); F. G. Rowland (*actg.*)
 each Rs. 4,000

(8) THE CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,149 sq. miles; pop. 12,055,885). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Western Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since October 1, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,789 sq. miles; pop. 3,441,838), which

lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 225,165.

Governor, H. E. Sir Hyde C. Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (July, 1933) Rs. 6,000
 Priv. Sec. and *Aide-de-Camp*, Major C. C. Morris

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

E. Raghavendra Rao; E. Gordon, C.I.E.
 each Rs. 4,000

MINISTERS.

M. Y. Shaieef; V. B. Chaudal Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, S. W. A. Rizvi Rs. 2,000
 Sec., C. K. Hemeon.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., N. J. Roughton, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Settlement and Land Records, C. J. W. Lilie
 Rs. 1,675
 Finl. Sec., C. F. Waterfall Rs. 2,450
 Rev. Sec., C. D. Deshmukh Rs. 1,850
 Legal Sec., C. K. Hemeon Rs. 1,675
 Educ. Sec., C. E. W. Jones, C.I.E. Rs. 2,500
Public Works Sec. (B. & R. & Irrign.), H. A. Hyde,
 M.C. Rs. 3,000

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

Sir Robert H. Macnair Rs. 3,500

Additional Judicial Commissioners.

R. J. Jackson; Ganpat Laxman Subhadar; M. Bhaunai Shanker Niyogi; F. H. Staples; R. E. Pollock (*offg.*) Rs. 3,000
 (9) ASSAM (area, 55,014 sq. miles; pop. 8,622,251) was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong (pop. 21,300).

Governor, H. E. Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (May, 1932) Rs. 5,500
 Priv. Sec., Capt. R. C. Cruddas Rs. 955
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. A. J. Lardner-Clarke

Rs. 730
Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. J. P. Moran;
 Sardar Bahadur Subadar-Major Nainsing Mall, I.D.S.M.; Subadar Krishna Lal Chettri.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Maulavi Saiyid Sir Muhammad Saadulla; A. J. Laine, C.I.E. Rs. 3,500

MINISTERS.

Maulavi Abdul Hamid, R. B. Kanak Lal Barua
Rs. 3,500

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Maulavi Faizur AH Rs. 1,000
Dep. Presdt., Harendra Chandra Chakrabarti
Rs. 1 a year.
Sec., B. N. Rau.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, W. A. Cosgrave, C.I.E. Rs. 2,650
Transfd. Depty., Sec., S. P. Desai (offg.) Rs. 2,150
Fin. and Rev. Sec., C. K. Rhodes Rs. 2,250
Legis. Sec., B. N. Rau Rs. 2,400
Public Works Sec., E. T. Burke Rs. 3,250

(12) THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,528 sq. miles; pop. 2,425,076, partly estimated). It was constituted a Governor's Province on April 18, 1922. Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wao, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Pashtu and Western Punjabi. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 121,866.

Governor, H.E. Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph E. H. Griffith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (April, 1922) Rs. 5,500

Private Sec., Capt. L. M. Barlow, M.C. Rs. 750

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

G. Cunningham, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E. R. 3,500

MINISTER.

K.B. Nawab Sir S. Abdul Quayum Khan, K.C.I.E.
Rs. 3,500

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghafur Khan of Zaida Rs. 833
Dept. President, K.B. Abdul Rahim Khan, M.B.E.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, O. K. Caroe, C.I.E. Rs. 2,400
Judicial Commr., L. Middleton Rs. 3,250
Rev. & Dirsl. Commr., J. S. Thomson
Rs. 4,000

Leg. Sec., K.S. Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan Rs. 2,000
Transfd. Depty., Sec., A. D. F. Dundas Rs. 1,650
Fin. Sec., R. B. Lala (Chuni Lal) Rs. 1,200
Frontier Corps, Sec., Col. G. H. Russell C.I.E., D.S.O.

Public Works Secs., Col. H. S. Gaskell, D.S.O., R.E. (Rds. & Bldgs.), (Mil. Pay); F. H. Burkitt, C.I.E., O.B.E. (Irrign.) Rs. 2,875

(13) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 5,721 sq. miles; pop. 560,592), created in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority. 78 % of the people are Hindus. Rajasthani and Western Hindi are the chief languages.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 119,524.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. G. D. Ogilvie, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Oct. 1929) Rs. 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,593 sq. miles; pop. 163,307), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Com., Lt.-Col. C. T. C. Plowden, C.I.E.
Rs. 4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq. miles; pop. 463,508) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamak (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans, and Pashto is the chief language. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *via* Quetta and is continued to Mithjawa. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Hon. A. N. L. Cater, C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Capt. R. L. Bazilgette (offg.) Rs. 950

Rev. and Judl. Commr., Lt.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E. Rs. 2,250

(14) DELHI.—This province (area, 573 sq. miles; pop. 636,246) was constituted on October 1, 1922, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1921, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi. (Pop. 447,442.)

Chief Commissioner, J. N. G. Johnson, C.I.E. (March, 1922) Rs. 3,000

(15) THE ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 29,463) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 21 (area 635 sq. miles) islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.

Chief Commissioner, J. W. Smyth, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 16,046 in 1921.)

ADEN AND PERIM.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It

was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great oil bunkering and coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified port between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. It has an area of 75 square miles and a population (according to the census of 1931) of 51,478. It is a free port. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total sea-borne trade in 1931-32 was £6,894,600. In 1931-32, 1,483 vessels called at Aden and 298 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadhranaut), from the Straits of Bah-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Saïr.

Aden was separated from the Bombay Presidency and formed into a Province under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India from April 1, 1932.

Perim—a small unfortified island with an area of 5 square miles and a population of 1,700 serving as a bunkering station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, was occupied in 1857 and is administratively attached to Aden.

Aden: Chief Commissioner and Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. B. R. Reilly, C.I.E., O.B.E......per annum Rs. 3,500.

In 1834 the East India Company occupied Sokotra (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 250 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 12,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Shukh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign power. The Kuria Muria Islands, to the south of Oman, which have been a British possession since 1854 and which were formerly attached to the Aden Residency, were transferred to the control of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1931.

The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 mile north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200. A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Dutch East Indies.

Civil Administrator, Captain G. V. Wickham.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England and India. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London July-August. Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before May 8, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. 1. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two years, and receive an allowance of £270 if of European domicile, or £375 if of Indian domicile, if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, fulfil the requirements of the authorities, and show satisfactory progress. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. A first-class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates. In case of failure to pass the final examination, or to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences at Rs. 7,500* a year. The Regulations for competitive examinations to be held in India can be obtained from the India Office, London.

The Indian Army.—Copies of a pamphlet giving full information regarding conditions of service may be obtained, on application, from the Military Department of the India Office. The following is a summary of the principal points. Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 18 and 19 years of age (in the case of

Indian candidates the age limits are 18 and 20 years). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India; the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. A few direct appointments to the Unattached List for the Indian Army are made by the War Office from candidates nominated by the principal Universities in the United Kingdom. A few direct appointments are also offered to officers of the Territorial Army and Supplementary Reserve between the ages of 21 and 25 who undertake the final examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, under arrangements made by the War Office. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's initial pay is at the present moment roughly Rs. 480 (£36) per month. Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

Indian Police Force (Higher Grade).—A competitive examination is usually held in London and other centres in June of each year in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. The standard of the competitive examination for admission to the Indian Police Service is such that competitors whose school education ended before they reached the age of 17 can have little prospect of qualifying for appointment. A fee of £4 is required from candidates examined in London, and a fee of £5 from those examined in other centres.

* The rates of pay quoted are subject to such reduction, not exceeding 10 per cent., as the Secretary of State in Council may decide to make in consequence of the state of financial emergency at present prevailing in India.

save as provided in the regulations a candidate must be a European British subject. Indian and Burmese candidates are eligible if they have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years. Candidates must be above 19 and under 21 years of age on Aug. 1; must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India must forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London. Successful candidates are required to undergo a strict medical examination; are examined as to their ability to ride. Free passage to India is granted to probationers. Their initial pay is Rs. 350 per month, plus an over-seas pay of Rs. 200 per month in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by annual increments to Rs. 700, plus over-seas pay of £30 a month, and thence to Rs. 1,350 per month, with over-seas pay of the same amount, subject to efficiency bars, with prospects of promotion to higher posts.*

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is not extensive. Appointments of *Chaplains* of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplains Board of the Church of

England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,050 per month, plus over-seas pay of £30 a month.*

Indian Railway Service of Engineers.—Recruitment for this Service is at present suspended, and it is not known whether, or under what conditions, it is likely to be resumed.

Indian Forest Service.—Recruitment for this Service is at present suspended, and it is not known whether, or under what conditions, it is likely to be resumed. In Bombay and Burma, the Forest Service is under the control of the Local Government, by whom appointments are made. Any recruitment of candidates from Europe is undertaken by the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, to whose offices enquiries should be addressed.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments can be obtained on application, from the Services and General Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations and other Statutory Rules, which can be consulted at the India Office.

* See note *, page 728

THE FINANCES OF INDIA (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1932.

(In lakhs of rupees.)*

SEPARATION OF CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL FINANCES

The Government of India Act, 1919, was designed *inter alia* to secure a greater measure of independence for Provincial Governments, and to this end provision was made, in the Act and in Rules subsequently published under authority of the Act, for the delimitation of the functions of Government as between the Government of India and the chief Provincial Governments, and for the definite assignments to each of these Provincial Governments of specific revenues of their own. Effect has been given to these measures of devolution in the ten "Governor's Provinces," viz.: Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, the Province of Coorg and the North-West Frontier Province†. As regards these provinces the functions of Government have been classified as either "central subjects" or "provincial subjects." A general authority to control all matters coming under the latter head, subject to certain expressed provisions, is devolved upon the Local Governments concerned.

The sources of revenue available to Local Governments for the purpose of defraying their administrative charges consist, in the main, of the receipts from those provincial subjects which are revenue-producing, the principal heads being Land Revenue, Irrigation, Stamp Duties and Excise. In addition, a local Government is given a small share in any expansion of Income Tax (otherwise a "central" source of revenue) that may be due to an increase of the

total assessed incomes within the Province over that of 1920-21.

When the division of the sources of revenue was made between the Central and Provincial Governments, it was realized that the Central Government would be left insufficiently provided. It was therefore arranged that an annual contribution should be made by eight of the local Governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregated 983 lakhs of rupees. They were not, except in case of emergency and with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to be subject to increase, and should reduction of the aggregate be found possible, reductions were to be made in fixed proportions from the quotas of the several Provinces. The general policy pursued has involved a progressive reduction of the provincial contributions with a view to their ultimate cessation. The Budget for 1928-29 provided for the remission of those portions of the contributions which had not been permanently remitted at the close of the previous year.

The revised financial arrangements outlined above came into force from April 1, 1927, as from that date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceased to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government. In the case of Coorg the separation was made on April 1, 1924.

* A lakh = Rs. 100,000. (See p. 731 for the Indian system of notation.)

† See p. 726 as to the financial arrangements sanctioned on the constitution of the North-West Frontier Province as a "Governor's Province."

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS (1931-32).

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Principal Heads of Revenue:			
Customs	4643.7	...	4643.7
Taxes on Income	1748.7	8.3	1757.0
Salt	857.9	14.0	871.9
Opium	207.4	...	207.4
Land Revenue	33.9	3265.1	3299.0
Excise	51.2	1434.6	1485.8
Stamps	23.6	1173.4	1197.0
Forest	24.1	375.7	399.8
Registration	1.5	108.1	109.6
Scheduled Taxes .....	...	43.2	43.2
Payments from Indian States	84.9	...	84.9
Total	7676.9	6422.4	14099.3
Railways (net receipts)	3361.6	1.6	3363.2
Irrigation (net receipts)	12.8	775.8	788.6
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts)	-16.4	...	-16.4
Interest Receipts	241.0	222.0	463.0
Civil Administration:			
Justice	3.0	93.2	96.2
Jails and Police	7.9	95.4	103.3
Ports and Pilotage	30.2	3.3	33.5
Education	2.5	89.5	92.0
Medical and Public Health	7.1	92.4	99.5
Agriculture	18.3	32.2	50.5
Misc. Departments	25.4	91.3	116.7
Total	94.4	497.3	591.7
Currency and Mint	178.6	...	178.6
Civil Works	24.5	174.6	199.1
Miscellaneous:			
Superannuation	14.1	26.7	40.8
Stationery and Printing	30.8	25.0	55.8
Miscellaneous	112.0	126.3	238.3
Total	156.9	178.0	334.9
Receipts by Military Depts. Extraordinary Receipts and Transfers from Revenue Reserve Fund	412.7	...	412.7
Total Revenue	12164.6	8318.4	20483.0
Equals (at Rs. 13 1/2 to £1) (000 omitted)	£91,235,623,388	£153,623	

EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE (1931-1932).

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Direct Demands on the Revenue:			
Customs	90.5	...	90.5
Taxes on Income	73.8	...	73.8
Salt	115.7	...	115.7
Opium	79.8	...	79.8
Land Revenue	9.2	391.2	400.4
Excise and Stamps	15.9	194.8	210.7
Forest	0.6	230.5	231.1
Registration	31.8	7.3	39.1
Scheduled Taxes	0.3	0.2	0.5
Total	417.6	856.0	1273.6
Forest and other capital outlay charged to Revenue	0.6	-0.0	-0.3

† Gross receipts less working expenses.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—continued.

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Railways:			
Interest, Annuities, &c.	3175.5	0.6	3176.1
Interest on capital contributed by Companies	131.1	...	131.1
Other expenditure	54.9	...	54.9
Total	3361.5	0.6	3362.1
Irrigation:			
Interest on debt	12.8	466.2	479.0
Other expenditure	8.8	100.8	109.6
Total	21.6	567.0	588.6
Posts & Telegraphs:			
Interest on debt	77.5	...	77.5
Other expenditure	-52.1	...	-52.1
Total	25.4	...	25.4
Interest:			
On Ordinary Debt (excluding Railways, Irrigation, Posts and Telegraphs, &c.)	432.9	220.9	653.8
On other obligations	1532.5	110.1	1642.6
Total	1972.4	331.0	2303.4
Civil Administration:			
General Administration	108.1	1167.8	1275.9
Audit	101.2	...	101.2
Justice	15.2	552.0	567.2
Jails and Police	126.8	1466.4	1593.2
Ports and Pilotage	36.8	3.4	40.2
Ecclesiastical	30.3	...	30.3
Political	164.4	...	164.4
Frontier Watch Ward	238.9	...	238.9
Education and Scientific	147.9	1225.8	1373.7
Medical & Public Health	47.1	534.7	581.8
Agriculture	34.7	234.5	269.2
Miscellaneous Depts.	75.2	137.2	212.4
Total	1217.6	5321.8	6539.4
Currency and Mint	76.1	...	76.1
Civil Works	220.8	859.7	1080.5
Miscellaneous:			
Famine Relief	0.2	29.4	29.6
Territorial & Pol. Pensions	31.1	...	31.1
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	268.4	422.2	690.6
Stationery and Printing	57.6	108.3	165.9
Miscellaneous	76.9	114.4	191.3
Total	434.2	744.3	1178.5
Mil. & Marine Services	5588.7	...	5588.7
Extraordinary Items	2.9	0.1	3.0
Total expenditure charged against Revenue	13330.4	8670.6	22001.0
Equals (at Rs. 13 1/2 to £1) (000 omitted)	£100,046,665,029	£165,075	
Deficit	£8,811	£2,641	£11,452

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1931-32.
(In lakhs of rupees)

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
Madras	1620.9	1624.5	+5.4
Bombay	1482.0	1529.4	-47.4
Bengal	901.1	1100.5	-199.4
U. Provinces ..	1121.7	1183.7	-62.0
Punjab	996.5	1038.0	-41.5
Burma and Shan States	994.3	932.6	+61.7
Bihar and Orissa ..	519.5	542.5	-23.0
Central Provinces & Berar ..	420.0	457.7	-37.7
Assam	240.0	247.7	-7.7
Coorg	13.4	14.0	-0.6
Total	8318.4	8670.6	-352.2
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (000 omitted)	£62,388	£65,029	£-2,641

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1932-33.

The revised estimates for 1932-33 show (in lakhs of rupees) :—*Surplus*, Central Government, 216.8; Madras, 62.8; Punjab, 35.3; Bihar and Orissa, 1.3; North-West Frontier Province, 0.98. *Deficits*, Bombay, 27.1; Bengal, 139.5; United Provinces, 19.1; Central Provinces and Berar, 1.0; Burma, 76.5; Assam, 21.0; Coorg, 1.05.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1933-34
(In lakhs of rupees)

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus	Deficit
Madras	1726.7	1722.6	4.1	..
Bombay ..	1490.1	1518.4	..	28.3
Bengal ..	911.5	1130.6	..	219.1
United Provinces ..	1150.7	1146.6	4.1	..
Punjab ..	1084.8	1033.4	51.4	..
Bihar and Orissa ..	508.5	521.2	..	12.7
Burma and Shan States ..	955.2	931.3	23.9	..
Central Provinces and Berar ..	463.7	465.7	..	2.0
Assam ..	207.4	241.9	..	34.5
Coorg ..	12.9	13.8	..	0.9
North-West Frontier Province ..	165.3	169.1	..	3.8
Total ..	8676.8	8894.6	83.5	301.3
Central Government ordinary revenue ..	7223.2	7240.6	17.4	..
Total ..	21112.0	21305.2	108.1	301.3
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (000 omitted)	£158,340	£159,789	£13.1	£2,260

INDIAN SYSTEM OF NOTATION.—The Indian numerical notation system differs from the European. Large numbers are punctuated as crores and lakhs and not in hundreds, thousands and millions. A *lakh* is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a *crore* is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (1,00,00,000). Thus, 1,68,00,000 is read as 1 crore 68 lakhs. A lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000), may be read as equal to £7,500 at 13½ rupees—the statutory rate adopted for conversion in this article. The rupee is divided into 16 annas and at 13½ rupees to £1 the anna is equivalent to 1½d. The anna is subdivided into 32 pies (¼d. approximate value).

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The figures of Gross Revenue given above include the net receipts of railways and other com-

mercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include the interest charges of commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compilation may cause the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for 1931-32 is therefore given in the table below, which shows the *net* revenue derived from commercial undertakings, after deducting all expenditure including interest charges, and *net* figures under other heads of revenue and expenditure obtained by deducting (1) the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium from sale receipts, and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue, but as a separate head of expenditure.

NET REVENUE (in lakhs of rupees) *

Principal Heads of Revenue.	1931-32.
Customs ..	4643.7
Taxes on Income ..	1748.7
Salt ..	857.9
Opium ..	127.6
Other Heads ..	219.3
Total ..	7597.2
Commercial Undertakings:	
Railways ..	—
Irrigation ..	8.7
Posts and Telegraphs ..	41.7
Total ..	50.4
Currency and Mint	
Currency ..	124.6
Mint ..	22.1
Total ..	146.7
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts ..	112.0
Extraordinary Items ..	18.5
Total Net Revenue (lakhs of rupees) ..	7779.8
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (000 omitted) ..	£58,349

NET EXPENDITURE.

	1931-32.
Debt Services ..	1731.4
Defence Services	
Effective ..	4296.9
Non-effective Marine ..	775.9
Transfer from Military Reserve Fund ..	103.2
Total ..	5176.0
Civil Administration ..	337.8
Civil Administration ..	1123.1
Miscellaneous Civil Charges ..	360.3
Civil Works ..	156.3
Forest and other capital outlay charged to revenue ..	0.7
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue (lakhs of Rs.) ..	8954.6
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) (000 omitted) ..	£67,160
Deficit (000 omitted) ..	£8,811

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue.

	Central Government		
	Accounts, 1931-32	Revised Estimate, 1932-33	Budget Estimate, 1933-34
	(In lakhs of rupees)*		
State Railways	675.6	184.3	330.0
Posts & Telegraphs ..	87.9	19.7	15.8
Irrigation Works .. .	0.1	—	—
New Capital at Delhi ..	14.6	—	—
Other Capital Outlay ..	76.4	132.2	107.3
Total .. .	855.6	336.2	453.1

Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) }
(000 omitted) } ... £6,409 £3,522 £3,338

	Provincial Governments.		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Madras .. .	157.8	82.1	42.3
Bombay .. .	378.7	281.6	108.6
Bengal .. .	28.2	16.4	28.2
United Provinces ..	98.0	20.6	24.5
Punjab .. .	182.0	171.4	104.8
Burma & Shan States	163.1	24.1	36.6
Bihar and Orissa ..	0.1	3.5	3.8
Central Provs & Bihar	29.2	17.8	6.7
Assam .. .	30.0	5.6	1.3
Coorg .. .	—	—	—
N.W. Frontier Prov	—	3.3	2.9
Total .. .	1066.9	626.4	449.7
Equals (at Rs. 13½ to £1) } (000 omitted) } £8,002 £4,698 £3,373			

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States, the burden is estimated at Rs. 3.8 per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, Rs. 5.0 per head.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On March 31, 1933, the public debt of the Central Government amounted to Rs 510 crores (£383 million) in India and £380 million in England. The figures include debt incurred on behalf of Provincial Governments, the debenture stock of various railways taken over on the transfer of the lines, and the capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable annuities. The interest-bearing obligations and certain interest-bearing assets of the Government of India amounted to Rs 705 crores (£529 million) in India and £380 million in England. The excess of interest-bearing obligations over interest-yielding assets amounts to Rs. 207 crores (£155 million). Apart from Rs. 692 crores in cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury Account, the Central Government held on March 31, 1933, £40 million in the Gold Standard Reserve.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province,

and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *rayatwari* tenure prevails, and each *rayat*, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled *zamindari* districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled *rayatwari* districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State (Central and Provincial Governments) in 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 3,299 lakhs (£24,743,000).

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces and in the Central Indian (Malwa) States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. Bengal opium is either sold direct to the Governments of Borneo, Netherlands Indies, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, &c. or issued to the Excise Department for local consumption. In addition a substantial quantity is supplied to the Medical Department for medical purposes, and by export to the United Kingdom for sale to chemists. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £1,556,000 in 1931-32. The expenses of production, &c., were £598,000. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China; but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from March 31, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited. In 1926 the Government of India announced its intention to restrict the export of opium except for medicinal purposes.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,486 lakhs (£11,143,000) gross in 1931-32 (Central and Provincial Governments).

CUSTOMS.—The net receipts amounted to Rs. 4,644 lakhs (£34,827,000) in 1931-32. (For tariff see p. 735.) The export duty on rice yielded 93 lakhs (£695,700). The export duty on jute produced 309 lakhs (£2,316,500). The duty on motor spirit and kerosene amounted to 590 lakhs (£4,425,000). The protective special duties on iron, steel, &c., yielded 494 lakhs (£3,707,000).

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates.—

Annual Income	Rate of Tax per Rupee*
Rs. 1,000 and over .. .	2 pices
" 1,500 .. .	4 "
" 2,000 .. .	7 ½ "
" 5,000 .. .	11 ½ "
" 10,000 .. .	15 "
" 15,000 .. .	20 "
" 20,000 .. .	23 ½ "
" 30,000 .. .	28 ½ "
" 40,000 .. .	31 ½ "
" 1,00,000 or upwards .. .	32 ½ "

* 12 pices = 1 anna 16 annas = 1 rupee; 12 rupees = £1 (statutory rate). A lakh is 100,000 rupees.

In the case of companies and registered firms, whatever the total income, the rate is $3\frac{1}{2}$ pies in the rupee.

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of Hindu undivided families at rates ranging from 1 anna $6\frac{1}{2}$ pies to 7 annas $9\frac{1}{2}$ pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs. 75,000, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna 3 pies in the rupee. In the case of individuals, unregistered firms, and other associations of individuals not being a registered firm or a company, the rate ranges from $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies to 7 annas $9\frac{1}{2}$ pies on incomes in excess of Rs. 30,000. Rs. 1,757 lakhs (£13,177,000) were received from taxes on income in 1931-32.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded 1,197 lakhs gross (£8,978,000) in 1931-32. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$ a maund (82½ lb) in 1903, to Rs. $\frac{1}{8}$ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$ on March 1, 1916, to Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$ from March 1, 1923, reduced to Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$ from March 1, 1924, and raised to R. 1 As. 9 in 1931. Rs. 872 lakhs (£6,539,000) were received from salt in 1931-32.

FORESTS.—About 107,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 142,000 square miles besides are under State control. The revenue from forests amounted to Rs. 400 lakhs (£3,000,000) in 1931-32. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1931-32 handled 1,175½ million of letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c., and issued 38 million of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wire, including cable, in India on March 31, 1932, was 532,283 miles, and the number of paid messages sent in 1931-32 was over 17 million. The capital outlay amounted to Rs. 1,563 lakhs (£11,721,000) at the end of 1931-32. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1, 1914. The combined services showed for the year a loss of 93·8 lakhs (£703,000), a reduction of nearly 40 lakhs as compared with 1930-31.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on March 31, 1932, was 42,813·07 of the mileage open about 50 per cent was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 42 per cent on the metre gauge. On March 31, 1932, the total capital at charge was Rs. 8·6 crores (£657,255,000). The net earnings of the railways in 1931-32 amounted to 2,812 lakhs (£21,086,000), showing a percentage of 3·2 on total capital at charge. The number of passengers "originating" was 506 million, and the goods traffic amounted to 74·6 million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average about four miles for a penny. The net gain to the Central Government from "Budget Lines" administered from funds under its direct control was 5·4 crores in 1931-32. The payment of the contribution has been held in abeyance until the return of prosperous years. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1931-32 was 837 lakhs (£6,780,000).

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1931, was £102,331,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £1,276,000. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works, excluding the Indian States, in 1930-31 amounted to 31 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised amounted to over 1½ times the total capital expended on the works. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1931-32 to £26,997,000. The main items were:—Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £9,573,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt and other obligations, £5,377,000; management of debt, £268,000; interest assumed in respect of British 5 per cent War Loan, £418,000; Stores, £1,321,000, of which £1,211,000 was for Marine and Military stores, payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £1,772,300; Army non-effective charges, £3,408,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,359,000; Punglough payments, civil and military, £2,042,000; home administration (£435,000 less £105,500 contributed by H. M. Treasury); Aden contribution, £137,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 18 grains 110 of 1 tola. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916, was practically stable at 12·47. The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920, and to 13½ rupees in 1927. The Gold Standard Reserve has been built up out of the profit from the coinage of rupees. The principal objects for which it is maintained are (1) to provide funds from which the Secretary of State can finance his requirements when remittance of funds from India through the usual market channels cannot conveniently be arranged, and (2) to furnish resources against which sterling drafts may, if necessity arises, be sold by the Government of India to remitters in India. In recent years the Reserve has been maintained at £40,000,000. The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to March 31, 1933, amounted to £60,356,090. Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; £2,886,217 has been transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in reduction of created rupee securities, £14,626,619 has been transferred to Revenue, and the remainder credited to the Gold Standard Reserve. On March 31, 1933, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £26,220,769 (estimated value), while £897 was held in cash in England,

£2,152,324 was deposited in gold at the Bank of England and £11,626,000 held in gold in India. India has a paper currency. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. In 1928 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

ARMY.—The sanctioned strength of the Army in India is: British troops and officers, 68,900; Indian troops and officers, 155,200; Army in India Reserve of Officers, 1,600; Indian Army Reserve, 40,000; Auxiliary Force, 36,000; Indian State Forces, 41,700; and Indian Territorial Force, 19,000. For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902-9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On June 1, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912-13 to 5,176 lakhs (£38,820,000) in 1931-32. The estimated net expenditure for 1933-34 is 4,620 lakhs (£34,650,000). During the Great War of 1914-18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 877,000 combatants and 563,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1·4 million men. 1,381,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India; the total Indian casualties were about 122,000 (as compiled up to Dec. 31, 1919). In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed; the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved. India has an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE was reorganised on a combatant basis in 1928 and now flies the white ensign. An admiral of the Royal Navy was appointed as the first Flag Officer com-

manding. The fleet consists of four sloops, two patrol boats, one survey ship and various auxiliary craft.

Flag Officer Commanding and Director, Rear-Admiral H. T. Walwyn, C.B., D.S.O., R.N.

Rs. 2,800

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. There are 16 Universities in British India and 2 in Indian States, viz., Agra, Andhra, Annamallai, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares (Hindu), Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, Rangoon, Nagpur and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1930-31 numbered 262,052, and the scholars 12,689,086, including 1,544,268 females. Of the institutions, about 50 per cent are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1930-31, (£21,237,000), £4,603,000 came from fees, and £13,045,000 from Government revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1931 showed that only 126 males and 29 females per thousand are literate, in the sense of being able to read and write any language.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1930-31 numbered 781, with a total population of over 22 million, and receiving an income of £9,512,400 from rates and taxes (of toll, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £17,935,000 from other sources. Out of 12,776 members of municipal bodies 797 were officials and 11,979 non-officials.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.*	1931-32.*	1932-33.
	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)	£ (000 omitted)
Imports of Private Merchandise ..	189,979	180,598	123,595	94,779	59,437
Government Stores ..	7,569	6,683	6,202	3,203	1,825
Total Merchandise ..	197,548	187,281	129,797	97,982	61,262
Treasure—Private ..	27,970	20,826	20,141	5,444	2,242
Government ..	1	48	6	7	1
Total Treasure ..	27,971	20,874	20,147	5,451	2,243
Total Imports ..	225,519	208,155	149,944	103,433	63,505
Exports of Private Merchandise:					
Indian Produce, &c.	247,596	233,104	165,369	116,916	99,327
Foreign Goods (re-exports) ..	5,875	5,345	3,858	3,494	2,414
Government Stores ..	802	793	649	491	332
Total Merchandise ..	254,363	239,242	169,876	120,901	102,073
Treasure—Private ..	2,198	1,777	1,821	47,180	50,939
Government ..	2,567	2,681	1,180	2,267	2,557
Total Treasure ..	4,765	3,858	3,001	49,447	53,496
Total Exports ..	259,128	243,100	172,877	170,348	155,569
Total Sea-borne Trade ..	484,647	451,255	322,821	273,781	218,574
Net Imports (or Exports) of treasure	23,206	19,016	17,146	43,904†	50,731†
Net Exports of Merchandise ..	56,815	51,961	40,079	22,919	811
Excess of Exports ..	33,609	32,945	22,933	66,915	51,564

(Note.—The figures of trade have been converted into sterling at the rate of Rs. 132 to £)

* Revised figures.

† Net Exports.

In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Of their total expenditure of about £12,663,000 in 1930-31 28 per cent. was devoted to civil works, 36 per cent. to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

TRADE OF INDIA.—India's visible balance of trade in 1932-33 was Rs 68·3 lakhs (£51,225,000). The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure, but in 1932-33 exports of treasure exceeded imports by £50,753,000. The table (p. 734) exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling (Rupees being converted at the rate of 13½ to the £).

During the year 1932-33 as compared with 1931-32 the value of the imports (excluding Government stores and treasure) increased by Rs. 621 lakhs (£4,659,000), or 5 per cent., while the total exports (including re-exports but excluding treasure and Government stores) fell by Rs. 2,489 lakhs (£18,869,000), or 16 per cent.

The bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1932-33 (converted at Rs. 13½ to the £):—

IMPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton Goods	£17,280	Liquors	£1,693
Cotton Yarn	2,841	Rubber Manufs	1,488
Cotton, raw	5,443	Drugs	1,394
Machinery	7,507	Spices	1,294
Iron and/or Steel	3,263	Glass	1,069
Brass	1,349	Fruits & Vegetables	874
Other metals	2,589	Tobacco and	
Mineral Oils	5,023	Cigarettes	727
Silk, artificial	3,119	Paints	691
Silk Goods	2,370	Apparel	632
Silk, raw	878	Precious Stones	627
Sugar	3,172	Soap	620
Instruments	2,886	Salt	592
Motor Cars, Cycles, &c.	1,730	Building, &c.,	
Cycles	604	Materials	580
Hardware	2,244	Stationery	543
Wool & Woollen Goods	2,223	Grain & Pulse	532
Provisions	2,196	Haberdashery	508
Paper	2,148	Books	388
Chemicals	2,034	Wood & timber	386
By Post	1,945	Earthenware	372
Dyes, &c.	1,879	Leather	371
		Arms, &c.	331
		Government Stores	1,825

EXPORTS (000 omitted).

Jute Manuf. &c.	£16,288	Woollens	£508
Jute, raw	7,298	By Post	1,189
Cotton, Raw	15,279	Lac	932
Cotton Yarn, &c.	2,714	Coffee	824
Tea	12,665	Tobacco	578
Rice	10,876	Rice	566
Other Grains, &c.	1,214	Spices	542
Seeds	8,480	Fodder	527
Leather	3,573	Fruits & Vegetables	521
Metals and Ores	3,504	Coir	452
Hides and Skins	2,076	Wood	421
Paraffin Wax	1,514	Oils	403
Oilseeds	1,474	Raw Hemp	421
Wool, raw	925	Re-exports	2,415

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are 8,168 officers and 17,641 honorary judges and

magistrates exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1930, 2,507,871 civil suits were instituted; 2,552,927 persons were tried, and 1,250,890 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 811 were sentenced to death and 783 executed, 1,702 to transportation, and 240,120 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1930 was 14,704 officers and 186,834 men. There were 1,210 prisons, with a daily average of 153,442 prisoners. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 7,613 prisoners on March 31, 1931.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 28·21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28·72 in 1913; it was 35·9 per 1,000 in 1919 and 26·85 in 1930. There were over 12 million deaths from influenza during 1918-19. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1930 were about 12,280,000 in India as a whole. The ratio of births per 1,000 of the population was 35·99 in 1930. In 4,771 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 57,443,000 patients were treated in 1930. The number of persons vaccinated in 1930-31 was 15,865,000. According to the census of 1931 there were 147,911 lepers.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The general import tariff is now 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The principal exceptions are:—Cotton twist, yarn and thread 6½ per cent. or As. 1½ per lb. whichever is higher; cotton piece goods 25 per cent. if of British manufacture, 50 per cent. if not; plain grey, i. e., not bleached or dyed in the piece, 35 per cent. or As. 4½ per lb., whichever is higher, if of British manufacture 50 per cent. or As. 5½ per lb., if not; raw cotton 5 per lb.; raw hemp, artificial silk yarn and thread 18½ per cent.; silk or artificial silk mixtures 35 per cent. or As. 2 Ps. 3 per sq. yard, whichever is higher; motor cars and motor cycles 37½ per cent.; sugar 15s. 9 As. 1 per cwt.; arms and certain "luxury" articles, including gold and silver manufactures, silk or artificial silk piece goods, gold and silver plate, &c., 50 per cent.; cigars 112½ per cent.; cigarettes, from Rs. 10 As. 10 to Rs. 15 per 1000; spirits generally Rs. 37 As. 8 per gallon; salt R. 1 As. 9 per maund (82½ lb.), plus As. 2½ per maund if manufactured outside India; motor spirit As. 10 per gallon, and kerosene As. 3 Ps. 9 per gallon; mineral oil 12½ per cent. (an excise duty of As. 10 is leviable on motor spirit and As. 2 Ps. 9½ per gallon on kerosene produced in India); coal As. 10 per ton; coal tar dyes 10 per cent.; spices 37½ per cent.; manufactured tobacco Rs. 3 As. 12 per lb., matches R. 1 As. 14 per gross of boxes of 100; match spirits As. 5 Ps. 7½ per lb.; veneer (for match boxes) As. 7 Ps. 6 per lb.; ale, beer As. 28 per gallon; porter, &c., As. 15 per gallon; perfumed spirits Rs. 60 per gallon; certain machinery 10 per cent.; certain metals, iron and steel and railway plant and rolling stock 15½ per cent.; gold coin, metallic ores, certain agricultural instruments, quinine, etc., are free. A few other articles pay 2½ per cent. There are protective duties at special rates on coal, iron and steel and certain manufactures thereof. There are export duties of As. 2 Ps. 3

a maund on rice; Rs. 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, for which the rate is Rs. 1¼ per bale; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking; Rs. 32 per ton on hessians, and 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins.

SHIPPING.—In 1932-33 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India was 5,707, with a tonnage of 14,230,000. Of this tonnage, over 67 per cent. was under the British flag.

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1932-33:—

COUNTRIES.	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY.	
	Imports	Exports
Total Value (000 omitted) ...	£99,437	£99,327
	Per cent	Per cent
British Empire:—		
United Kingdom	36·8	28·4
Ceylon	1·3	5·0
Hong Kong	0·4	1·0
Maltrians	0·0	0·6
Straits Settlements.....	2·1	2·7
S. Africa	0·1	1·0
Kenya	1·4	0·3
Canada	0·2	1·2
Australia and New Zealand	0·8	3·2
Aden	0·4	0·5
Other Possessions	1·3	1·8
Total, British Empire	44·8	45·7
Foreign Countries:—		
Belgium	2·6	3·0
China (exclg. Hong Kong)	2·2	2·7
Egypt	0·7	2·2
France	1·5	5·6
Germany	7·8	6·0
Netherlands	1·3	2·4
Italy	3·0	3·5
Japan	15·5	10·5
Java and Borneo	3·1	0·5
Switzerland	1·0	0·0
United States	8·5	7·2
Iraq	0·3	0·4
Persia	1·4	0·4
Spain	0·2	1·3
Arabia	0·2	0·7
Siam	0·2	0·3
All other countries.....	5·7	7·6
Total, Foreign Countries	55·2	54·3

(Note.—Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs. 13½ = £1.)

PORTS.—The chief ports are Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi, and Madras.

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1931-32, 262,901,000 acres were sown, or 229,000,000 acres excluding area sown more than once. Of the total area sown approximately 10 per cent. was under wheat, 35 per cent. under rice, and 43 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 7 per cent. under oilseeds, and 8 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation was 22 million acres, including area irrigated at both harvests.

BANKS.—In addition to the Imperial Bank of India, which is closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. In 1930 there were 30 Indian joint-stock banks, whose

head offices are located in India, in addition to 28 exchange banks with head offices outside India, and 26 Indian co-operative banks, with capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs and over. The capital of the Imperial Bank of India was Rs. 562 lakhs; reserve, Rs. 552 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 8,397 lakhs; and cash balance, Rs. 1,304 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the Indian joint-stock banks were: capital, Rs. 744 lakhs; reserve, Rs. 441 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 6,321 lakhs; cash balance, Rs. 767 lakhs. The 28 exchange banks with head offices not located in India had:—capital, £93 million; reserve, £100 million; deposits, £1,196 million outside India, and Rs. 6,821 lakhs in India; cash balances £209 million outside, and Rs. 772 lakhs in India. The 26 Indian co-operative banks had a capital of Rs. 156 lakhs; a reserve of Rs. 89 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 1,236 lakhs; loans outstanding, Rs. 1,033 lakhs; and cash balances amounting to Rs. 85 lakhs. The proportion per cent. of cash to liabilities on deposit was:—16½ in the case of the Imperial Bank; 13½ for exchange banks doing a considerable portion of their business in India; 8½ for other exchange banks; and 12½ in the case of Indian joint-stock banks.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—In 1930-31 there were in British India and Indian States 1,863 central, 93,773 agricultural and 10,530 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 4,545,840 and a capital of £68,934,000. The Provincial and Central Banks showed a profit of £442,000, and agricultural and non-agricultural societies £1,472,600.

MINERALS.—The output of coal in India in 1930 was 23,803,000 tons. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 311 million in 1930. The production of salt is about 1,722,000 tons. The production of manganese ore was about 830,000 tons, and of salt-petre 3,827 tons (export figures). The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 329,000 oz. Monazite and tungsten ore have taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1930 was 14 tons, and of the latter 2,452 tons.

MANUFACTURES.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. There were 8,128 factories in 1930 subject to the Indian Factories Act, employing 1,258,000 persons, including 255,000 women and nearly 38,000 children (12 to 15 years of age); the percentage of factories maintaining a week of 48 hours or less for men is 27, the corresponding percentage for women was 32. The maximum weekly hours for children are 36. There were 310 cotton mills at work in British India and Indian States in 1930-31, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad. In 1930-31, the production was 867 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 590 million lb. of woven goods. The 100 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 1,224,982 spindles and 61,834 looms. There were, in 1930, 17 woollen and 21 paper mills, 11 breweries, and various other factories.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—In 1930-31 there were 7,328 joint stock companies registered in British India and in the Indian States, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 21,189 lakhs (£211,890,000).

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succes- sion	Area in sq. miles	Population in 1931	Prevailing Religion	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
Salutes of 21 Guns					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of.	1875	8,164	2,443,007	Hindus	£ 1,868,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhu) of.	1931	26,367	3,523,070	"	1,813,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of.	1911	82,698	14,436,148	Hindus and Muhammadans	1,628,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of.	1925	84,516	3,646,243	"	1,875,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of.	1895	29,326	6,557,302	Hindus	2,687,000
Salutes of 19 Guns					
*Bhopal, The Nawab of.	1926	6,902	729,955	Hindus	466,000
*Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of.	1926	9,518	1,318,237	"	1,020,000
Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of.	1933	73,278	342,101	Muhammadans	128,000
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of.	1922	3,217	957,137	Hindus	953,000
*Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharaja of.	1931	12,694	1,566,910	"	495,000
Travancore, The Maharaja of.	1924	7,625	5,095,973	Hindus and Christians	1,703,000
Salutes of 17 Guns					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of.	1907	15,003	984,612	Muhammadans	374,000
†Bharatpur, The Maharaja of.	1929	1,978	486,954	Hindus	221,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of.	1887	23,317	936,218	"	912,000
Bundi, The Maharaja Raja of.	1927	2,220	216,772	"	121,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of.	1932	1,480	1,205,016	Hindus and Christians	657,000
†Cutch, The Maharaja of.	1876	8,250	514,307	Hindus	240,000
Jaipur, The Maharaja of.	1922	15,579	2,631,775	"	975,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of.	1927	1,422	140,525	"	53,000
†Kota, The Maharaja of.	1889	5,684	685,804	"	387,000
Mawat (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of.	1918	35,016	2,125,982	"	1,015,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of.	1900	5,942	1,625,520	Hindus and Sikhs	1,124,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of.	1918	13,000	1,587,445	Hindus	450,000
Tonk, The Nawab of.	1930	2,553	317,360	"	169,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
†Alwar, The Maharaja of.	1892	3,158	749,751	Hindus	413,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of.	1914	1,606	225,106	Annamites	52,000
Datta, The Maharaja of.	1907	912	158,834	Hindus	120,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of.	1899	449	83,321	"	48,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of.	1897	419	70,513	"	71,000
Dholi, The Maharaja of.	1925	1,784	243,430	"	132,000
†Dholpur, The Maharaja-Rana of.	1911	1,221	254,686	"	131,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of.	1918	1,447	227,544	"	52,000
Idai, The Maharaja of.	1931	1,669	262,260	"	107,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of.	1914	16,062	76,255	"	28,000
Kharipur, The Mir of.	1921	6,050	227,183	Muhammadans	132,000
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of.	1926	858	85,744	Hindus	56,000
Orchha, The Maharaja of.	1930	2,080	314,661	"	79,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of.	1929	886	76,539	"	44,000
Rampur, The Nawab of.	1930	893	465,225	Hindus and Muhammadans	405,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of.	1914	2,818	109,808	Buddhists and Hindus	38,000
Sirohi, The Maharaja of.	1920	1,958	216,528	Hindus	75,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
Benares, The Maharaja of.	1931	870	391,272	Hindus	165,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of.	1919	2,961	500,274	Hindus and Muhammadans	785,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of.	1922	1,318	590,886	"	300,000
Dhrangadhra, The Maharaja of.	1911	1,158	88,760	Hindus	127,000
Jaora, The Nawab of.	1895	602	100,166	"	103,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaja-Rana of.	1929	810	107,890	Muhammadans	59,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of.	1887	1,259	324,676	Hindus and Sikhs	220,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of cession	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1931	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year accepted or approximate
					£
†Jannagadh, The Nawab of	1921	3,324	545,152	Hindus and Muhammadans	627,000
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	598	316,757	Muhammadans and Hindus	278,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1928	928	287,574	Hindus and Sikhs	224,000
Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1933	3,791	409,192	Hindus and Muhammadans	844,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1,769	263,711	Hindus and Muhammadans	82,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	643	115,741	Hindus	167,000
Rajpipla, The Maharaja of	1915	1,517	206,114	"	181,000
Ratan, The Maharaja of	1893	693	107,311	"	75,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1923	4,116	384,450	"	251,000
Salutes of 11 Guns.					
Ajajgarh, The Maharaja of	1919	802	85,895	"	35,000
Alirajpur, The Raja of	1891	836	101,963	Animists	46,000
Baoni, The Nawab of	1911	121	19,138	Muhammadans	9,000
Barwan, The Rana of	1930	1,178	146,110	Hindus	84,000
Bijawar, The Maharaja of	1900	973	115,852	"	27,000
Bilaspur, The Raja of	1931	448	100,994	"	23,000
Camboy, The Nawab of	1915	350	87,761	"	72,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1919	3216	146,870	"	63,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1920	880	126,351	"	50,000
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of	1932	1,130	161,267	"	42,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	638	164,364	Sikhs and Hindus	142,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	205,846	Hindus and Muhammadans	376,000
Janjira, The Nawab of	1922	377	110,366	"	62,000
Jhabua, The Raja of	1895	1,330	143,522	Animists	33,000
Maler Kotla, The Nawab of	1908	167	83,072	Hindus and Muhammadans	110,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,202	207,465	Hindus	115,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,680	445,666	"	60,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1922	822	112,087	"	300,000
Narsinghgar, The Raja of	1924	734	113,873	"	71,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	212,130	"	82,000
Pudukottai, The Raja of	1928	1,179	400,694	"	195,000
Radhapur, The Nawab of	1910	1,150	70,221	"	58,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	962	134,891	"	86,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	279	35,223	"	20,000
Samthar, The Raja of	1896	180	33,207	"	10,000
†Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1923	1,198	148,568	"	45,000
Sitamar, The Raja of	1900	202	28,422	"	20,000
Suket, The Raja of	1919	420	58,408	"	17,000
Tehrri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,180	349,573	"	137,000

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

THE States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or

temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Payments aggregating £614,000 (£276,000 from Mysore) were made to the Government of India in 1931-32. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial

Legislative Councils cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Indian States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 713,146 square miles, and a population of 81,310,845. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Indian State forces. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 662, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 737, 738 are the names of 86 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as R.H. the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, and Gwalior.

The Indian States may be thus classified:—
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 456,804—the fifth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India.

The ruling dynasty is of Tūkhan origin, and is descended from Asaf Jahl, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1882, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kannarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. *The Himalayan Hill States*, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 173,573) was granted to Gholab Singh by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar, while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. *The Sikh States*, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. *Rajputana*, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 11,225,712) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. *The States of Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India. 9. *The Malayalm States of Travancore and*

Cochin, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10 The three northern Muhammadan States of *Khatipur* (Sind), *Bahawalpur*, and *Rampur*. 11 *Kulat* (including *Makran* and *Kharan*) and *Las Bela*, with tribal areas in the possession of the *Mutri* and *Bugti* tribes. 12 *Gujarat*, including *Kutch* and the numerous petty chieftships of *Kathiawar*. 13 The Southern *Mahratta* States. 14 The numerous *Afghan* and *Baluch* tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of *Peshawar* to the base of the *Suleiman* range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, *Waziris*, *Orakzais*, *Afridis*, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15 The aboriginal *Gond* and *Kol* tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in *Chota-Nagpur*, *Orissa*, the Central Provinces, and the *Jarpan* (*Vizagapatnam*) Agency. 16 The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhurja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jung, *sac.* 1911.

Prime Minister, His Highness Maharaja Sir Joodha Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, G.C.S.I., Maurizio e Lazaro, G.C.I.E., Prime Minister, and Supreme Commander-in-Chief. (Personal salute in British India, 19 guns.)

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles, pop. 5,600,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. *Nepal* is divided into four provinces. Its exports to British India are estimated to amount to about £4,000,000, and its imports to £2,000,000 a year. The chief trade route is that between *Kathmandu* and the *Bihar* and *Orissa* frontier (77 miles). *Nepal* exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghil*, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. The aboriginal stock is Mongolian with a considerable admixture of Hindu blood from India. They were originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, one of which, *Gorkha* or *Gurkha*, became predominant in about 1769 and has since given its name to all. The ruling family are Hindu Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the *Nepal* rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. This office is always held by a member of his family, the succession being determined by special rules. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with *Nepal*, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments. During the Great War, and in the subsequent *Afghan* war, the *Nepal* Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British

Government in men, money and material. A new Treaty was concluded in December, 1923 between the British and *Nepalese* Governments, by which *inter alia* the internal and external independence of the State was recognised.

CAPITAL, *Kathmandu* (pop. 80,000) — British Envoys at the Court of *Nepal*, Lt.-Col. C. T. Dawkes, C.I.E. Re. 3,000

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 250,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of *Nepal*. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 it is allowance was fixed at £6,667, and *Bhutan* agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the *Tongsa* Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, the late Su Teyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. *Bhutan's* total trade with India is estimated at over £65,000 a year. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Punakha*.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make *Bombay* their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountains; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few.

The ruler of *Bahrain* (capital, *Manama*) has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at *Bahrain*. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Oman* (*Muscat*) is in treaty relations with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent and Consul at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) Coast from *Ras-al-Khaima* to *Uldai* are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India via *Lingah* and *Bahrain*.

Important caravan routes converge at *Kuwait*, which has an excellent harbour. The Shaikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. T. C. W. Fowle, C.B.E. Rs. 4,000
Secretary, Capt. E. H. Gastrell, Rs. 1,900
Political Agent and Consul, Muscat, Major C. E. L. Brunner, M.C. Rs. 2,400
Political Agent, Kuwait, Lt.-Col. H. R. P. Dickson, C.I.E. Rs. 1,700
Political Agent, Bahrain, Lt.-Col. Gordon Lech Rs. 2,750

PERSIA (q.v.) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is common to Persia and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *via* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar. Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *via* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, bonas, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of

1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec. 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjeeling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese, and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initiated by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government has so far refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Teng-yueh and Ssuma, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Teng-yueh and Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (q.v.) matches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiengmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

The Dominion of Canada.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles). Land and Water.	Population.	
		Census, 1921.	Census, 1931
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	588,454	731,605
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	524,582	694,263
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	246,512	610,118	700,139
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	387,876	408,219
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,668	523,837	512,846
Ontario (Toronto)	412,582	2,933,662	3,431,683
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown) ..	2,184	88,615	88,038
Quebec (Quebec)	594,534	2,360,665*	2,874,255
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	757,510	921,785
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	4,157	4,230
North-West Territories (<i>ditto</i>)	1,309,682	7,988	9,723
Royal Canadian Navy† .....	...	485	...
Total	3,684,463	8,787,949	10,376,786

Land Area, 3,457,484 square miles; Water Area, 226,979 square miles (exclusive of the salt-water areas of Canada). The rural population, in 1931, was 4,851,728, and the urban population 5,522,058. Of the total immigration of 19,782 in 1932-33, 3,097 were from Britain and 13,196 from U.S.A.

* Revised in accordance with the Labrador award of the Privy Council, March 1, 1927.

† Members of the Royal Canadian Navy were counted in their homes in the Census of 1931.

Increase of the People.

Census Year	Population			Decennial Increase	Immigrants during the Year
	Males	Females	Total		
1861 .....	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	598,696	27,773
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891	2,460,471	2,374,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,095	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	311,084
1921	5,529,613	5,258,306	10,787,919	3,581,306	148,477
1931	5,374,541	5,001,245	10,375,786	1,588,837	88,223

* Revised in accordance with the Labrador award of the Privy Council, March 1, 1927.

Racial Origins.		1921	1931	Religions.		1921	1931.
British Races		4,868,903	5,381,071	Roman Catholics		3,389,626	4,285,388*
English		2,545,496	2,741,479	United Church .....		...	2,017,375†
Scottish		1,173,637	1,346,350	Anglicans		1,407,780	1,635,615
Irish		1,107,817	1,230,808	Presbyterian		1,409,406	870,728†
Other		41,953	62,494	Baptist		424,730	443,341
European Races		3,656,902	4,753,342	Lutheran		286,458	324,194
French		1,073,751	2,027,920	Jewish		125,197	355,614
Scandinavian		167,359	228,049	Greek Orthodox .....		...	102,329
Hebrew		126,106	156,726	Mennonites		58,707	88,735
Italian		66,769	98,173	Salvation Army		24,733	30,716
Polish		53,493	145,593	Confucian		27,114	24,087
Finnish		21,494	43,185	Evangelical Association		13,905	22,213
Belgian		20,234	27,595	Mormon		19,622	22,005
Other		788,696	1,125,321	Christian Science		13,826	18,436
Asiatic Races		65,731	84,548	Buddhists		11,281	15,784
Chinese		30,587	46,519	Doukhorob		12,648	11,913
Japanese		15,868	23,342	Brethren		11,580	13,472
Other		10,276	14,687	Indian Population (1921) 110,814; (1931) 122,911.			
Indian		110,814	122,911	Eskimo population (1921) 3,269 (exclusive of			
Negro		18,291	19,456	Eskimos of Baffin land); (1931) 5,979.			
Unspecified		27,842	15,558				

* Including 186,624 Greek Catholics. In earlier censuses only small numbers were included, and Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox were included under the general term "Greek Church." A rapid increase in membership of both Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox has been shown for recent censuses, and, since the former owe obedience to the Pope in matters of faith, they have been included with the Roman Catholics for 1931.

† Practically all Methodists and Congregationalists, and a large number of Presbyterians, united to form the United Church of Canada in 1925.

‡ Including Tunkers

§ Including Hutterites.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41' (approximately the latitude of Rome, Italy).

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian plateau. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Robson, 12,972 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,850 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,008 feet, both in the Yukon.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), K.P., K.C.B.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll), K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby), G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General Viscount Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 2, 1926
Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G.	Feb. 6, 1931	April 4, 1931

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency The Right Honourable
The Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G., LL.D. *£10,000
Secretary to the Governor-General, A. F. Lascelles, C.M.G., M.V.O., M.C.
Comptroller of the Household, Lt.-Col. Eric D. Mackenzie, D.S.O., late Scots Gds.
Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, James F. Crowdy, M.V.O., B.A.
Deputy-Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, F. L. C. Pereira.
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. Henry Willis O'Connor, D.S.O., R.F.C.I.T.; Capt. E. H. Colville, Gord. Highrs; Capt. C. G. V. Tryon, Gren. Gds.; Lieut. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bl., R.N.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

THE DOMINION CABINET.

(Sworn in Aug. 7, 1930; revised as at Oct. 1, 1933)
Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C. *£15,000
Minister without Portfolio, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen (Senator)
Minister without Portfolio, Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Perley, G.C.M.G.
Minister of Finance, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, K.C. 10,000
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Hugh Guthrie 10,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. H. H. Stevens 10,000
Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. R. J. Manion 10,000
Minister of National Revenue, Hon. E. B. Ryckman 10,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. J. A. Macdonald 10,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. Arthur Sauvé 10,000
Minister of Pensions and National Health, Col. Hon. Murray MacLaren 10,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. H. A. Stewart 10,000
Secretary of State, Hon. C. H. Cahau 10,000
Minister of National Defence, Lt.-Col. Hon. D. M. Sutherland 10,000
Minister of Marine and (Acting) Minister of Fisheries, Hon. Alfred Duranleau 10,000
Minister of Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Hon. Thomas G. Murphy 10,000
Solicitor-General, Hon. Maurice Dupré 10,000
Minister of Immigration and Colonization, *Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour*, Hon. W. A. Gordon 10,000

* Regular rates of salaries are given. Practically all salaries were subjected to a 10 per cent. reduction for the fiscal years 1932-33 and 1933-34.

† Note.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—four thousand dollars in addition is paid to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada. All salaries and sessional indemnities are subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. for the fiscal years 1932-33 and 1933-34.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Robert Weir \$10,000
Leader of the Opposition, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., LL.D. 10,000

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

High Commissioner's Office, London, England, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1.
High Commissioner, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, P.C., LL.D.
Private Secretary, George Grant.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. P. Vanner, D.S.O., M.C.
Assistant Secretary, E. P. Luke.
Accountant, Thos. Allin.

Canadian Legation to the United States, 1746, Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Minister, Hon. W. D. Herridge, K.C.
1st Secretary, Hume Wrought.
2nd Secretary, D'Arcy Greer.
3rd Secretary, H. F. Fenner.

Commercial Secretary, Merchant Mahoney.
Canadian Legation to France, 1, Rue François 1^{er}, Paris.

Minister, Hon. Philippe Roy.
Counsellor, Jean Déry.
Secretary, Pierre Dupuy.
2nd Secretary, Thomas A. Stone.

Canadian Legation to Japan, Imperial Bldg., Tokyo, Japan.
Minister, Hon. H. M. Marler.

1st Secretary, H. L. Keenleyside, M.A., Ph.D.
Commercial Secretary, J. A. Langley.
2nd Secretary, K. P. Kirkwood.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CANADA.

British High Commissioner, Sir William Henry Clark, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. (Earscliffe, Ottawa).

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 96 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 6 for Alberta, and 6 for Saskatchewan; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the

owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The *House of Commons* is elected every five years at longest, and the Parliament consists of 245 members, elected as follows: 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 14 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, 17 for Manitoba, 14 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 16 for Alberta, 21 for Saskatchewan, and 1 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive* \$4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 6, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov. Gen.), Sept. 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Elsworth (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate.

<i>Speaker of the Senate</i> , Hon. Pierre Blondin* \$6,000	
<i>Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , Austin Blount, C.M.G.	6,000
<i>1st Clerk Assistant</i> , L. P. Gauthier	4,740
<i>Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod</i> , Andrew R. Thompson	4,140
<i>Law Clerk</i> , (vacant)	5,120

The House of Commons

<i>Speaker of the House of Commons</i> , Capt. Hon. George Black, M.P. (and allowance \$3,000)	\$6,000
<i>Deputy Speaker</i> , Armand Lavergne	4,000
<i>Clerk</i> , A. Beauchemin, M.A., K.C., F.R.S.C. (and allowance \$2,500)	6,000
<i>Clerk Assistant</i> , Thos. M. Fraser, LL.B. ...	4,740
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> , Lt.-Col. H. J. Coghill. (and allowance \$600)	4,520

THE JUDICATURE.

The *Judicature*—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and six puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada.

* All salaries and sessional indemnities are subject to a reduction of 10 per cent. for the fiscal years 1923-34.

The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.*

<i>Chief Justice of Canada</i> , Rt. Hon. Lyman Duff	\$15,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. T. Rinfret; Hon. J. H. Tannant; Hon. E. Smith; Hon. L. A. D. Cannon; Hon. Frank J. Hughes	12,000
<i>President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion</i> , Hon. A. K. McLean	10,000
<i>Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court</i> , Hon. Eugene R. Angers	9,000
<i>Registrar of the Supreme Court</i> , James F. Smellie, K.C.	6,000
<i>Registrar of the Exchequer Court</i> , C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L.	5,000

DEFENCE.

The Canadian Militia is composed of the Active Militia and the Reserve, the Active Militia consisting of the Canadian Permanent Force (a small body of all arms) and the units of the Active Militia of the several branches of the service which are organized and perform annual training. The Reserve Militia consists of reserve units and of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, with certain well-defined exceptions. The total establishment of the Non-Permanent Active Militia (1932) is 9,029 officers and 125,722 other ranks.

Expeditionary Force in the Great War.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Over 80% of all enlistment was voluntary. The total outlay for the War is estimated at \$2,000,000,000.

Royal Canadian Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy consists (1932) of 4 Destroyers and 3 Mine-sweepers. The authorized complements are 104 officers and 792 men of the Permanent Force. There is also a Naval Reserve of 70 officers and 430 men and a Naval Volunteer Reserve of 70 officers and 930 men.

Royal Canadian Air Force.

The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force, permanent service, was on Jan. 1, 1933, 98 officers and 592 airmen.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Headquarters Ottawa.

<i>Hon. Commandant</i> , H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.	
<i>Commissioner</i> , Maj.-Gen. James Howden MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
<i>Deputy Commissioner</i> , Col. T. B. Belcher.	
<i>Liaison and Intelligence Officer</i> , Col. C. F. Hamilton.	
<i>Secretary</i> , G. T. Hann.	

* Judge's salaries were subjected to a special income tax of 10 per cent. for the fiscal years 1923-34.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1932) 32,444 public elementary and secondary school districts (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with 2,200,858 pupils. In addition there were 24,071 pupils in private elementary and secondary schools. Higher education is conducted in 153 universities and colleges with an enrolment, in 1932, of 85,927.

FINANCE.

Year ended March 31	Consolidated Fund only.	
	Revenue	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1927	398,695,776	319,548,173
1928	422,717,983	336,167,061
1929	455,463,874	350,958,924
1930	441,411,806	357,779,794
1931	349,587,299	289,558,289
1932	329,709,056	375,403,344
1933	306,636,990	358,528,270

Consolidated Fund Receipts	Year ended March 31, 1932	Year ended March 31, 1933.
	\$	\$
From Taxes—		
Customs	104,122,677	70,072,932
Excise	48,654,862	37,833,858
War Tax	122,266,063	146,412,012
Post Office	324,946	30,988,317
Cannals & Public Works	1,257,436	1,043,849
From various sources	21,163,072	20,346,023
Total Receipts ..	329,709,056	306,636,991

Consolidated Fund Expenditure	Year ended March 31, 1932	Year ended March 31, 1933.
	\$	\$
Debt, Interest on	121,151,406	134,999,069
Provincial Subsidies	13,694,970	13,677,384
Civil Government	12,135,790	10,726,125
Pensions	48,686,389	45,078,919
Public Works	16,099,739	11,778,684
Post Office	34,448,985	30,122,827
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	11,154,426	10,066,490
Other Expenditure	128,021,638	102,058,772
Total Expenditure ..	375,403,344	358,528,270

DEBT.

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt	Net Public Debt.
	\$	\$
1926	2,768,779,124	2,389,731,099
1927	2,774,046,323	2,347,834,370
1928	2,728,610,374	2,296,850,233
1929	2,702,024,333	2,225,504,705
1930	2,603,437,648	2,177,763,959
1931	2,672,778,924	2,261,611,937
1932	2,831,743,563	2,375,846,172
1933	2,996,366,665	2,596,480,826

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

FIELD CROPS.	1932.	1931.	1930.
	acres.	bush per acre.	bush.
All Wheat	27,122,200	158	428,514,000
Oats	13,143,400	298	391,521,000
Barley	3,757,500	215	80,773,000
Rye	773,800	116	8,938,000
Peas	224,800	179	1,518,500
Beans	66,600	171	1,140,000
Buckwheat	368,400	229	8,424,000
Flax	453,700	54	2,446,000
Mixed Grains	1,124,000	330	39,036,000
Corn for husking	130,000	389	5,057,000
Potatoes	521,500	760	39,418,000
Turnips, &c.	174,800	2160	37,766,000
Short ton, 2,000 lb		tons	tons.
Hay and Clover ..	8,811,600	154	13,559,000
Grain Hay	1,899,500	176	3,342,000
Alfalfa	666,100	265	1,763,500
Fodder Corn	365,500	782	2,857,600
Sugar Beets	45,000	1000	450,000

In 1932 the live stock included 3,633,630 horses, 8,511,200 cattle, 3,644,500 sheep, 4,639,100 swine, and 61,080,200 poultry.

In dairy produce the Dominion output of creamery butter in 1932 was 213,738,614 lb., valued at \$40,413,578. There was also produced 207,000,000 lb. of dairy butter. The cheese production, home-made and factory, for the same period in 1932 totalled 119,402,458 lb., valued at \$18,169,395.

Fur Farming.—A comparatively new industry, but one which is assuming appreciable proportions, is that of fur farming. There were 6,521 fur farms in the Dominion in 1932, 5,201 of which were fox farms, the remainder being divided between mink, raccoon, marten, skunk, fisher, Karakul sheep, beaver, muskrat, chinchilla rabbit, coyote, badger and Siberian hare. The total number of animals on the farms at the end of 1932 including estimates of the numbers of muskrats and beaver was 250,446, valued at \$8,497,237; born in captivity, 165,378*; sold from farms, 9,623, value \$492,000; pelts sold, 133,248, value \$3,071,460; the total sale for live animals and pelts being \$3,563,460 as compared with \$4,024,812 in 1930.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, h-libut, whitefish, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters. The total value of the catch marketed in the calendar year 1932 was \$25,957,109, as against \$30,517,306 in 1931 and \$60,259,744 in 1928, the banner year of the fishery harvest. The capital invested in vessels, &c., engaged in catching operations and in fish-canning and curing establishments in 1932 was \$41,353,009, and the number of men employed 78,027. The number of canning and curing establishments in operation in 1932 was 629.

Lumbering.—The value of production, including (a) primary forest production and (b) the value added by manufacture in sawmills and pulp mills, was \$200,808,756 in 1931, as compared with \$203,145,169 in 1930. The principal items of production in 1931 were sawn lumber \$46,136,340, shingles \$3,331,229, lath \$576,080 and wood pulp \$24,780,809.

* Exclusive of Muskrat and Beaver, for which no exact figures are available.

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1931 had a total capital of \$4,961,312,403, the gross value of the products being \$2,693,461,862. These industries employed 557,426 hands, the total pay roll for whom was \$684,545,561.

Minerals.—Some minerals produced in 1932* were as follows: Gold, 3,344,387 oz. fine (\$62,933,063); copper 247,697,070 lb. (\$15,254,058), lead, 255,947,378 lb. (\$5,409,704); nickel, 30,327,968 lb. (\$7,179,862); silver, 18,347,907 oz. fine (\$5,811,081); zinc, 172,283,558 lb. (\$4,144,454); cobalt, 490,631 lb. (\$587,957); coal, 11,738,913 short tons (\$37,117,655); natural gas, 23,420,174 M. cu. ft. (\$8,899,462); crude petroleum, 1,441,412 bbls. (\$3,022,592); asbestos, 122,577 tons (\$3,039,721); gypsum, 438,629 tons (\$1,080,379); salt, 263,543 tons (\$1,947,551). The total value of the mineral output in 1932 was \$182,681,915.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(Twelve months ended March 31, 1933)

Countries	Imports for Consumption	Exports of Canadian Produce
<i>British Empire.</i>	\$	\$
United Kingdom	86,353,691	184,361,019
Irish Free State	30,309	2,247,162
Australia	5,902,587	7,312,574
New Zealand	939,704	3,608,500
British East Africa	724,976	409,276
British South Africa	4,907,064	4,001,538
British West Africa	166,775	303,266
British India	4,194,201	2,414,586
British West Indies		
Barbados	2,856,835	1,049,944
Jamaica	3,194,364	2,430,410
Trinidad and Tobago	2,428,252	1,773,239
Other B. W. I.	1,235,176	1,724,122
British Guiana	2,299,614	86,550
Newfoundland	2,457,225	5,644,225
Hong Kong	315,614	1,062,243
Other British Empire	4,038,418	2,920,243
Total British Empire	120,271,979	222,118,927
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>	\$	\$
Argentine Republic	804,982	2,509,585
Austria	179,707	6,623
Belgium	3,642,518	14,490,930
Brazil	591,141	1,394,230
Chile	21,443	138,581
China	1,605,455	7,659,228
Colombia	3,355,568	389,196
Cuba	705,824	830,177
Czechoslovakia	1,776,044	111,891
Denmark	128,605	2,094,212
Ecuador	5,024	24,753
Egypt	407,581	186,008
Finland	53,978	262,728
France	7,712,558	12,730,226
French Africa	86,652	91,199
St. Pierre & Miquelon		7,593,203
Germany	9,088,095	8,057,105
Greece	45,041	341,521
Haiti	336	77,637
Honduras	1,256	108,906
Iraq	156,024	4,236
Italy	2,806,361	4,126,362
Japan	3,860,911	10,327,422
Korea	196	2,248
Mexico	880,841	1,311,236

* Preliminary figures.

Countries	Imports for Consumption	Exports of Canadian Produce
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>	\$	\$
Netherlands	3,715,998	16,457,910
Neth. East Indies	224,997	292,991
Neth. West Indies	1,557,786	71,208
Norway	452,903	3,095,335
Panama	3,207	113,047
Peru	2,573,521	721,268
Portugal	175,368	141,112
Portuguese Africa	591	822,446
Rumania	4,730	57,866
Russia (U. S. S. R.)	529,419	1,776,946
San Domingo	121,310	180,905
Spain	1,260,753	2,481,717
Sweden	704,493	2,636,400
Switzerland	2,396,635	122,267
United States	232,548,655	143,100,400
Uruguay	7,104	71,721
Venezuela	861,735	351,777
Other For. Countries	908,036	2,936,122
Total For Countries	285,999,420	251,681,028
Grand Total	406,271,399	473,799,955

Shipping. The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1931, including inland vessels, was 3,168 sailing vessels and 5,727 steamers (total net tonnage, 1,427,648). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1932 were: Canadian 15,919 (11,808,667 tons), British 5,754 (19,075,391 tons), Foreign 16,604 (21,506,183 tons); total tonnage 52,340,241. The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared was 139,927, with a registered tonnage of 90,224,871.

Banking.—There were 10 chartered banks on Dec. 31, 1932, with 3,772 branches, with liabilities to the public of \$2,546,129,789; assets of \$2,860,429,779; deposits \$2,216,639,530. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office and Dominion Government savings banks on March 31, 1932, was \$23,919,677. These two classes of Dominion savings bank were amalgamated in 1929.

Home Produce Exported, 1932-33.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	\$203,370,418
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	54,233,047
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	4,731,091
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	120,886,793
Iron and its Products	17,277,090
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	42,048,310
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	9,215,837
Chemicals and allied Products	11,099,814
All other Commodities	10,243,532
Total	\$473,799,955

Imports for Consumption, 1932-33.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	\$88,220,858
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	15,428,577
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	61,212,824
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	20,420,222
Iron and its Products	59,335,755
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	17,684,553
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	87,658,001
Chemicals and allied Products	25,455,472
All other Commodities	30,772,618
Totals	\$406,271,399

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total single track mileage of steam railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1932, was 42,437 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being \$4,371,706,762 (1932), earnings (1932) \$293,390,415, the working expenses (1932) \$256,668,375. There were also (1932) 1,873 (single track, 1,314) miles of track of electric railways with a capital of \$203,332,554, earnings \$43,339,381, and working expenses \$31,516,943. In 1932 the passengers carried numbered 21,099,582 (steam), 642,837,002 (electric), and freight 67,722,105 tons (steam), 1,509,561 tons (electric).

Name	Total Miles operated 1932	Capital 1932
Canadian National Railway System (in Canada) single track	21,790	\$3,024,554,392
Canadian Pacific single track	16,670	938,942,170
Other lines single track	3,977	403,210,200
Total (1932) miles of Track		
Including sidings, &c.	57,061	4,371,706,762
miles of road		
Investment in road and equipment of steam railways, 1932.		
Canadian National		\$2,140,427,416
Canadian Pacific		1,061,158,253
Other Railways		267,056,869
Total		\$3,468,642,538

Canals.—In 1932 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 21,915

of 17,937,048 tons. There are seven systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,846 miles (of which 509.40 miles are constructed canals).

The new *Welland Ship Canal* between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, with a 25 foot channel, was opened for traffic on April 20, 1931, although the official opening was postponed until August, 1932.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,133 post-offices on Mar. 31, 1932. The postal revenue was \$32,476,604 in 1931-32. On March 31, 1932, there were 4,315 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 235,755 boxes. The length of telegraph lines directly operated by the Dominion Government in 1932 was 9,078 miles, and that by the Canadian National System 24,018 miles. Other lines reached 19,266 miles. On March 31, 1932, there were 1,222 coast and land wireless stations, 291 ship wireless stations, 84 wireless and radio broadcasting stations, and 598,358 private receiving stations for the reception of broadcast programmes. The ship to shore wireless traffic for the twelve months ended March 31, 1932, amounted to 307,869 messages and 6,936,062 words. Wireless "beam" stations are operated at Drummondville, Quebec, for direct communication with Great Britain and Australia, and a station at Lonsburg, N.S., provides a long-distance service to ships.

On December 31, 1931, there were 1,364,200 telephones and 4,985,076 miles of telephone wire in use; earnings, \$66,806,580; expenses, \$60,667,016.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 412,582 sq. miles, with a population (1931) of 4,431,683. Of the population (Census 1931) 1,335,691 live in rural parts and 2,095,992 in urban centres.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 90 members elected for five years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Herbert A. Bruce \$10,000

Official Sec., G. P. Dymond 1,400

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Education, Hon. George Stewart Henry, LL.D. \$14,000

Highways, Hon. Leopold Macaulay, K.C. 10,000

Attorney-General, Hon. William H. Price, K.C. 10,000

Agriculture, Hon. Thomas Lard Kennedy 10,000

Health, Hon. John Morrow Robb 10,000

Provincial Secretary and Registrar, Hon. George H. Challies 10,000

Mines, Hon. Charles McCrea, K.C. 10,000

Lands & Forests, Hon. William Finlayson, K.C. 10,000

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Edward Arnold Dunlop 10,000

Public Welfare, Hon. William G. Martin 10,000

Public Works and Labour, Hon. Joseph Dunsmore Monteith 10,000

Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. H. C. Scholfield, Hon. Paul Passon

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Thos. Kidd \$2,500

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chief Justice of Ontario, Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., P.C. \$10,000

Chief Justice in Appeal, Hon. Francis R. Latchford 10,000

Chief Justice of the High Court Division, Hon. H. E. Rose 10,000

Justices of Appeal, Hon. C. A. Masten; Hon. H. W. E. Middleton; Hon. W. R. Riddell; Hon. R. G. Fisher; Hon. H. H. Davis; Hon. Norman S. Macdonnell each 9,000

High Court Judges, Hon. H. T. Kelly; Hon. W. H. Wright; Hon. John Millar McEvoy; Hon. P. Kerwin; Hon. Nicol Jeffrey; Hon. Charles Garrow; Hon. A. C. Kingstone; Hon. Eric Armour; Hon. J. A. Hope each 9,000

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, William C. Noxon, 163, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Finance.—The Ordinary Receipts of the Provincial Government for 1932 were \$54,175,233, and the Ordinary Expenditure \$52,173,086.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 234,163,000 acres, and in 1932 the area of cleared land was about 15,000,000 acres, of which 9,225,700 acres were under field crops. The estimated total value of all field crops in 1932 was \$113,904,000. Cheese factories produced 79,816,828 lb. of cheese in 1929 valued at \$14,313,547, and creameries made 59,185,194 lb. of butter valued at \$23,623,174. In 1932 there were 578,615 horses, 2,528,615 cattle, 1,039,692 sheep, 1,375,115 pigs, and 22,029,143 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

Lumbering.—The value of production including primary forest production and the value added by manufacture in pulp-mills and saw-mills in 1929 was \$111,000,000.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1931 was \$1,312,400,828. There were, in 1931, 269,739 employees, an invested capital of \$2,285,361,451, and an annual wage bill of \$313,676,300. The chief manufacturing centres in 1930 were Toronto (\$521,540,020), Hamilton (\$166,910,535), Ottawa (\$137,104,464), Oshawa (\$41,382,402), London (\$45,497,024), and East Windsor (\$44,123,658).

Minerals.—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion, the output in 1932 being \$79,509,239. The principal metals are gold, \$47,133,952; silver, \$2,006,648; nickel, \$7,179,862; and copper, \$4,407,928.

Hydro-Electric Power.—The chief power rivers are the Niagara, the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa. One of the world's largest and most successful electrical undertakings, the largest publicly-owned—is operated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, which generates and transmits power to more than 600 co-operating municipalities and serves about 75 per cent of the population of the Province. The aggregate peak load exceeds 1,200,000 h.p. The undertaking represents a capital investment of about £70,000,000 (\$350,000,000).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1931) 631,027, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity, Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (255,547); Ottawa, the Federal capital (226,872), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactures; London (71,148), Brantford (30,107), Kingston (23,439), Peterborough (22,327), Windsor, connected by tunnel beneath Detroit River with Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. (63,108); Port William (26,277), Kitchener (30,793), Guelph (21,075), St. Catharines (24,753), Sault Ste. Marie (23,082).

QT EBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,434 square miles, with a population (1931) of 2,674,255, an increase since the last census of 513,590. In 1927 the Province was diminished by 112,400 square miles by the award of the Imperial Privy Council in the controversy between the Dominion

of Canada and Newfoundland with regard to their boundary in the Labrador Peninsula.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 90 members elected for five years to represent the 90 electoral districts of the Province.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Henry George Carroll...\$20,000
Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. J. D. Papineau...hon.

Executive.

Prime Minister and President of the Council and Attorney-General, Hon. L. A. Taschereau K.C. \$14,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. R. E. Stockwell 8,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Honoré Mercier, K.C. 8,000
Agriculture, Hon. A. Godbout 8,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. David, K.C. 8,000
Public Works, Hon. J. N. Francoeur, K.C. 8,000
Labour, Hon. A. J. Armand 8,000
Colonisation, Game and Fisheries, Hon. H. Laferté 8,000
Roads and Mines, Hon. J. E. Perrault, K.C. 8,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. E. Moreau, Hon. J. H. Dillon, Hon. L. Lapierre, Hon. N. Perreault, Hon. George Bryson

The Legislature.

Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. Jacob Nicol \$5,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. T. D. Bouchard 5,000

The Judiciary.

King's Bench
Chief Justice, Hon. J. M. Telford \$20,000
Associate Judges, Hons. Ed. Guérin; C. E. Dorrion; A. R. Hall; S. LeTourneau; E. E. Howard; Alphonse Bernier; A. Rivard; A. Galtier; W. L. Bond; Paul Saint-Germain; Joseph Walsh; J. L. St-Jacques each 9,000

Superior Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. R. A. E. Greenfield 10,000
Associate Judges, Hons. L. P. Demers; P. G. Mathieu; W. Mercier; C. Pouliot; L. A. Paquette; J. Archambault; C. Laue; Pierre d'Antoni; L. J. Lorange; A. E. Delorme; L. Gougeon; C. A. Ducloux; G. F. Gibson; A. Marchand; A. Sevigny; E. F. Surveyn; P. Cousineau; J. Demers; C. A. Wilson; Gonsalve Desautels; Arthur Trahan; A. Stein; C. D. White; H. A. Fortier; L. J. C. E. Boyer; J. J. Denis; W. Patterson; Louis Cousineau; Frank Curran; Wilfrid Lathier; P. H. Rouffard; H. A. Fortier; A. Brossard each 9,000

Circuit Court.

Judges, Hons. M. Ethier; J. B. Archambault; R. T. Stackhouse; H. Rivet.
Court of Sessions of the Peace.
Montreal—Hons. Gustave Perrault (**Chief Justice**), F. T. Enright; Amédée Monet; Victor Guisan; J. O. Lacroix; Gustave Marin; Maurice Tetreau.
Quebec—Hons. Hugues Fortier (**Chief Justice**); P. A. Choquette; Art. Fitzpatrick; J. H. Fortier.

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Hon. L. J. Lemieux, 2 Cockspur St., Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Finance.—The actual revenue for the year 1931-32 was \$36,941,000 and the actual expenditure \$37,525,790. The bonded debt (June 30, 1932) was \$91,987,691 and the net funded debt \$66,860,821.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1930 was \$1,022,280,687; the principal manufacturing centres being (1930): Montreal (\$532,404,756), Quebec (\$38,314,617), Three Rivers (\$37,972,620), Shawinigan Falls (\$44,510,936), Sherbrooke (\$15,946,699), Granby (\$21,385,685), and Hull (\$8,960,340). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 120,000,000 acres, of which 51,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood pulp industry is assuming greater importance every year. Several large mills have recently been built, and during 1930 the production reached 1,833,000 tons, valued at \$12,355,872. The Province produces more than half of the total output of the Dominion. In 1930, 1,536,240 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at \$90,668,121 (mainly newsprint). Unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1930, was about 8,463,816 acres. In 1930 the production of dairy industry products was cheese 34,059,680 lb. (valued at \$5,106,866), and butter 60,746,665 lb. (valued at \$17,851,545). In 1931 there were in the Province 304,537 horses, 1,720,000 cattle, 732,000 sheep, 725,358 swine, and 7,932,000 poultry.

Education.—The Superintendent of Education, assisted by a Council composed of a Roman Catholic and a Protestant Committee, each under a deputy head, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1930, 8,279 schools with 634,757 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 20 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Dairying, Polytechnic, Fine Arts, Rangers, Historic Guides, Blind and Deaf, Nursery, Commercial and Classical Schools, and four Universities—two Protestant (McGill University, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville); and two Roman Catholic (Laval University, Quebec, and Montreal University).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 230,594), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Montreal (population, 818,577), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (29,433), Sherbrooke (28,933), Trois Rivières (35,450), Verdun (60,745). Population figures from the "Seventh Census of Canada, 1931."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25'–47° N. lat. and 59° 40'–69° 25' W. long., and is connected with New

Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,428 square miles (360 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1931, of 522,846, a decrease since the last census of 10,991 persons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Hon. Walter H. Covert, K.C. \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. I. Macdonald \$7,000
Minister of Highways, Hon. A. S. MacMillan 6,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John A. McDonald 6,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Josiah H. MacQuarrie 6,000
Minister of Public Works and Mines, Hon. Michael Dwyer 6,000
Minister of Public Health, Hon. Frank R. Davis, M.D., C.M. 6,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. C. W. Anderson, Hon. J. W. Coeuan.

The Legislature.

(Single Chamber.)

Speaker, House of Assembly (vacant) \$1,500

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Chisholm \$20,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. R. H. Graham 9,000
Patent Judges, Hon. H. Mellish, W. F. Carroll, H. Ross each 9,000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H. Mellish 1,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 8,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1932 there were about 4,300,000 acres of land occupied, of which about 575,000 acres were under crop, 2,800,000 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, and about 70,000 acres in gardens and orchards. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and the apple crop for 1932 was 2,000,000 (estimated) barrels, the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. The products of the fields and orchards in 1932 were valued at \$13,000,000. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £200 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncultivated Crown lands at \$100 per 100 acres, or \$1 per acre for any additional, not to exceed 150 acres in all. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax. In 1932 the live stock included 44,720 horses, 238,700 cattle, 255,000 sheep, 53,400 swine, and 1,239,500 poultry.

Manufactures.—In 1931 the gross value of the manufactures was \$70,679,503. The capital invested was \$129,824,727, and 16,175 hands were employed; the principal industrial centres being Sydney (\$14,507,166), Halifax (\$16,067,662) and Dartmouth (\$15,397,611).

Fisheries.—The total value of the fisheries in 1931 was \$7,986,711, and the number of persons employed was about 20,000.

Minerals.—Mine products in 1931 were valued at \$21,080,745; the coal deposits are extensive and are estimated to last for 200 years. 4,955,563 gross tons were produced in 1931. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 59,275), one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries. Sydney in Cape Breton has a population of 22,545, and Glace Bay 17,007.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 2,975 square miles, with a population of about 125,582 inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 22,060), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. Glace Bay has a population of 20,706. The Canadian National Railway connects the island with the mainland by rail ferry.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47'—66° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1931 of 8,219, an increase since the last census of 20,343 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Hon.

Hugh H. Maclean, K.C., V.D. \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Lands and

Mines, Hon. L. D. P. Tilley, K.C. \$5,900

Minister of Public Works, Hon. D. A.

Stewart 3,500

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon.

Antoine J. Leger 3,500

Attorney-General, Hon. W. H. Harrison,

K.C. 3,500

Agriculture, Hon. Lewis Smith ... 3,500

Health, Hon. H. I. Taylor, M.D. 3,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Fred C. Squires.

The Judiciary.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice of New Brunswick, Hon. Sir

J. Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G. \$10,000

Judges, W. C. H. Grimmer; J. B. M. Baxter

each 9,000

King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, K.B.D., Hon. J. H. Barry \$10,000

Judges, Hons. A. T. Le Blanc; J. P.

Byrne; C. D. Richards.....each 9,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen \$1,000

Court of Decorate and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer 500

Finance.—The ordinary receipts for 1931

were \$5,795,630, and the ordinary expenditure

\$6,360,803.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land

area is 18,663,000 acres, of which 905,000 acres

were under field crops in 1931. The total value

of the field crops in 1931 was \$12,629,000.

The live stock (1931) included 221,000 cattle,

131,000 sheep, 96,300 pigs, 52,300 horses, and

1,470,100 poultry. Free grants of land are offered,

and settlement encouraged. Improved farms

are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries

include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and

shad; value of the fisheries (1925) \$4,795,589.

In 1927 the cheese factories in operation pro-

duced 802,000 lb., and the creameries 1,885,262 lb.

of butter.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output

of manufactured goods in 1931 was \$55,000,812,

the principal manufacturing centre being St. John

(\$56,552,152). The chief industrial pursuits arise

from the produce of the forests and the fisheries.

Natural gas has been found in immense quantities

in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of

the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead,

antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other

valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON;

population (1931), 8,830. St. John (pop. 47,514) is

one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is

connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National

Railways with Montreal; Moncton (20,669).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally

the Red River Settlement, is situated in about

the centre of the continent, between 45°—60° N.

lat. and 95°—101° W. long., with a total area of

251,832 square miles and a population (1931

Census) of 700,139, an increase since the last

census of 61,079.

Government.—The Government is administered

by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive

Council of 8 Ministers, who are members of the

Legislative Assembly of 55 members, each

in receipt of an annual sessional allowance of

\$1,674.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. James Duncan

McGregor \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and President of the Council,

Hon. John Bracken \$6,100

Mines and Natural Resources, Hon. J. S.

McDiarmid 4,500

Public Works, Hon. W. R. Chubb 4,500

Provincial Secretary, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Railway Commissioner,

Hon. D. I. McLeod 4,500

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,

Hon. D. G. McKenzie 4,500

Education, Hon. R. A. Boey 4,500

Attorney-General and Minister of Tele-

phones and Telegraphs, Hon. W. J.

Major, K.C. 4,500

Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. R. A.

Boey 4,500

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. W. E. McPherson

..... 4,500

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—

Chief Justice of Manitoba, Hon. J. E. Prudergast	\$10,000
Puisne Judges, Honrs. R. M. Demistouni, C. K. E., W. H. Trueman, H. A. Robson, S. E. Richards	each 9,000

King's Bench:—

Chief Justice, K. B. D., Hon. D. A. Macdonald	10,000
Puisne Judges Honrs. A. C. Galt, A. K. Dysart J. E. Adamson, J. T. Kilgour, W. J. Donovan, P. J. Montague	each 9,000

Finances.—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended April 30 1932 were \$14,631,341, and the expenditures \$14,631,341; bonded debt \$106,601,139.15.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 143,837,280 acres, of which 5,866,800 acres were under field crops in 1932. The soil is fertile and productive. The value of field crops in 1932 was \$28,981,000. The live stock included 341,500 horses, 724,500 cattle, 199,100 sheep, 337,900 swine, 5,616,700 poultry. The dairy output was 677,233 lb. of cheese, 19,299,900 lb. of creamery butter (\$3,377,478); the honey production was 5,886,000 lb.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the manufactured products in 1931 was \$128,540,865. The capital invested in the 955 manufacturing enterprises amounted to \$191,935,311 and the hands employed 24,193; the chief industrial centres (1931) being Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Brandon and Portage La Prairie. In 1932 there were 4,420 miles of steam railway in the Province.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG; population 1931, 218,785, the third largest city in Canada. Other cities (1931), Brandon (17,082), St. Boniface (16,305), Portage La Prairie (6,597).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 372,630 square miles, with a population (Census of 1931) of 694,263; the Census of 1921 gave 524,582, showing an increase in the decennial period of 169,681 (32.35 per cent.), the highest percentage for the Dominion.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 47 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. J. W. Foidham-Johnson (1931)	\$9,000
Private Sec., A. M. D. Fairbairn	2,400

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Agriculture and of Railways, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, P.C.	\$9,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines, Hon. S. L. Howe	7,500
Attorney-General and Commissioner of Fisheries, Hon. R. H. Pooley, K.C.	7,500
Minister of Finance and of Industries, Hon. J. W. Jones	7,500
Minister of Public Works, Hon. W. Savage	7,500
Minister of Lands and of Education, Hon. J. Hinchliffe	7,500
Minister of Labour, Hon. W. M. Dennis	7,500
President of the Council, Hon. W. C. Shelly, Without Portfolio, Hon. R. L. Maitland, K.C., Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. C. F. Davis.	

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald	\$10,000
Puisne Judges, Honrs. A. Martin, W. G. McQuarrie, Albert E. McPhillips, M. A. Macdonald	each 9,000
Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Aulay Morrison	10,000
Puisne Judges, Honrs. D. Murphy, H. B. Robertson, D. A. McDonald, W. A. Macdonald, and A. I. Fisher	each 9,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin	1,000

Agent-General in London, F. P. Burden, British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.

Finances.—The receipts of the provincial government in 1931-32 were \$22,162,657, and the expenditure \$29,214,217.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The agricultural production of British Columbia in 1932 was valued at \$34,373,926. Live stock in 1932 included 57,700 horses, 257,000 cattle, 151,000 sheep, 51,700 swine, and 3,437,200 poultry. The butter output totalled 5,183,495 lb of creamery and 2,585,400 lb. of dairy butter, and the cheese 431,265 lb.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of the output of manufactures in 1932 was \$241,121,932, the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, and Prince Rupert. The yield of the principal industries was, in 1932: forests, \$35,157,000; agriculture, \$34,373,926; mining, \$28,241,618, fishing, \$9,924,071. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over \$1,300,972 646, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals, timber, fruit, pulp and paper.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1931, 39,082. Other centres are Vancouver (246,593 in 1931), New Westminster (17,524), Prince Rupert (6,350).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 24 miles in breadth; its area is 2,284 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1931) 88,038, a decrease from the last census of 577 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1765, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by

the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on general suffrage).

Lt.-Governor, Hon. Charles Dalton (1930) \$7,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Education and of Public Health, Hon. William J. P. Macmillan, M.D. \$3,500

Minister of Public Works, Hon. G. Shelton Sharp 2,000

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Thomas McNutt 2,000

Without Portfolio, Hon. H. F. MacPhee; A. F. Arsenault; H. D. MacLean; W. G. Mackenzie; M. W. Wood.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. A. A. MacDonald, M.D.

Deputy Provincial Sec.-Treas. and Clerk of Executive Council (and Supdt. of Insurance), H. R. Stewart 2,000

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. John A. Matheson ... \$10,000

Assistant Judges, Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault; Hon. Albert C. Saunders each 9,000

Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William S. Stewart

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The value of the field crops in 1929 was estimated at \$25,976,000. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from \$20 to \$60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry. There are about 600 fox ranches, conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals. The live stock (1930) included 35,570 horses, 99,500 cattle, 87,000 sheep, 54,000 pigs, and 979,700 poultry.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the manufactures in 1930 was \$4,638,725, against \$2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (Pop. 12,347), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (3,228), Souris (1,094), and Georgetown (884).

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 2,360 square miles of water, with a population of 731,605, according to the Dominion Census of 1931.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 63 members, elected for five years, representing 53 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. W. L. Walsh (1931) \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon.

J. E. Brownlee \$8,500

Attorney-General, Hon. J. E. Lymburn ... 6,000

Public Works, Hon. O. L. McPherson 6,000

Provincial Treasurer and Minister of

Municipal Affairs and of Lands and of

Mines, Hon. R. G. Reid 6,000

Education, Hon. P. E. Baker \$6,000

Agriculture and Health, Hon. George

Hoadley 6,000

Railways and Telephone, Hon. Geo. Hoad-

ley (acting) 6,000

Without Portfolio, Hon. Mrs. Irene Pailly

Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly,

Hon. G. W. Johnston 2,500

The Judiciary.

The Supreme Court of Alberta.

Appellate Division, Hon. Horace Harvey,

(C.J.) \$10,000

Judges, Hon. A. H. Clarke; C. R.

Mitchell; H. W. Lunney; A. A.

McGillivray each 9,000

Trust Division—Judges, Hon. W. C.

Simmons (C.J.); W. C. Iven; T. M.

Tweedie; J. R. Boyle; Frank Ford;

A. F. Ewing each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area in field crops, 1932, was 14,021,529 acres. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at four points in the Province. Free home-steads are still available in many desirable localities. The value of the field crops in 1932 was estimated at \$83,620,332; wheat, \$44,280,000; oats, \$11,165,000; hay and clover, \$2,314,000; grain hay, \$19,428,000; potatoes, \$1,345,000; barley, \$2,364,000. The live stock included 726,020 horses, 424,000 milch cows and 759,600 other cattle, \$33,700 sheep, and 1,128,000 swine. The creamery butter made totalled 21,016,048 lb., valued at \$3,512,635, and cheese 1,439,715 lb., valued at \$146,177.

Finance.—Gross bonded Debt, March 31, 1932, \$136,720,000; Net General Debenture Debt, \$91,450,000. Revenue (1931-32) \$13,492,427. Expenditure (1931-32), \$18,645,481. Assessed valuation of property within the Province, \$595,745,117.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output in 1932 was \$68,367,411, against \$1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary (\$78,000,169) and Edmonton (\$20,128,405).

CAPITAL. EDMONTON. Population (1931) 79,157; Calgary (83,762). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwini are the other principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1931 being 221,785, an increase of 163,596 persons since the Census of 1921.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 63 members. By amendment of the Legislative Act, coming into effect at the next general election, the membership of the Assembly is reduced from 63 to 52 on a redistribution of seats effected. There is an Executive Council of ten members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. E. Munroe,

O.B.E., V.D., M.D. \$9,000

Premier, President of Council, and Minister

of Education and of Natural Resources, Hon. J. T. M. Anderson 9,000

Attorney-General and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. M. A. MacPherson, K.C., M.C. \$7,800
Agriculture, Hon. W. C. Buckle 7,800
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Publications, and King's Printer, Hon. Howard McConnell, K.C. 7,800
Public Works, Telegraphs and Telephones, Hon. James F. Bryant, K.C. 7,800
Public Health and Child Welfare, Hon. P. D. Munroe, M.D. 7,800
Highways, Hon. A. C. Stewart, K.C. 7,800
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Railways, Labour & Industries, Hon. J. A. Meikley 7,800
Without Portfolios, Hon. R. Stipe, M.D., W. W. Smith.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Robert Sterritt Leslie.

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick Haultain, born 1857 \$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, W. M. Martin and P. E. Mackenzie each 9,000
Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Kimbry, C.M.A., G. E. Taylor, D. MacLean and W. E. Knowles each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. In 1931 the grain yield totalled 207,256,000 bushels. The approximate value of grain crops was \$66,101,000, of field crops \$2,046,000, livestock \$12,434,000, poultry products \$6,934,000, and garden produce \$2,036,000. The live stock included 1,777,234 mules and horses, 1,114,785 cattle, 209,888 sheep, and 497,927 swine.

Industries.—The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1931 was \$50,000,000, and the value of the manufactured products \$84,000,000, the principal industrial centres being Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert.

In 1932 there were 4,777 elementary schools with 221,556 pupils; 459 continuation schools, and 2,327 schools giving some high school instruction. Enrolment in High Schools 8,961, total taking high school instruction, 28,292. The enrolment in the Government Correspondence High School courses was 9,205 from rural schools receiving partial instruction, and 1,162 full instruction.

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1931), 53,209. Other large centres are Saskatoon (43,291), Moose Jaw (21,299), Prince Albert (9,905), Swift Current (5,296), North Battleford (5,986), and Yorkton (5,027).

TERRITORIES.

THE YUKON TERRITORY was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Comptroller and a Territorial Council of three elected members. The area of the

Territory is 207,076 square miles. The population in 1931 was 4,230 (2,825 males and 1,405 females). Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year ending Dec. 31, 1932, was \$839,421; the silver output during the same period was \$967,303.

Comptroller, George A. Jeckell.
Judge, Hon. C. D. Macaulay.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES (1,209,682 square miles, population (1931) 9,723), comprise the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory (except such portions thereof as form the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Yukon Territory) together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto not included within any province, except the Dominion of Newfoundland and its dependencies. For administrative purposes the Territories were subdivided into the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin. The Commissioner in Council has power to make ordinances for the Territories under instructions from the Governor-General in Council, or the Minister of the Interior, respecting direct taxation within the Territories in order to raise revenue, &c., establishment and tenure of territorial offices, and the appointment and payment of officers, maintenance of prisons, municipal institutions, licenses, solemnization of marriages, property and civil rights, administration of justice and generally all matters of a local nature.

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL.

(Appointed by the Governor-General in Council.)

Commissioner, Hugh Howard Rowatt.
Deputy Commissioner, Roy Alexander Gibson.
Councillors, Charles Camell; Austin Louis Cumming; Kenneth Robinson Daly; Gen. J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; H. W. McGill.

Secretary, David Livingstone McKeand.

DOMINION OFFICIALS.

Chairman, Dominion Lands Board, H. E. Hume, Ottawa.

Asst. Chairman, J. Lorne Turner, Ottawa.

Stipendiary Magistrate, J. M. Douglas, Edmonton, Alta.

Sheriff, Maj.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Ottawa.

Registrar, Land Titles, K. R. Daly, Ottawa.

Legal Adviser, W. M. Cory, Ottawa.

Public Administrator (Mackenzie District) Egbert Owen, Edmonton, Alta.; (Franklin District) W. M. Cory, Ottawa; (Keewatin District) (Vacant).

RACIAL STOCKS IN CANADA.

Race	1921	1931
English	28' 96	26' 48
Scots	13' 35	12' 97
Other British	48	61
Irish	12' 61	11' 86
French	27' 91	28' 22

Newfoundland.

755

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Estimated 1932.
Newfoundland	42,750	238,670	259,259	282,021
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,949	3,774	4,324
Total	162,750	242,619	263,033	286,345

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase			Decrease			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants	Total	Deaths.	Emigrants	Total.	
1913	7,405	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1914	6,791	14,925	21,716	4,033	15,494	19,527	1,660
1920	6,700	15,383	22,083	3,839	12,620	16,459	1,631
1931	6,707	12,699	19,406	3,913	9,832	13,745	1,588
1932	6,902	8,793	15,695	3,709	6,495	10,204	1,551

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between $46^{\circ} 37' - 51^{\circ} 37' N.$ latitude and $52^{\circ} 44' - 59^{\circ} 30' W.$ longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with hills (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80° .

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497, the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortreal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry; with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayan, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., C.M.G.
M.V.O. (1933)\$15,000

THE MINISTRY (October, 1932)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Customs, Hon. F. C. Alderdice\$2,700
Secretary of State, Hon. J. C. Puddister... 2,700
Minister of Justice, Hon. L. E. Emerson, K.C. 2,700

Minister of Agriculture and Mines, Hon. W. J. Walsh\$2,700
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Hon. W. C. Winsor 2,700
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. J. G. Stone 2,700
Minister of Labour, Hon. K. M. Brown ... Without Portfolio, Hon. H. A. Winter, K.C.; F. McNamara, S. J. Foote, K.C.; W. J. Brown; H. Mitchell.

Not in the Cabinet.

Minister of Public Works, H. W. Quinton. 2,700

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 25 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 27 members, elected by the people for 4 years, every male British subject aged 21, and every female aged 25, being entitled to the franchise.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. M. P. Gibbs, P.C.\$250
Speaker of the House of Assembly, J. A. Winter, K.C. 750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Holwood, Kt. \$7,400
Asst. Judges, Hon. J. M. Kent, Hon. W. J. Higginseach 6,500
Registrar, Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Lloyd, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., K.C.

DEFENCE.

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces.

EDUCATION.

The schools, while denominational, are public schools. They are mainly supported by the Government, assisted by the religious denominations. Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1931-32 by 59,201 pupils. The Government grants in 1931-32 amounted to \$751,335 86.

RELIGION.

Census figures for 1921; estimated for 1931.—

Religion	1921	1931
Roman Catholics	86,576	95,953
Church of England.....	84,665	92,722
United Churches.....	74,205	78,356
Presbyterians	1,876	1,896
Salvation Army	13,023	14,108
Various	2,688	3,310

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland are stated as under (\$1 at par = 4s. 6d. or \$4 86 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Public Debt
	\$	\$	\$
1927-28	9,465,005	10,747,000	...
1930-31	9,655,641	12,898,933	...
1931-32	7,931,000	11,960,000	87,592,705
1931-33	8,085,666	11,330,442	95,406,949

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1913-14	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1929-30	31,871,151	40,051,959	71,923,110
1930-31	25,261,701	33,537,569	58,799,270
1931-32	18,135,651	26,689,476	44,825,127

(Chiefly distributed in 1931-32 as under:—

Country	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom	\$3,182,625	\$7,898,759
United States	\$714,939	10,106,116
Canada	8,182,625	1,317,036
Portugal	11,987	723,199
Spain	61,924	730,080

The principal imports are flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oil, pulp and paper, herrings, seal-skins, tinned lobsters, iron pyrites, and other minerals. The total value of the fishery products in 1931-32 was upwards of \$6,393,548.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 905 miles of railway open in 1926 and 47 miles of private line. The trans-insular line runs to Port-au-Basques, *via* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connections to Placentia, Bonavista, Bay de Verde, Hearts Content, Trepassay, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Communication between various points on the coast and Sydney, C.B., is maintained by a fleet of 10 first-class steamers.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 621 post offices in 1932 (156 of which were also telegraph offices) and 74 telegraph offices additional, dealing with 8,700,000 letters and post-cards, 4,000,000 newspapers and books, and 500,000 parcels. 631 telephone stations are open, mostly in post offices. There are 4,443 miles of telegraph line and 1,200 miles of postal telephone wire. Postal revenue, \$403,215; Customs duty collected, \$113,182; telegraph revenue, \$179,610.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1930, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 2,501 sailing vessels of 102,718 tons, and 255 steam and motor vessels of 41,670 tons. In 1929-30 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 3,375,499 tons, of which 1,820,223 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 1933, 43,176; with suburbs, 59,420), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbours Grace (3,825), Bonavista (4,052), Carbonear (3,320), and Tullaghbeg (3,217).

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Sir Edgar Bowring. *Office*, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. The boundary between Quebec and Labrador came up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Oct., 1926. By the judgment given in March, 1927, the boundary was defined as a line drawn due N. from the eastern boundary of Blanc Sablon as far as 52° N. Lat. and from thence W. along that parallel to the Romaine River, and thence N. along the east bank of that river and its headwaters to their source, and thence due N. to the crest of the watershed or height of land there, and thence W. and N. along the crest of the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean until it reaches Cape Chidley. The territory thus confirmed as under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 120,000 square miles. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Grand Falls on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns; the Moravian Mission stations at Malakovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek have been purchased by Hudson's Bay Company.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.*			Preliminary Count Census June 30, 1933.
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Increase 1911-1921	
New South Wales (Sydney) ...	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371	453,637	2,600,423
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280	215,729	1,818,080
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	605,813	755,972	150,159	915,565†
South Australia (Adelaide) ...	380,070	408,558	495,100	86,542	580,849
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	282,114	332,732	50,618	438,113†
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	191,211	213,780	22,569	227,473
<i>Territories.</i>					
North Australia (Darwin)	287,227	3,310	3,867	557	4,300†
Central Australia (Alice Springs)	236,393				
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	1,714	2,572	858	8,945
Total	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,435,734	980,729	6,623,754

* Exclusive of full blood Australian Aborigines, who are estimated at 64,000
† Partially estimated

Increase of the People.

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages.
	Births	Overseas Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Overseas Departures	Total	
1927	133,698	117,423	251,121	58,282	68,499	126,781	49,033
1928	134,078	99,792	233,870	59,378	72,560	131,938	48,592
1929	129,480	82,248	211,728	60,857	73,285	134,142	47,501
1930	128,399	63,093	191,492	55,331	74,501	129,832	43,255
1931	118,509	40,414	158,923	56,560	52,475	109,035	38,882
1932	110,933	41,997	152,930	56,755	46,840	103,595	43,634

Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1933.

Year of Census	Result of Census.			Inter-censal Increase	Net Immigration during Period	
	Males	Females	Total			
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881	191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891	382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891-1901	24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,670	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1911	40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1921	207,571
1933*	3,363,546	3,260,208	6,623,754	1,188,020	1921-1933	263,169†

* Preliminary count of Census of the 30th June, 1933
† Subject to revision

Races and Religions.

Races	1911.	1921.	Religions	1911	1921.
European	4,402,662	5,387,143	Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Chinese, incl. half-caste ...	25,772	20,826	Presbyterians	558,336	636,974
Japanese do.	3,576	2,928	Methodists	547,806	632,629
Hindus and Cingalese do. ...	4,052	3,056	Other Protestants	458,379	637,692
Aborigines (estimated)	60,000	60,000	Roman Catholics...	921,425	1,134,002
Do. half-caste	10,113	11,536	Jews	17,287	21,615
Other Races	8,830	9,345			

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,270 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between $10^{\circ} 41' - 39^{\circ} 8'$ South latitude and $113^{\circ} 9' - 153^{\circ} 39'$ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, zinc, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, tin, gypsum, magnesite, osmiridium, opal, sapphires, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of ten Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Commonwealth was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Commonwealth also now controls such matters as old age pensions, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connexion with matters exclusively under Commonwealth control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1931) £8,900
Military Secretary, Capt. L. F. Bracegirdle, D.S.O., R.A.N.
A.D.C., Lieut. C. H. Finlay.

Executive Council.

(Oct. 13, 1932.)

Prime Minister and Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Joseph Aloysius Lyons, P.C.
Attorney-General, Minister for External Affairs, and Minister for Industry, Rt. Hon. John Greig Latham, P.C., C.M.G., K.C.
Minister without Portfolio, Rt. Hon. Stanley Melbourne Bruce, C.H., P.C., M.C.
Minister for Defence, Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster Pearce, P.C., K.C.V.O.
Postmaster-General, Hon. Robert Archdale Parkhill.
Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Alexander John McLauchlan.
Minister for Health, and Minister for Lepatriation, Hon. Charles William Clunan Marr, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
Minister for the Interior, Hon. John Arthur Perkins
Minister for Commerce, Hon. Frederick Harold Stewart
Minister for Trade and Customs, Hon. Thomas Walter White, D.F.C., V.D.
Assistant Ministers, Hon. Sir Walter Massy Greene, K.C.M.G., Josiah Francis, James Allan Guy

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,

Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, C.H., P.C., M.C., M.P. £3,750
Official Secretary and Financial Adviser, J. G. McLaren, C.M.G., B.A. 1,550
Assistant Sec., H. F. Farrands 621

Commissioner-General for Australia in America (vacant)

Official Secretary, D. McK. Dow, "Cunard Building," 25, Broadway, New York 800
Commercial Representative for Australia in Canada, L. R. McGregor, 36 Yonge Street, Toronto.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1932, is made up of 28 for New South Wales, 20 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and 1 (entitled to debate but not to vote) from the Northern Territory. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £750 per annum, with free railway passes.

President of the Senate, Hon. Sir Walter Kingsmill.
Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. George Hugh Mackay.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 5 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Gavan Duffy, P.C., K.C.M.G. £3,500

Judges, Hon. Sir George Edward Rich, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Hayden Erskine Starke; Hon. Owen Dixon; Hon. Herbert Vere Evatt, Hon. Edward Aloysius McTiernan each 3,000

Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, Chief Judge, His Hon. George James Dethridge 3,000

Judges, The Hon. George Stephenson Beeby; Edmund Alfred Drake-Brockman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. each 2,500

Federal Court of Bankruptcy, Judge, Hon. Lionel Oscar Lukin 2,500

DEFENCE.

Navy.

The Australian fleet consists of the Cruisers *Australia*, *Canberra*, *Brisbane*, *Adelaide*, 1 sloop, 5 destroyers, seaplane carrier, and several auxiliaries. The personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men. The sea-going forces of the Royal Australian Navy on February 15, 1933, consisted of 339 officers and 2,783 men. There is also a R.A.N. Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval forces.

Army.

From 1911 to 1929 the defence policy was based on the universal compulsory training of a Citizen Army, but from November 1st, 1929, the constitution of the forces on a voluntary basis was adopted. Under this system men from 18 to 40 years of age may be enlisted in the Militia Force, and youths from 14 to 17 years in the Senior Cadet Corps. On March 31st, 1933, 27,963 were undergoing training.

Air.

The permanent strength of the Australian Air Force in April, 1932, was 102 officers and 788 airmen; and of the Citizen Air Force, 48 officers and 261 airmen. The Air Force and the Civil Aviation expenditure (excluding war services) for the year 1931-32 was £489,230.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Premiers' Plan.

The Governments of Australia met in Conference (May-June and August-Sept., 1931) to consider what measures were possible to restore solvency and to avoid default. The National Income of Australia was £550,000,000 in 1927-28, falling to £554,000,000 in 1929-30, and a further fall to £450,000,000 was estimated for 1931-32.

The *Premiers' Conference* adopted a plan which combined all possible remedies in such a way that the burden fell as equally as possible on every one, and no considerable section of the people was left in a privileged position. This sharing of the burden was necessary to make the load more tolerable, and because only on this condition was it possible to get the combined effort required.

The plan was adopted by the Conference as a whole, each part being accepted on the understanding that all the other parts were

equally and simultaneously put into operation. It embraced the following measures:—

- (a) A reduction of 20 per cent. in all adjustable Government expenditure, as compared with the year ending 30th June, 1930, including all emoluments, wages, salaries, and pensions paid by the Governments, whether fixed by statute or otherwise, such reduction to be equitably effected;
- (b) Conversion of the internal debts of the Governments on the basis of a 2½ per cent. reduction of interest;
- (c) The securing of additional revenue by taxation, both Commonwealth and State;
- (d) A reduction of bank and Savings Bank rates of interest on deposits and advances;
- (e) Relief in respect of private mortgages.

These proposals required the greatest effort in economy and taxation which the Conference considered it safe to attempt.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.

The plan provides for Government economy on the basis of an immediate cut, averaging 20 per cent., for all Government wages and salaries below the level of 1929-30. To this will be added all saving that can be made from a strict scrutiny into the necessity of every item of Government expenditure.

Commonwealth Finance.

Years.	Revenue	Expenditure	Payments to States
	£	£	£
1928-29	74,894,799	77,253,774	9,036,638
1929-30	77,143,387	78,614,392	9,489,344
1930-31	69,566,920	80,324,539	11,112,615
1931-32	71,532,298	79,118,207	10,288,503
1932-33	73,512,809	76,966,201	11,063,434

The above particulars do not include the interest payable on loans to the States, which amount is recoverable from the States concerned.

Commonwealth and State Finance.

State, &c.	1932-3		Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
	Rev.	Exp.	
	£ '000.	£ '000.	£ '000.
N.S.W. (a)	50,721	54,592	- 4,271
Victoria	24,283	25,139	- 856
Queensland	13,397	14,951	- 1,554
S. Australia	10,161	11,170	- 1,009
W. Australia	8,332	9,195	- 863
Tasmania	2,522	2,577	- 55
Total Six States	100,416	112,025	- 8,609
Commonwealth	73,512	69,967	+ 3,545
Grand Total (b)	172,430	177,494	- 5,064

(a) Excludes Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage. (b) To avoid duplication in aggregating particulars for the Commonwealth and States, the grand totals are exclusive of payments by Commonwealth to the States on account of interest on States debts and disabilities grants and payments by the States to the Commonwealth in respect of interest on Soldier Land Settlement loans.

* In addition, the following amounts were spent from loans for War Purposes and for Works—1925-26, £2,723,598; 1926-27, £2,448,590; 1927-28, £2,638,948; 1928-29, £2,211,147; 1929-30, £2,211,537; and 1930-31, £1,988,800. There was no loan expenditure on Works, in 1931-32 and 1932-33, all such expenditure being made from revenue.

† Ordinary expenditure of the year. The balance of receipts over this expenditure has been appropriated for the payment of Invalid and Old-Age Pensions.

‡ Excludes grants for relief to primary producers, £2,249,622.

DEBT.

The total of the Public Debt for Commonwealth Purposes on June 30, 1932, was £296,806,503, including a War Loan from the British Government of £79,724,220, which is subject to a funding arrangement whereby the debt is to be extinguished about 1956 by annual repayments of 6%, of which £1 1s. 8d. per cent. is for reduction of principal. The British Government agreed to the suspension for the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 of the repayment of principal moneys due under this arrangement, and of the interest moneys for 1931-32. The interest payments suspended are to be liquidated by 10 equal annuities from July 1, 1933, with interest at a rate to be determined. Adding the indebtedness of the States, viz., £897,851,620, the "face" or "book" value of the public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1932) to £1,204,658,123 (£182 per head of population), of which £1 Aust. £67,388,238 was redeemable in Australia, £812,550,799.115 in London, and £Gold 46,470,770 in New York.

In July and August, 1932, the internal debt of £558,000,000 was the subject of a voluntary conversion plan in connection with the "Premiers' Plan" for financial rehabilitation. Of the total internal bondholders, conversion applications totalled £510,000,000, while in the absence of notification of dissent, £31,000,000 was automatically converted. Dissents amounted to only £16,000,000, or less than 3 per cent. The conversion plan involved an interest reduction of 2½ per cent.

Conversion operations in London in 1932 have resulted in an annual saving to the States of £835,000 in interest and £210,000 on Exchange.

Banking.—For the quarter ended June 30, 1933, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £348,793,399, and the Australian assets to £423,659,995. On June 30, 1933, the amount of deposits in the Savings Banks totalled £201,722,000, approximately £30 10s. per head of population. The Trading and Savings Banks have reduced their interest rates for deposits and advances in accordance with the "Premiers' Plan."

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated values of products:—

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Agricultural	£70,500,000	£74,489,000
Pastoral	69,499,000	61,540,000
Dairying, &c.	43,067,000	41,478,000
Forests and Fisheries	8,313,000	7,703,000
Mining	15,400,000	13,352,000
Manufacturing	112,966,000	106,456,000
	£319,745,000	£305,018,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is estimated at 1,903,732,240 acres, of which 21,166,900 were under crop in 1931-32.

Crop.	Acres.	Produce.
		Bushels.
Wheat (b)	14,741,313	190,612,188
Oats	1,085,480	15,114,680
Barley	342,396	6,290,672
Maize	260,448	7,062,383
Hay	2,634,680	3,167,459
Sugar Cane	325,757	Tons 14,213,453

(b) 1932-33, 15,468,853 acres, 212,398,399 bushels.

Live Stock.

	1930.	1931.
Sheep (a).....	110,508,270	110,618,893
Cattle	11,780,916	12,260,952
Horses	1,792,734	1,775,556
Pigs	1,071,679	1,167,841

(a) Estimated number of sheep as at Dec 31, 1931

In 1931-32 Australia produced 1,006,620,847 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 912,125,253 lb in 1930-31; 390,654,070 lb. of butter; 31,422,975 lb. of cheese; and 71,121,740 lb. of bacon and hams.

Mineral and Minerals.—In 1931 the value of gold produced was £93,563,519; silver and lead, £1,443,897; copper, £2,567,558; tin, £216,205; coal, £6,103,735; value of all minerals produced in 1931, £13,352,316. The production of gold in 1932 was valued at £5,211,802 (Australian currency).

Manufactures.—In 1931-32 there were in Australia 21,657 industrial establishments, employing 336,628 hands; wages paid amounted to £55,931,818; value of plant and machinery, £121,529,377; of lands and buildings, £106,590,324; of materials used, £161,199,245; value added by manufacture, £110,981,830; and total value of final output, £281,645,785.

Labor Statistics.—In 1932 there were 361 Trade Unions, with 740,443 members, of whom 110,143 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons 20 years of age and over in 1932 was 1,330,000 males and 317,250 females. The number of unemployed members of trade unions averaged 20 per cent. Employers' Associations (1931) number 247, with membership of 122,428. Retail Price Index No for food, groceries and rent (4 and 5 rooms) (6 Capital Cities) 1932 (base 1923-1927=1,000) 802; including food, groceries and rent (4 and 5 rooms), clothing, fuel, light and other miscellaneous household expenditure (base 1923-1927=1,000) 830. Melbourne Wholesale Price Index 1932 (base 1911=1,000) 1,411. Nominal Weekly Wage Index No., Australia, 1932 (base 1911=1,000=51s. 3d.) 1,639=84s. Number of industrial disputes in 1932 was 127 involving 22,017 persons in a loss of 212,318 working days and £165,582 in wages.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Total Imports, 1931-32	(a) £44,712,868
Total Exports, 1931-32	(b) £207,967,143

Country	Imports (a)	Exports (b)
	1931-32	1931-32
United Kingdom	£17,409,556	£57,335,857
Canada	1,392,271	1,033,782
Ceylon	598,277	376,768
India	2,775,356	959,497
Malaya (British).....	276,654	166,462
New Zealand	958,719	2,603,848
South African Union ..	55,598	370,211
Belgium	222,131	3,579,143
China	314,778	4,942,859
Egypt	15,751	1,049,466
France	1,145,829	4,636,602
Germany	1,447,079	3,922,479
Italy	453,891	3,631,915
Japan	2,396,734	11,659,012
Netherlands	361,405	509,712
Dutch East Indies	2,648,948	1,333,959
Russia	53,600	190,143
Sweden	693,433	252,488
Switzerland	471,054	13,293
United States	7,037,751	4,096,410

(a) British currency values.
(b) Australian currency values.

Imports

(£ sterling, 000 omitted)

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Fish Preserved in Tins	501	443
Tea	2,246	1,366
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes ..	1,566	614
Whisky	466	166
Fibres	414	363
Socks and Stockings	67	34
Trimmings and Ornaments	455	328
Piece Goods:—		
Canvas and Duck	286	252
Cotton and Linen	3,983	4,068
Silk, or containing Silk	3,014	2,466
Woolen, or containing Wool	176	49
Carpets and Carpeting	468	308
Floorcloths and Linoleums	218	134
Bags and Sacks	2,754	1,931
Yarns—Wool, Silk, &c	993	1,086
Petroleum Spirit, Benzine, &c	4,054	2,622
Kerosene	708	435
Lubricating Oil	738	535
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	2,842	1,201
Motive Power Machinery (except Electric)	1,011	299
Tools of Trade	473	304
Motor Car Bodies	14	7
Chassis for Motor Cars	846	429
Iron and Steel		
Plate and Sheet	1,339	1,034
Pipes and Tubes	462	272
Rubber and its Manufactures ..	683	611
Timber, dressed Logs, &c	811	729
Glass and Glassware	280	177
Paper, Printing	1,651	1,662
Stationery, Books, &c	1,806	1,199
Drugs, Chemicals, &c	2,339	2,220
Fertilizers	730	451
Arms and Explosives	408	350
Musical Instruments	67	26
Gold, Specie, Bar, &c	374	654
All other articles	21,067	15,883
Total Imports	60,230	44,712

Exports

(£ sterling, 000 omitted)

	1929-30	1930-31 (a)	1931-32 (a)
Butter	7,002	8,120	9,813
Meat	6,254	5,753	6,370
Milk and Cream	998	611	622
Fruits (Dried)	2,171	2,249	1,966
Fruits (Fresh)	1,862	1,588	2,086
Wheat	10,037	14,744	19,220
Flour	4,949	3,514	3,833
Hides and Skins	6,593	3,643	2,316
Wool	36,601	32,003	32,103
Tallow	993	643	831
Concentrates	105	223	34
Lead (Pig and Matte)	3,432	2,419	2,268
Timber	1,011	746	515
Gold	26,869	14,391	11,893
Silver	880	886	752
Sugar, Cane	2,216	1,806	2,516
Wine	554	510	909
Zinc and Concentrates	1,743	1,244	803
All other articles	10,833	9,263	9,097
Total Exports	125,127	104,355	107,967

(a) Australian Currency values estimated in British Currency values at 1930-31 £28,004,122; 1931-32 £15,000,632.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Total length of Government (and private) railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1932, private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses:—

State	Miles open.	
New South Wales	6,209	(83)
Victoria	4,746	(25)
Queensland	6,822	(263)
South Australia	3,549	(51)
Western Australia	4,966	(277)
Tasmania	786	(121)
Federal Capital Territory	5	—
Northern Territory	317	—

Total..... 27,799 (840)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1931-32 were £37,579,965, working expenses £28,121,984, and net earnings £9,437,981, being at the rate of *2s. 11d.* per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£32,365,450) of 29s per cent., as against 27s per cent. in 1930-31. In 1931-32 passenger journeys numbered 302,713,771 and 26,071,472 tons of goods and live stock were carried, the train miles run being 63,311,701. The electrification of the Sydney suburban system is almost completed.

Tramways.—There are 602 miles of tramways in Australia, 554 miles of which are of electric, 22 of steam, 24 of cable, and 2 of horse traction. Extensive conversions to electrical traction have been made and more are in progress. The several Governments control 380 miles; municipal authorities, 186 miles; and the remaining 36 miles are operated by private companies and individuals. The total capital cost of tramways at June 30, 1932, was £25,485,180. The revenue of electric tramways for the year 1931-32 was £6,775,678, working expenses £5,254,588, and net revenue £1,521,090, or 49s per car mile. 74,039,682 car miles were run and 588,633,938 passenger journeys recorded.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in 1931-32 were: entered, 1,519 (5,686,898 tons); cleared, 1,538 (5,708,886 tons). Of the vessels entered, 974 of 3,731,891 tons were under the British flag and 545 of 1,955,007 tons under foreign flags.

The total including local shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1931-32 was: Sydney 5,840 vessels of 8,327,956 tons, Melbourne 2,817 (6,083,072), Brisbane 1,122 (3,453,826), Adelaide 2,859 (3,937,915), Fremantle 569 (3,310,750), and Hobart 549 (817,171). At December 31, 1932, there were 2,243 vessels of a total net tonnage of 3,218,828 on the shipping registers of the several States.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In year ended June 30, 1932, there were 8,001 post offices; there were 9,225 telegraph stations, with 157,210 miles of wire, transmitting 12,679,951 telegrams, receiving 564,205 and dispatching 610,763 cablegrams. A Beam wireless station, giving a service to and from Great Britain, was opened for traffic in April, 1927. At the end of year 1931-32, 484,626 telephones were connected with 6,069 telephone exchanges; approximately 368,582,696 "local" and 28,908,085 "trunk line" calls were recorded for the year. 369,072 wireless broadcasting listeners' licences were issued in 1931-32.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1932, there were 587,020 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 410,970 cars, 71,666 motor cycles, and 96,254 commercial vehicles: revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., in 1931-32 was £4,022,882. Motor omnibus services are extensively operating in urban areas.

Civil Aviation.—189 aeroplanes of various types were registered with the Department of Civil Aviation at June 30, 1932. During the year 66,122 flights of a total duration of 21,959 hours were effected: 2,527,700 miles were flown, and 70,654 passengers carried. 29,494 lbs. of mail were carried by aerial mail contractors. Three subsidized companies are now operating machines over approved routes (5,314 air miles), while several unaided companies also are operating commercial services over additional routes.

CAPITAL.—CANBERRA, in the Federal Capital Territory, transferred to the Commonwealth by N.S.W. on Jan. 1, 1911, has been laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. At June 30, 1932, the population of the Federal Capital Territory amounted to 8,946, of which 7,325 were living in Canberra.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory has a total area of 523,620 square miles, and lies between 129°-138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia, and the divisions into territories, known respectively as *North Australia* and *Central Australia*, were abolished in 1931—a reversion to the position as it existed prior to such divisions on February 1, 1907. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin in the far north, a Deputy Administrator being stationed at Alice Springs in the south, to exercise all the powers and functions of the Administrator in that portion of the Territory situated south of 26° S. lat., except the power to fix the commencement of Ordinances, and to make regulations under Ordinances in force in the Northern Territory. As the administrative system obtaining from February 1, 1907, to June 12, 1931, has thus been continued, the residents of that part of the Territory south of 26° S. lat. are no less favourably placed than hitherto. The population of the Northern Territory as at June 30, 1931, was 4,193 (exclusive of full-blooded aboriginals).

Agricultural development is increasing both in the number of individual landholders and the acreage under crop. The success of peanut growing during the last two years is mainly responsible for the improvement, and it is believed to presage a definite era of agricultural progress in the Territory. This applies to the land situated north of 20° S. lat. Agriculture is practically negligible in that part south of 20° S. lat. Agricultural leases are granted in perpetuity at nominal rentals, which are subject to re-appraisal every 21 years. They may be converted to freehold at any time after commencement of lease, subject to easy and liberal conditions. Most tropical products can be grown, and the potentialities for pig raising and bacon curing are excellent. The staple industry is pastoral: cattle raising north of 20° S. lat. and

cattle, horse, and sheep raising south of 20° S. lat. Until railways are constructed, however, little, if any, improvement is expected in the pastoral industry in that part north of 20° S. lat. owing to the distance between the eastern and southern Australian markets. The position south of 20° S. lat. is no more hopeful, as a result of the extension of the railway from the Adelaide (South Australia) market to Alice Springs. The whole of the Territory is capable, under proper conditions, of carrying successfully and profitably a great expansion of the beef cattle industry. There are vast areas of magnificent country which could be so utilised. From the Queensland border to the Western Australian border, a distance of over 600 miles, there are many thousands of square miles of country splendidly grassed and growing edible shrubs. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable, from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead, tin and mica being indicated, and when communications are opened up the industry will become important. The railway extends from Darwin to Burdum in the N. (215 miles), and Alice Springs is now connected by rail with Adelaide.

Darwin occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges, and boasts a splendid climate.

Administrator of Northern Territory

(Darwin) Col. R. H. Weddell £1,200

Deputy Administrator (Alice Springs),

V. G. Carrington 600

Chief Clerk and Accountant, L. H. A. Giles 770

Judge Supreme Court (vacant) 1,000

PAPUA.

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises a part of the New Guinea mainland situated between the meridians of 141° 0' and 150° 50' E. longitude, and between the 5th and 12th parallels of South latitude, also the Trobriand Group of islands, Woodlark, the D'Entrecasteaux Group, the Louisiades, the Conflict Group and the Langhlan Group. The total area of Papua is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland. There is an Executive Council of nine members who, with five non-official members, form the Legislative Council. The white population in 1931 was 1,128. The official estimate of the native population is 275,000. On Dec. 31, 1932, 59,751 acres were under crops (49,305 coco-nuts, 8,796 rubber, 150 sisal hemp and 375 coffee). Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for 500 miles) and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products.

	1931-32	1932-33
Revenue	£130,115	£127,043
Expenditure	128,682	128,421
Imports	226,843	218,302
Exports	179,634	248,712

Lieut. Governor and Judge, Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G.	£1,800
Official Secretary, H. J. Murray	804
Government Secretary and Commissioner for Lands, H. W. Champion	900
Judge, R. T. Gore	1,200
Treasurer, E. C. Harris	828
Chief Med. Officer, W. M. Strang, M.D.	1,000
Commr. for Native Affairs, J. T. O'Malley	804
Director of Public Works, Mines and Agriculture, A. P. Lyons	804

CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

Port Moresby is distant from Sydney, N.S.W., 1,800 miles; transit from Sydney 5 to 6 days.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The part of "German New Guinea" over which Australia was given a mandate is situated in latitude between the Equator and 8° S., and in longitude between 142° E. and 156° E. It consists of the N.E. portion of New Guinea to 142° E. (70,000 sq. miles), Bismarck Archipelago including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both (19,200 sq. miles), and the two northernmost Solomon Islands (4,100 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka). The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, which is navigable for 250 miles.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. In 1931 there were 222,500 acres under crops (300,000 nuts, 204,100). The white population in 1932 was 2,005, and the Asiatic population 1,457 (estimated); the native population in 1932 was 390,000 (enumerated), including 26,000 working under indentures. (Natives living in areas not under complete Government influence are not included in the above total, as no reliable estimate can be made.)

	1930-31	1931-32
Revenue	£200,234	£306,072
Expenditure	293,378	282,405
Imports	762,765	773,397
Exports	619,420	1,108,619

Administrator, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Giffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (acting)	£1,500
Chief Justice, D. S. Wainman, C.M.G., V.D.	1,200
Judge, K. R. Phillips	1,100
Government Sec. H. H. Page, D.S.O., M.C.	900
Treasurer, H. O. Townsend, O.B.E.	500
Commr. of Native Affairs, H. C. Ordway	876
Dir. of Public Health, Dr. E. T. Brennan, D.S.O., M.C., M.B., B.S.	1,200
Director of Agriculture, G. H. Murray	1,148
Chief Collector of Customs, E. F. Phillips	804
Crown Law Officer, G. G. Hogan	900
Anthropologist, E. W. P. Chinnery, F.R.G.S.	852

NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in July, 1933, was 1,231.

Administrator, Captain Charles Robert Pinney, M.C.	
President Executive Council, C. C. R. Nobbs	

ANTARCTICA.

An Order in Council dated February 7, 1933, assigns certain territories in the Antarctic to the Commonwealth of Australia.

The order begins by stating that "that part of the territory in the Antarctic Seas which comprises all the islands and territories other than Adélie Land, situated south of the 60th degree of South Latitude and lying between the 160th degree of East Longitude and the 45th degree of East Longitude is territory over which His Majesty has some claim rights."

"It is expedient," it is added, "that the said territory should be placed under the authority

of the Commonwealth of Australia," and it is ordered accordingly. The Order came into force by the passing of Act No. 8 of 1933 (Commonwealth of Australia) the Territory being accepted by the name of the *Australian Antarctic Territory*.

The exception of Adélie Land from the Order in Council is due to French claims based on rights of discovery.

Other parts of Antarctica are also British. One area is administered by the Falkland Islands and another by New Zealand. The territory administered by Australia adjoins that belonging to New Zealand.

States of the Commonwealth.

I. - NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 37th parallels of S lat and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 320,372 square miles (inclusive of 940 square miles of Federal Territory)—i.e., more than five times that of England and Wales, and over three times the size of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

POPULATION.—The population, according to the preliminary count of the census taken June 30, 1933, was: Males, 1,318,678. Females 1,261,750. Total, 2,580,428.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1926	53,126	22,188	19,219
1927	53,853	22,770	20,052
1928	54,800	22,604	20,076
1929	52,672	24,615	19,535
1930	52,136	21,272	17,323
1931	47,724	21,234	15,377
1932	44,905	21,357	17,362

Vital Statistics. Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1932.—Births, 17.74; Deaths, 8.44; Marriages 6.86. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 41.1.

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1921, number 1,027,470; Roman Catholic 502,825; Presbyterian 219,932; Methodist 181,977; Congregational (Independent) 22,235; Baptist 24,722; Salvation Army 9,490; and Hebrew 10,150.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by the Great Dividing Range, the various portions of the Range in N.S.W. being (from N. to S.) Macpherson, New England, Liverpool, Main or Blue Mountain, Cullarin, Goulcock, Monaro and Murrumbidgee Ranges—the highest points being Mount Kosciuszko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Nambucca, Macleay, Hastings, Camden Haven, Manning, Wollombi, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Murrumbidgee, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western por-

tion of the country is not so well watered, but immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,609 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,609 miles, 1,203 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydn.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63° F. The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 60° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 60°, southern tableland 44° to 57°, north-western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 68°; in the Central-western slopes 58° to 64°, south-western slopes 59° to 63°, and in the Western Plains and Riverina Division from 62° to 69°. The Seasons are as follows: Spring during September, October and November; Summer during December, January, and February; Autumn during March, April, and May; Winter during June, July, and August.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901. The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales. His Excellency Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Woolcott Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., born 1876 (1930) £5,000

Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge, C.M.G.

Private Secretary, Brig.-Genl. A. T. Anderson, C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Whistler Street, K.C.M.G., born 1863.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. the Governor presides:

The Ministry.

On May 13, 1932, the Commission of the

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. J. T. Lang, was withdrawn by the Governor, and the Hon. B. S. Stevens was commissioned to form a Ministry. The Legislative Assembly was dissolved on May 18. A general election was held on June 11, 1932, and a Cabinet was formed on June 18, 1932. The Cabinet in office in September, 1933 was:—

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, B. S. B. Stevens, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport, Col. M. F. Bruener, D.S.O., M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Health, R. W. D. Weaver, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council, H. E. Manning, K.C., M.L.C.

Secretary for Lands, E. A. Buttenshaw, M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary, Capt. F. A. Challey, M.L.A.

Minister for Education, D. H. Drummond, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry, J. M. Cunningham, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture, H. Mann, M.L.A.

Aid. Minister in the Legislative Council, J. Ryan, M.L.C.

Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests, R. S. Vincent, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice, L. O. Martin, M.L.A.

Assistant Treasurer and Minister for Local Government, E. S. Spooner, M.L.A.

Assistant Colonial Secretary, H. M. Hawkins, M.L.C.

Honorary Minister, H. P. Fitzsimons, M.L.A.

Allowances, amounting in the aggregate to £16,724 per annum, are payable to members of the Ministry.

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN LONDON, Wellington House, Wellington St. and Aldwych, 123 Strand, W.C. 2.

Representative in London of the N.S.W. Government, J. W. Ferguson, F.S.O., J.P.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. Members of the *Legislative Council* (118 in September, 1933) were appointed by the Crown for life. As a result of a referendum carried in May, 1933, the Legislative Council is to be re-constituted. The new House will consist of 60 members, elected jointly by both houses of Parliament. Membership will be for 12 years, 15 members retiring in rotation triennially. The initial Council will comprise four groups of 15 members elected for three, six, nine and twelve years respectively. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £670 per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. Natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise. At the State General Elections in June, 1932, there were 739,009 male and 725,959 female electors, making a total of 1,465,008 enrolled and qualified to vote; of these 1,367,087, or 93.39 per cent. of electors in contested districts, voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Professor Hon. Sir J. B. Peden, K.C.M.G., LL.B., K.C. £898

Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council, Hon. B. B. O'Connor, LL.B. 544

Clerk of the Parliaments, C. H. H. Calvert 692

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir Daniel Levy, LL.B. 1,217

Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, W. W. Hedges 835

Clerk of Assembly, W. R. McCombe 950

Librarian, J. J. Quinn 693

Principal shorthand Writer, E. W. Hime & Co., Standing Committee on Public Works, Arthur Hurley 600

Leader of Opposition, Hon. J. T. Lang (in addition to allowance as M.P.) 176

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts and Fair Rents Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. M. Harvey £2,512 10s.

Puisne Judges, Hon. A. G. F. James; Hon. R. H. Long Innes; Hon. C. G. W. Davidson; Hon. P. Halse Rogers; Hon. E. Milner Stephen; Hon. K. W. Street; Hon. F. S. Boyce each £1,905

President, Industrial Commission of New South Wales, His Honour Mr. Justice Browne 1,905

Members, His Honour Mr. Justice Webb, £1,905; His Honour Mr. Justice Cantor, 1,905

Land and Valuation Court Judge, His Honour Mr. Justice Herbert Pike 1,905

Judge in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Hon. F. S. Boyce 1,905

Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. R. H. Long Innes 1,905

District Courts.

His Honour Judge White, His Honour Judge Barton, His Honour Judge Clancy, His Honour Judge Edwards, His Honour Judge Coyle, His Honour Judge Thomson, His Honour Judge Curlewis, and His Honour Judge Sheridan each £1,163

(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry.)

Crown Solicitor, John Ernest Clark 1,475

Workers' Compensation Commission Chairman, His Honour Judge Perdrinau 1,163

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all State schools. The total enrolment in 1932 in 3,344 State schools was 384,775, and the average daily attendance 322,859. In addition to the State schools there were in 1932, 746 private colleges and schools, with 94,033 scholars, exclusive of many business and short-hand schools. The University of Sydney, with which 6 colleges are affiliated, including two Women's Colleges, was incorporated in 1850, and

had 3,091 students (2,276 male and 815 female) in 1932. The State expenditure on Education was £4,258,990 in the year ended June 1932. The individual students at State Technical classes numbered 15,549 in 1932, and many attended at the State Agricultural College and Farms.

FINANCE.

The receipts and expenditure of the principal revenue accounts of the State are shown below. Particulars of the business undertakings are shown under "Other," their accounts having been separated from the Consolidated Revenue Account as from July 1, 1928.

A sum of £800,000 contributed from Consolidated Revenue towards losses on developmental railways is duplicated in the figures for 1928-29, and later years being included as receipts and expenditure in both groups "Governmental" and "Other."

In terms of a financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, the Commonwealth took over the debts of New South Wales and the other States on July 1, 1929, and assumed the liabilities of the States to bondholders. A national debt sinking fund was established and the Australian Loan Council of representatives of the Commonwealth and the States was constituted to manage the debts and supervise public borrowing. The Commonwealth contributes a certain sum each year towards interest and sinking fund charges. In the latter part of the year 1931 the debts held in Australia were converted under the National Debt Conversion Loan into securities bearing interest at a reduction of 2½ per cent.

Of the loan liability of New South Wales to Commonwealth at June 30, 1932, an amount of £164,977 5s 9d was repayable in London, the annual interest being £7,837 50s 8d at par, and £13,638 13s 7d repayable in New York, interest £650 9s 10d at par. The interest payable in London has been reduced by loans converted in 1932-33. The balance, £127,945 9s 1d, was held in Australia, with an annual interest bill of £5,074 9s 5d.

Banks, &c.—There were (June 30, 1933) 13 banks, with total assets within New South Wales £157,730,862, including advances, &c., and Government securities £139,356,977; coin, bullion, Australian Government Notes and cash with Commonwealth Bank, £12,023,255, and liabilities, £122,394,195, including deposits, £114,175,036. The savings bank deposits on June 30, 1933, amounted to £72,307,685. The amount assured in New South Wales in Life Assurance Societies in 1932 was £116,471,529 Ordinary, and £26,258,678 Industrial. The membership of Friendly Societies

was 225,321, and the funds at June 30, 1932, were £4,135,068. Members of Trade Unions numbered 292,649, the funds of 199 Unions at Dec. 31, 1931, being £359,250.

Co-operative Societies.—There were 375 registered societies in existence at June 30, 1932. During the year ending on that date the sales of 102 rural societies amounted to £12,636,524, and the sales of 46 trading societies amounted to £2,055,464. Building Societies advanced £358,209 to members.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 2,420 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1932. For the year ended June 30, 1933, the shipping entries at Sydney, including State coastal, were 6,315 vessels of 9,360,126 net tonnage. The dock accommodation at Sydney includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and seven patent slips. At Newcastle there are a floating dock and five patent slips.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1933, there were 147,647 registrations of motor-cars in force, and 66,213 of other motor vehicles.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 113 miles are controlled by the State. At June 30, 1932, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 6,125, the capital cost amounted to £139,657,319, and the net earnings for the year 1932-33 to £3,392,920.† There were also 193 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £8,336,200, and the net earnings during the year 1932-33 £485,679.‡

Roads and Bridges.—A Main Roads Board, of two engineers with special knowledge of road construction and a president, was constituted in 1924. The Board was abolished on March 22, 1932, and its functions were transferred to a Board of Commissioners appointed to control the land transport services of the State. Municipal councils are assisted in the construction and maintenance of the main highways with the object of developing vacant lands, feeding the railways, and giving primary producers access to markets and providing better facilities for motor traffic. There are 118,775 miles of roads in New South Wales. The total expenditure by the Government on roads, bridges, etc., other than on Sydney Harbour Bridge, in 1931-32 was £1,696,272 (including loan moneys expended by Main Roads Board). The construction of an arch bridge over Sydney Harbour was completed and the bridge opened for traffic in March, 1932. This bridge carries a roadway 57 ft. wide, two footways each 10 ft.

‡ Preliminary for year 1932-33.

Year ended June 30	Governmental.		Other †		Funded Public Debt.
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1929	20,703,040	20,120,771	26,326,613	28,854,842	256,791,944
1930	19,750,801	21,136,054	25,746,442	28,426,199	259,589,967
1931	17,444,514	20,318,773	25,156,751	30,971,643	275,097,529
1932	14,866,995	22,920,392	27,163,590	33,358,037	275,504,521
1933‡	18,195,000	21,618,000	30,242,000	30,947,000	

‡ Not yet available.

† Government railways and tramways, Sydney Harbour Trust, Hunter District Water and Sewerage Works, Unemployed Relief Fund and Family Endowment Fund.

‡ Approximate, subject to revision.

wide, and four lines of railway, of which two are being used as tramways. At mean high water there is a headway of $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At June 30, 1933, the Government expenditure in connection with the bridge amounted to £10,557,170. Of this sum £1,339,027 had been expended on assumptions and £2,065,430 on approaches. The cost of the bridge is being defrayed partly by a levy of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of properties in adjacent local areas, and partly by charges and tolls in respect of traffic across the bridge.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Commonwealth Government. At June 30, 1933, there were 2,488 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1933-34 included 294,126,373 letters, postcards, books, packets and parcels, 64,875,300 newspapers. During the year ended June 30, 1933, 5,190,953 telegrams and cablegrams were transmitted, exclusive of telegrams from other States of the Commonwealth of Australia. The telephone line connections numbered 235,179.

TRADE.

The overseas imports into New South Wales during 1932-33 were valued at £816,238,876 (estimated Australian currency value £A29,814,355). Overseas exports were £A46,723,906 (estimated British currency value £816,373,285, 82s.). Chief exports (in Australian currency) were gold £13,344,888, wool £16,071,953, wheat and flour £6,329,640, butter £1,813,383, meats £2,743,702 and hides and skins £82,514.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of New South Wales; 5,107,409 acres, excluding 1,505 acres double-cropped, were under cultivation during the year ended Mar. 31, 1933, producing 54,966,000 bushels of wheat, 2,669,580 bushels of maize, 1,526,450 bushels of oats, 1,349,653 bushels of rice, besides other kinds of grain, with 33,709 tons of potatoes, 811,243 tons of hay, and 23,336 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 179,153 tons was crushed; and 1,589,707 gallons of wine, 343,427 cases of bananas, and 11,659 cases of pineapples obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. The total area under wheat in the year 1932-33 was 3,995,187 acres, of which 3,682,945 acres were harvested for grain, and 292,234 acres for hay, and 20,008 acres were fed off. The production of wheat was 54,966,000 bushels of grain and 375,632 tons of hay. It is estimated that 77,000,000 bushels of wheat for grain were produced in 1932-33.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1932, was 67,902,875 acres, while the area of land held under lease, &c., from the Crown was 109,459,354 acres, and the balance, 20,675,271 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of Federal Capital Area (Canberra), being 198,036,500 acres.

Livestock.—The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep are depastured, including the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On Mar. 31, 1933, there were 524,751 horses, 2,150,877 dairy cows, 1,824,709 other cattle, total cattle 2,993,586;

52,986,000 sheep, 385,846 swine, 24,176 goats, and 356 camels. In 1931-32, 503,210,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 123,847,198 lb. butter, 6,590,357 lb. cheese, and 20,468,259 lb. bacon and ham. The production of wool in 1932-33 was about 524,000,000 lb., and butter about 129,000,000 lb. During 1932-33 there were 125,451 persons permanently engaged in rural industries, 116,929 being males, and 8,522 females.

Values of Rural Industries.—The agricultural production was valued in 1931-32 at £14,547,000, dairying and farm-yard produce at £11,525,000, and pastoral production at £19,482,000, a total of £45,554,000.

Forests, Fisheries and Trapping.—The value of these industries in 1931-32 was £2,578,000, and 6,003 persons were engaged.

Mining Industry.—The goldfields were opened in 1851. The principal minerals are coal, copper, silver, lead, zinc, tin, iron, opal and platinum. The total value of minerals won during 1932 was £7,163,099, exclusive of Portland cement £350,715, lime £30,745, and coke £103,177, coal accounting for £4,376,453, silver, silver lead and ore £1,566,912, and gold £118,685. The value of the mining plant and machinery was £7,698,492. The mining industry gave employment to 17,721 persons during the year.

Factories.—In 1931-32 there were 7,397 factories. The average number of persons employed during the year was 126,355, of whom 90,667 were males and 35,688 females, the amount of £22,751,073 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers, exclusive of working proprietors, received on an average an amount of £226 12s. 6d. during the year and females £98 12s. 6d. The capital value of land, buildings and fixtures amounted to £46,462,828, and of plant and machinery £50,277,992. The full capacity of the machinery was 1,499,460 h.p., including steam, 994,728 h.p.; gas, 14,363 h.p.; electricity, 295,083 h.p.; water, 36,200 h.p.; oil, 58,177 h.p. The power actually used was, on the average, 764,688 h.p. The value of output was £114,439,507; materials used, £63,556,702, and fuel consumed (including motive power reituted), £4,229,225; the production, i.e. value added to raw materials, was £46,653,481. There are large iron and steel works at Newcastle, Lithgow and Port Kembla.

The total value of the production of the primary industries in 1932-33 was £53,796,000, making, with factory production, a total for all industries (as far as it is recorded)* of £100,449,000, which is equal to £39 17s. 6d. per head of population.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,400 sq. miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 120 municipalities and 138 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is mainly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1932 was £215,997,245 in municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £168,739,170 in shires.

The total income of the municipal bodies was £12,840,296, and the expenditure on works and services, &c., £12,449,770.

TOWNS.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 128 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves from 30 to 50 feet. There are extensive plants for loading ships, and for storing and loading grain in bulk; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the port is 14,284 acres, or about 22 square miles, of which 3,000 acres have a depth of from 35 feet to 160 feet; the rise and fall of the tide is from three to six feet. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains a population of 109,400 (Dec., 1931); or, including suburbs, a population of 1,256,230. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the University and Colleges, National Art Gallery, museums, botanic gardens, zoological gardens, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, numerous churches and some large public hospitals. The parks within the metropolitan area are 92,537 acres in extent, and include the National Park which measures 33,807 acres, Kuring-gai Chase 35,300 acres, Kurnell 248 acres, Centennial Park 474 acres, and Parramatta Park 252 acres. Other towns are Newcastle (with suburbs), 103,700; Broken Hill, 22,050; Lithgow, 15,050; Maitland, E. & W., 11,940; Goulburn, 12,570; Katumba, 9,580; Bathurst, 10,050; Lismore, 10,520; Albury, 9,770; Cessnock, 13,860; Wagga Wagga, 9,100; Liverpool, 6,350; Fairfield, 7,920; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,560; Wollongong, 10,800; Orange, 8,640; Tamworth, 7,790; Armidale, 6,960; Dubbo, 6,350; Glen Innes, 4,250; Forbes, 5,120.

Approximate time in transmission of mails from London to Sydney, 28 days.

DEPENDENCY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat $31^{\circ} 33' 4''$ N., Long. $159^{\circ} 4' 26''$ E. Area, 3,220 acres. Pop., Dec., 1931, 113. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line is about 980 geographical miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

POPULATION.—A census was taken on June 30, 1933. A preliminary count shows that the population was 1,818,080 (902,335 males and 915,745 females).

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1928	34,498	17,708	13,186
1929	33,604	16,717	12,935
1930	33,127	15,959	11,641
1931	30,322	17,033	10,122
1932	27,464	16,805	11,744

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1932:—Births, 15.21; Deaths, 9.30; Marriages, 6.50. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 43.00.

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England at the date of the census in 1921 numbered 601,809, "Protestants" 18,636, Presbyterians 257,072, Methodists 183,829, Baptists 32,305, Church of Christ 22,250, Independents 15,893, and Roman Catholics 322,565.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 77 years, ended in 1932, was 58.4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for about two nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 139, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.61 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

Governor of the State of Victoria (Vacant).

Lieut. Governor Hon. Sir William Hall

Irvine, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D. (1918).—£5,000
Private Sec. Capt. R. T. A. Macdonald,
O.B.E., J.P.

Hon. Aides-de-camp, Major D. L. K.
Richardson, V.D., and Major J. Pain,
D.S.O., M.C.

Official Sec., C. W. Kinsman.

THE MINISTRY (May 19, 1932).

(The sum of £10,000 is allocated for Salaries of the Ministry).

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Public Health, Hon. Sir S. S. Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S., M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister in charge of Electrical Undertakings, Hon. I. Macfarlan, M.L.A.
Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Railways, Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.C., M.L.A.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. Allan, M.L.A.
President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests, Hon. A. A. Dunstan, M.L.A.
Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. J. W. Pennington, C.B.E., M.L.A.

Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in charge of Immigration, and Minister of Mines, Hon. J. P. Jones, M.L.C.

Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Labour,
Hon. G. L. Goudie, M.L.C.

Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. A. E. Chandler, M.L.C.; Hon. Col. H. E. Cohen, C.M.G.; M.L.C.; Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.L.A.; Hon. T. C. Manifold, M.L.A.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, The Hon. Richard Linton, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The elections (June 30, 1933) for the Council number 469,432, and those for the Assembly, 1,064,754.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

Sir Francis Grenville Clarke, K.B.E. £750

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.

Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine,

K.C.M.G., LL.D. (*Acting Lieut.-Governor*)

Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir F. W.

Mann (*Acting Chief Justice*), W. G. S.

McArthur, J. R. Macfarlan, C. J.

Lowe, J. S. Wasley, and C. G. Duffy

each £2,500

County Court Judges, W. H. Moule, H. C.

Wincke, C. J. Z. Womarski, W. H.

Williams, H. C. G. Macdunde, A. W.

Foster..... each 1,500

Chief Clerk of Supreme Court and Acting

Master-in-Equity, M. M. Phillips..... 1,200

Taxing Master for the Supreme Court,

E. H. Treble..... 800

Crown Prosecutors, C. H. Book, £1,250;

R. M. Nolan, £900; W. St. G. Spruille,

£900; M. L. Cussen 630

Crown Solicitor, F. G. Menzies 1,475

NOTE.—All the above-mentioned salaries, including Judges' salaries, are subject to percentage reductions under the Financial Emergency Act, at graduated rates, varying from 20½ per cent. on £630 to 25 per cent. on £2,500.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 265,673 children on the registers in 1932, the average attendance being about 70 per cent.

Secondary Education is principally under private control, 73,342 pupils being in attendance at the 505 schools in 1932. There is a State-aided University at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman).

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1928-29	28,156,034	28,104,947	159,551,653
1929-30	27,323,842	28,496,712	162,288,994
1930-31	27,575,504	28,029,702	167,016,596
1931-32	24,555,272	26,163,594	169,823,964
1932-33	24,077,586*	24,919,027	171,399,031

* Subject to revision.

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1933) 13 banks (including Commonwealth Bank) with total assets £155,826,285, within the State, and liabilities £128,807,731. The savings bank deposits (including amounts deposited in the Commonwealth Savings Bank) at June 30, 1933, amounted to £67,823,544.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the 7,552,928 acres under cultivation in 1931-32, 3,565,872 were wheat crops and 439,626 oats, and 955,839 acres were cut for hay. In 1931-32, 1,530,061 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1931-32 was (including manufacturing values) £7,416,286.

Livestock.—There were in 1932, 775,538 milch cows, producing 132,131 8oz lb. of butter and 7,723,328 lb. of cheese; and 861,992 other cattle, 16,376,217 sheep, 286,782 pigs, and 375,450 horses.

Minerals.—The gold production in Victoria, which had been declining for many years, increased in 1932 and 1933; the amount produced in 1932 was 47,745 oz. (£284,623). Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal (black and brown), kaolin, tin and gypsum.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, wheat, flour, butter, live stock, fruits, condensed milk and poultry are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (8,204 factories, &c.), employing 128,265 hands in 1931-32, are mainly for home consumption. The chief exports overseas are: wool, butter, wheat, flour, skins and hides, tallow, milk and cream, preserved and frozen meats and fruit (dried and fresh). The principal overseas imports of the State are iron and steel, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, apparel, attire, cottons and linens, silk, bags and sacks, yarns, tea, timber, petroleum spirit and paper.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

MELBOURNE, the capital city, which is an episcopal see, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum and large churches are the principal features of the city. Melbourne and suburbs cover an area of 125,742 acres and contained (December 31, 1932) a population of 1,028,300. Other cities are Ballarat, 41,750; Geelong, 42,750; Bendigo, 33,730; Warrnambool, 8,200. The chief towns are Castlemaine, 6,670; Wonthaggi, 7,330; Mildura, 6,000; Hamilton, 5,300; Ararat, 5,350, and Shepparton, 5,660.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days. Melbourne, distant from London 11,267 miles; transit, 30 to 35 days.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 120° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—In 1933 the population numbered 580,849 (290,937 males and 289,912 females).

Increase of the People.

Year	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1928	11,408	5,147	4,146
1929	10,665	5,039	3,719
1930	9,984	4,851	3,212
1931	9,079	4,888	3,069
1932	8,521	4,957	3,636

Birth rate 14·54, death rate 8·46, marriage rate 6·20 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mor-

tality, 35th per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1921, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 165,968; Methodists, 122,634; Congregationalists, 15,289; Baptists, 23,033; Lutherans, 24,604; Roman Catholics, 64,054; Presbyterians, 22,599; and Churches of Christ, 15,039.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The north-western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude, is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east. Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 53°, the winter temperature (July–August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November–March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 44 years' record, is 21¹/₄ inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1852 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Hon. Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, 1st W. K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (1928) £5,000

Private Sec., Leigh Winsor, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir George John Robert Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., born 1863 (1916)

THE MINISTRY (April 18, 1933).

(£7,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers, less 20 per cent.)

Premier and Treasurer, and Minister of Immigration, Hon. Richard Layton Butler.
Attorney-General and Minister of Education, Industry and Employment, Hon. Shirley Williams Jeffries.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines and Forestation, Hon. George Ritchie.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Repatriation and Irrigation, Hon. Malcolm McIntosh.

Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Railways and Marine, Hon. Herbert Sydney Hudd, M.C.

Minister of Agriculture and Local Government, Hon. Albert Percy Blessing.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Lionel L. Hill, Australia House, W.C. &..... £1,600
Secretary and Trade Commissioner, C. F. G. McCann 850

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 133,258 in 1932, those for the Assembly numbering 334,915.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir D. J. Gordon £680
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. R. D. Nicholls 680

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions for 1931 totalled to 774, which is at the rate of 1 in every 2,200 of the population.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.M. £2,000
Judges, Hon. J. M. Napier, LL.B.; Hon. H. A. Parsons, LL.B.; Hon. F. W. Richards, LL.D.; Hon. A. W. Piper 1,700

EDUCATION.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 1,087 State schools, with 3,408 teachers and 93,863 scholars; the expenditure in 1932 was £875,265, including grants to University, Libraries, &c. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 283, with 890 teachers and 13,887 scholars. There is an endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 1,052 undergraduates, and 1,361 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established, and there are technical schools at 9 country centres and also special trade schools for apprentices and domestic art centres. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

STATE FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1929	10,840,914	11,771,778	92,653,531
1930	9,847,202	11,473,083	93,419,118
1931	10,725,811	12,539,668	99,527,447
1932	10,481,977	11,545,336	101,599,232
	10,160,712	11,169,610	103,707,332

Banking.—There are 8 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, with about 384 branches and agencies, and £41,000,000 paid-up capital, having a total average liability of £37,228,528 and assets £31,528,803 in June quarter, 1933. The savings banks on June 30, 1933, had 59,012 accounts open with £22,515,288 to their credit. Over 90 per cent. of the population have Savings Bank accounts.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about one-half is farmed or grazed, and 7,870,000 acres cultivated—under wheat 4,200,000 acres, hay 528,000, oats 206,000, barley 222,000, orchards and vineyards 82,000, with 2,500,000 acres lying fallow. Wheat produced 42,430,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 52,000 acres of vines, with a production of 22,170,000 gallons of wine; 137,000 cwt. of currants, and 185,000 cwt. of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom and the other Australian States. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (Dec. 31, 1932).—There were 7,713,236 sheep, cattle 312,932, horses 190,222, pigs 113,831. Wool production, 75,500,000 lb.

Minerals.—Silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £821,808 (1932). Over £33,056,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State, but production has not been profitable for some time.

Manufactures.—In 1932 there were 1,662 factories, employing 23,830 hands, the gross value of the output being £19,222,370, and the wages paid £4,071,117. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £17,656,901.

Value of Production, 1931-32.—Crops, total value, £13,907,488, average per head, £24; manufactures, £6,570,939; pastoral, £2,725,762; minerals, £559,069; dairying, £1,570,144; poultry, fisheries and game, forestry, &c., £1,630,905. Total value of production, £26,973,307, average £46 per head. Mean previous five years. Total £34,666,639. Per head, £60.

Trade and Commerce Oversea, 1931-32.—The total value of the Imports was £2,821,538 (U.K. £1,038,885, or 38 per cent.; other British countries £806,807, or 29 per cent.; foreign countries £956,740, or 33 per cent.). The total value of the Exports was £12,227,406 (U.K. £7,188,008, or 59 per cent.; other British countries £550,602, or 4 per cent.; foreign countries £4,508,796, or 37 per cent.). In 1931-32 the imports were £2,766,892 and exports £12,844,984, consisting of breadstuffs £5,571,804; pastoral and dairying products £3,299,086; fruit and wine £1,444,553; minerals £1,589,352; gold specie £483,535; and miscellaneous £122,654.

Transport, &c.—There are 3,756 miles of railway in South Australia, 156 miles of electric tramways, 46,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. On June 30, 1933, there were 59,629 motor vehicles in use, classified as 39,036 cars,

taxi-cabs, &c., 12,073 lorries, trucks, &c., 8,520 motor cycles and 95 road tractors. There are 872 post offices in the State, and 795 telegraph stations and 48,666 telephones connected.

Shipping (1931-32).—Ships entered numbered 999, tonnage 4,139,455; British 819 (3 451,697 tons), foreign 180 (687,758 tons).

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1932) 320,000, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (4,250), Kadina (5,000), Wallaroo (3,250), Port Pirie (10,000) on the east, and Port Augusta (3,350) at the head of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,200), Gawler (5,000), and Peterborough (3,300) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Victor Harbor (3,450) in the south, Mt. Gambier (6,000) in the south-east, and Port Lincoln (2,850) on Kyre Peninsula. Murray Bridge (3,600) and Renmark (3,750) on the River Murray.

Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40'—26° S. and long. 138°—153° 30' E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.—At the Census of 1921 the population numbered 755,972 (398,966 males and 359,003 females). On March 31, 1933, the estimated population was 978,299.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1928	19,783	7,976	6,321
1929	18,487	8,308	6,169
1930	18,939	7,455	6,199
1931	17,833	7,525	5,952
1932	17,367	7,813	6,415

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1921 there were 299,786 Church of England, 172,662 Roman Catholics, 91,610 Presbyterians, 77,566 Methodists, 17,891 Lutherans, 14,725 Baptists, and 44,132 other Christians, with 4,267 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1932 was 69° 0', the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 99° 3' and 41° 0'; mean barometer, 30° 048. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty.

The rainfall during 1932 was 24.80 inches, and there were 97 wet days.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

GOVERNOR

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency
Col. The Rt.-Hon. Sir Leslie Orme
Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. ... £3,000
Private Sec., Maj. A. V. Stark ... 300
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. T. P. Honour, R.M.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Jas. W. Blair ... 300

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Secretary and Treasurer,
Hon. Wm. Forgan Smith ... £1,300
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. Percy
Pease ... 1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. John Mullan ... 1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. Edward Michael
Haulon ... 1,000
Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon.
Maurice Patrick Hydes ... 1,000
Secretary for Transport, Hon. John Dush
Secretary for Mines, Hon. James Stopford
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon.
Frank Arthur Cooper ... 1,000
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon.
Frank William Bulcock ... 1,000
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. Henry
Adam Bruce ... 1,000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Acting Agent-Gen. & Official Secretary,
L. H. Pike, A.C.I.R., J.F., 409-410 Strand, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Assembly* of 62 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.
Speaker, Hon. George Pollock ... £1,000
Chairman of Committees, Edward Joseph
Hanson ... 700
Clerk, T. Dickson (*acting*) ...

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon. Sir
J. W. Blair ... £2,250
Senior Puisne Judge, H. D. Macrossan ...
Puisne Judges, W. F. Webb; H. H.
Henchman; E. A. Douglas; F. T.
Brennan; R. J. Douglas ... each 2,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free. In 1932 there were 1,723 State schools, including 93 Provisional and 13 High schools in operation, with 4,064 teachers and an average daily attendance of 127,990 children; and in 1931, 122 private and 10 grammar schools, with 1,282 teachers and an average attendance of 27,196. A State-aided University was established during 1920.

FINANCE.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt of Queensland for five years ended June 30 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt (Gross).
	£	£	£
1929	16,735,188	16,902,145	112,862,049
1930 ..	15,997,870	16,721,055	112,148,979
1931 ..	15,072,652	15,914,696	112,231,189
1932 ..	12,994,113	15,069,293	111,911,785
1933 ...	13,396,644	14,951,088	114,530,855

Banking.—Assets of Joint Stock Banks at June 30, 1933, £40,077,885, liabilities £36,188,919. The deposits at the same date amounted to £35,595,858. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia also has a branch in Queensland with assets June 30, 1933, £8,433,643, and liabilities £10,727,825. Depositors' balances in Queensland branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank at March 31, 1933, £22,934,161, averaged £23 8s. 7d. to each inhabitant. There were 394,150 operative accounts.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 19,031,136, and 89,003 acres have been granted without payment; under a system of deferred payment, 8,812,440 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area including preferential pastoral leases of 223,906,040 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 75,879,750 acres for grazing selections, 9,321,080 acres are held under occupation licence, 365,255 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 991,606 for special purposes, 4,036,329 acres perpetual leases and perpetual lease prickly pear selections, 22,288 acres held as auction perpetual leases, prickly pear leases 8,489,640 acres, leases and roads 20,666,794 acres, leaving 57,508,538 unoccupied. Oats and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while large areas are devoted to maize and wheat, the average yield per acre over a period of ten years being, maize 23.42 bushels and wheat 14.33 bushels. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, coconuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits, while tobacco growing is rapidly expanding. In the year 1932, 214,027 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in January 1932 included 5,535,065 cattle, 21,312,866 sheep, 454,486 horses, and 213,249 pigs. Wool, meat, sugar and butter are the principal products.

Climate.—The Bureau of Seasonal Forecasting of the Council of Agriculture, Turbot Street, Brisbane, makes researches into the climatic sequences of Queensland and issues forecasts, the beneficial nature of the work being much appreciated by farmers and graziers in Queensland and the adjoining States.

Forestry.—There are about 24,000,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 5,583,270 acres. In 1931-32 the wealth produced by the timber industry of Queensland was about £1,350,000, and there were 2,785 hands employed in the sawmills and plywood mills. At June 30, 1932, the total area of reforestation plantations was 8,193 acres, and

in addition 82,518 acres had been treated for natural regeneration by the State Forest Service, which employs 359 persons, and is engaged actively in timber farming and wood-trading operations. An area of 236,711 acres has been reserved for National Parks.

Minerals.—The total mineral output in 1932 was £1,784,499. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1932 was valued at £98,815; silver, £182,733; copper, £108,885; tin, £66,174; coal, £684,555; wolfram, £137; molybdenite, £296; lead, £573,813; opals and gems, £2,482; arsenic, nil; cobalt, nil; zinc, nil; fluor spar, £1,220; bismuth, £12; limestone, £51,811; scheelite, £34; ironstone (flux), £8,783; mercury sulphide, £754.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export overseas, the produce of the State, in 1932-33 were: Wool, £6,415,183; meat, including extract, and lard, £1,115,558; skins, sheep, £77,491; skins, other, £5,024; tallow, £149,252; butter, cheese, £3,035,779; sugar, £1,471,776.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane, with an area of 385 square miles. Population Census, April 4, 1921, 210,032. Estimated Dec. 31, 1932, 334,000. The status of the chief magistrate of Brisbane was raised to that of Lord Mayor in 1930.

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (30,000), Maryborough (12,000), Townsville (31,000), Port Douglas, Mackay (9,400), Thursday Island (1,400), Cooktown, Cairns (11,000), Bowen (3,000), and Bundaberg (11,250), Gladstone (2,552). Other places of importance are Ipswich (26,239), Toowoomba (26,827), Charters Towers (9,200), Gympie (9,800), Mt. Morgan (3,500), Warwick (7,500), Roma, (4,000) and Cloncurry (1800).

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, approximate, 32 days. Air mail takes about a week less.

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33'—43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 39'—148° 23' E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.—At the Census of 1921 the population numbered 213,780 (107,743 males and 106,037 females).

Year.	Birth Rate	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Marriage Rate
1928	22.13	10.06	64.0	7.09
1929	22.44	10.17	53.2	8.01
1930	22.11	9.00	50.6	6.70
1931	21.65	9.35	46.0	6.82
1932	20.25	9.12	41.2	6.79

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1921 there were 112,222 members of the Church of England, 35,456 Roman Catholics, 27,171 Methodists, 14,796 Pres-

byterians, 4,543 Congregationalists and Independents, and 5,332 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart the mean annual temperature averages 54.4°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 61.5°, and that of June, July, and Aug. 46.9°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1825 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, &c. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., C.B.E., born 1864 (1933).

Lieut.-Governor. Hon. Sir N. Elliott Lewis, K.C.M.G. (1933).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June 15, 1928).

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Forestry and Agriculture, Hon. J. C. McPhie

Chief Secretary and Minister for Railways and Mines, Hon. C. E. W. James

Land and Works, Hon. Sir Walter H. Lee, K.C.M.G.

Attorney-General and Minister for Education, Hon. H. S. Baker

Without Portfolio, Hon. Edward Hobbs;

Hon. A. Wardlaw.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Acting Agent-General in London & Official Secretary, H. W. Fly, L.R.O., J.P.

Address, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

W. B. Propating, C.M.G.

Speaker of House of Assembly, Sir John

W. Evans, K.C.M.G.

Clerk of the House, Henry McPherson

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a

Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls, K.O.M.G. (b. 1868)	£1,800
Puisne Judges, Hon. H. Crip ; A. J. Clark	each 1,500
Solicitor-General, P. L. Griffiths	950
Registrar Supreme Court, A. G. Brammall	730
Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson	775

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 499 State schools in 1931, with 37,695 children on the registers. Secondary education is also provided by the State (5 high schools with 1,647 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a University at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Debt.
1928-29 ..	£2,766,434	£2,855,977	£23,324,630
1929-30 ..	2,956,272	2,981,992	22,921,211
1930-31 ..	2,609,290	2,854,394	23,389,079
1931-32 ..	2,434,090	2,657,109	23,659,588
1932-33 ..	2,522,191	2,577,407	23,708,532

Banking.—June 30, 1932, the banks of issue had total deposits £7,989,000; the savings bank deposits were £5,705,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1931-32, 247,353 acres under crops. The principal crops are apples, potatoes, hay, and other fruit, followed by hops, peas, oats, green forage and wheat. The live stock included 232,570 cattle, 2,013,556 sheep, 41,494 pigs, and 30,689 horses. The wool production was 23,875,000 lb. The butter produced amounted to 9,462,866 lb.

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Department of Tasmania has completed an important waterpower development at the Great Lake, in the centre of the State, the capacity of the installation being 81,000 h.p. The advantage of cheap power is steadily attracting new manufacturing industries.

Forestry.—Timber reserves total 950,538 acres. Area held under lease or forest permits for saw-milling, logging, &c., 243,000 acres. The amount of timber milled for 1931-32 was 36,146,290 super feet, exclusive of piles, poles, fencing, and for practically all sleepers. The utilisation of forest waste for the production of wood-pulp has, after long investigation, been brought within the scope of business operations. A company has been formed with options over large areas, and there is every prospect of an early commencement of manufacturing operations.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, coal, the value of all minerals produced in 1932 being £739,236.

Manufactures.—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving, woollen mills, cement, and confectionery; the value of production in 1931-32 was £2,808,383, the capital invested in the 821 establishments being £9,230,444 in 1931-32.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1933), 58,750. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 31,700), Devonport, Ulverston, Burnie, and Queenstown. Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long., and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

POPULATION.—At the Census of June 30, 1933, the population was 437,515 (232,895 males, 204,620 females).

Natural Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1928	8,704	3,640	3,399
1929	9,051	3,939	3,367
1930	9,200	3,774	3,205
1931	8,549	3,681	2,741
1932	7,965	3,715	2,504

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1921 there were 153,285 persons belonging to the Church of England, 64,488 Roman Catholics, 39,116 Methodists, and 26,377 Presbyterians.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,022 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (2,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean. Into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Mitzroy flows from the Leopold Range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level the surface of which consists in parts of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1932 was 39.40 inches, the average for the past 57 years being 34.79. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1912; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, (vacant).
Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.O.M.G. (July, 1933).
Private Sec., Maj. B. Kerr-Pearse, O.M.G., M.V.O.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

<i>Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Forests</i> , Hon. Philip Collier, M.L.A.	£1,700
<i>Public Works, Labour and Water Supplies</i> , Hon. Alexander McCallum, M.L.A.	1,500
<i>Justice, Railways and Education</i> , Hon. John Collins Wilcock, M.L.A.	1,500
<i>Chief Secretary</i> , Hon. John Michael Drew, M.L.C.	1,500
<i>Mines and Health</i> , Hon. Selby Walter Munster, M.L.A.	1,500
<i>Land and Immigration</i> , Hon. Michael Francis Troy, M.L.A.	1,500
<i>Agriculture, Police and the North-West</i> , Hon. Harold Millington, M.L.A.	1,500
<i>Employment, Child Welfare and Industrial Development</i> , Hon. James Joseph Kennelly, M.L.A.	1,500
<i>Honorary Minister</i> , Hon. William Henry Kitson, M.L.C.	
AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.	
<i>Agent-General in London</i> , Sir Hal Pateshall Colebatch, C.M.G. <i>Offices</i> , Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C. 2.	£1,550
<i>Secretary</i> , C. B. Rushton, L.S.O.	750

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

<i>President of the Legislative Council</i> , Hon. Sir John Waters Kirwan	£800
<i>Speaker of the Legislative Assembly</i> , Hon. Alexander Hugh Pantoun	800

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court presided over by a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges, which has complete jurisdiction in all criminal and common law matters. There are courts known as local courts which have limited civil jurisdiction. There are Courts of Session, dealing with criminal matters outside Perth, and there are Magistrates' courts and Children's courts.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Sir J. A. Northmore, K.C.M.G., LL.B.	£1,783
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Honrs. T. P. Draper, C.B.E., J. P. Dwyer (and 1 vacant), each	£1,550

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie (State Secondary Schools in various centres and the capital), and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1933, was £558,846; in addition, a grant of £24,880 was made to the University.

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure and gross public Debt for 5 years ended June 30:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1929	9,947,950	10,222,019	69,355,449
1930	9,760,515	10,268,518	71,194,325
1931	8,686,756	10,107,794	76,564,885
1932	8,335,316	9,593,212	79,707,953
1933	8,332,153	9,196,234	83,514,698

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 8 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1933, with total assets £26,685,630 and liabilities £17,122,369. The amount due to depositors in Savings Banks in Western Australia on June 30, 1933, was £9,871,029.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 4,259,000 acres were under crops in 1932-33, wheat for grain accounting for 3,387,940 acres. In 1932 the live stock included 857,473 cattle, 10,417,031 sheep, 117,529 pigs, 28,123 goats, and 157,443 horses. There were 5,139 acres of vineyards.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on June 30, 1932, a total of 1,490 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed in them was 13,392. The combined output of these establishments for 12 months ended June, 1932, was computed at £11,187,571.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported. The quantity of timber cut during the 12 months ended June, 1932, is computed to have been 57,690,364 super feet.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie gold-fields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 605,561 oz. in 1932. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30, 1933, is 39,720,905 fine ozs. Magnetic iron, lead, copper and tin ores and coal exist in large quantities.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury and Geraldton. The opening of the Trans-Australian Railway in Oct. 1917 afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of machinery, vehicles, manufactured hardware, clothing and textiles, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, also (mainly from the sister states of the Commonwealth) provisions. Principal exports for the year ended June 30, 1933:—Gold, £4,740,369; Wool, £2,553,592; timber, £1,258,510; sandalwood, pearls and shell, hides and skins, £479,026; wheat, £4,661,276; flour, £554,519; and fresh fruit, £332,273.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1932) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 213,400.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 1,000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 34,537), Albany (3,828), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (13,076), Bunbury (4,923), Cottesloe (5,326), Claremont (6,286), Geraldton (4,485), Midland Junction (5,415), Northam (4,760), and Collie (3,366).

Transmission of mails from London to Perth, approximate, 27 days.

The Dominion of New Zealand.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	† Census of 1926.
North Island and Islets.....	44,281	563,733	741,255	831,813
South Island and Islets.....	58,092	444,120	477,051	511,942
Stewart Island and Islets.....	670	357	397	446
Chatham Islands.....	372	258	210	268
Auckland Islands.....	234			
Campbell Island.....	44			
Antipodes Islands.....	24	...	...	...
Bounty Islands.....	1	...	...	...
Snares Islands.....	1	...	...	...
Three Kings Islands.....	3	...	...	...
Kermadec Islands.....	13	4	...	...
Cook Islands.....	150			
Other Islands annexed in 1901.....	130	12,598	13,209	13,877
Tokelau Islands.....	4	...	...	1,033
Western Samoa (Mandatory).....	1,133	...	35,042	40,229
Maori Population.....	...	49,844	52,751	63,670
Total.....	105,155	1,070,914	1,320,275	1,463,278

† Census due to be taken on April 21, 1931, postponed as an act of national economy.
Estimated Population, June 30, 1933—N.Z. (excl. Maoris) 1,465,836; Maoris, 71,527; Cook and other Pacific Islands, 15,493; Tokelau Islands, 1,147; Western Samoa, 48,411—Total, 1,602,414.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1929	26,747	34,439	61,186	12,314	31,643	43,957	10,967
1930	26,707	32,559	59,266	12,199	28,321	40,520	11,075
1931	26,622	20,225	46,847	12,047	21,634	33,681	9,817
1932	24,884	17,879	42,763	11,683	21,210	32,893	9,856

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census			Quinquennial Increase	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,092	366,727	771,819	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,720
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,824
1921	623,243	595,670	1,218,913	119,464	114,347
1926	686,384	658,085	1,344,469	129,877*	195,264

* Based on population excluding half-castes living as Europeans, who are included in totals 1921 but not 1926.

Races and Religions.

Races	1926.		Religions.	1926.	
	1926.	1926.		1926.	1926.
Europeans.....	1,093,024	1,338,167	Church of England.....	41,75	41,21
Maoris.....	46,247	52,061	Presbyterians.....	23,71	24,60
Half-caste.....	6,750	11,609	Methodists.....	9,64	9,02
Chinese.....	2,147	3,374	Roman Catholics.....	13,79	12,29
Other race aliens.....	1,057	2,928			

THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

(By the Rt. Hon. G. W. FORBES, P.C., *Prime Minister.*)

THE Dominion of New Zealand is situated in the South Pacific Ocean, and in point of actual distance is consequently far from the Homeland and from the older established countries of the world. This fact does not, however, in any way diminish the importance of New Zealand. Rather, on the other hand, does it serve to increase its significance as a power in the Pacific Ocean.

Actually the Dominion possesses an importance far in excess of that which the uninformed might expect to be attached to such a young country. Directly connected with the older world by fast modern steamship services—indeed, only a few short weeks away from the Homeland—her isolation is much more apparent than real.

New Zealand extends for a length of over one thousand miles north and south, and possesses a population of slightly more than one and a half million people. In addition the Dominion has control over numerous islands in the South Pacific with a large aggregate Polynesian population. More specifically her jurisdiction extends from Penrhyn Island, about eight degrees south of the Equator, to the coasts of the Ross Sea on the borders of the Antarctic Continent.

New Zealand is primarily a grazing country, and the quality of its pastures has gained a world-wide reputation. For that and other reasons its future will for many years to come doubtless be inseparably associated with stock raising, principally of dairy cattle and sheep. Wool, frozen meat, butter, cheese, hides and skins, and fruit in the main comprise her staple exports, and are the products upon which the Dominion principally relies to exchange for many manufactured goods from overseas.

It is equally true, however, that with increasing population there is a growing tendency for greater diversity in industry and for the manufacture of many commodities within the Dominion which formerly were obtained solely from abroad. Nevertheless the population is as yet insufficient to maintain a very wide range of industries, and consequently the Dominion's industrial field of manufacture is to a great extent limited to the treatment of the principal primary products.

The main market for the products of New Zealand is the United Kingdom, as much as 88 per cent. of the total value of her exports being sent there during the calendar year, 1931. A further 5 per cent. was sent to other British countries, making a total of 93 per cent. marketed within the British Empire.

The importance of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire as a market for the raw materials and foodstuffs which the Dominion produces is fully realised by the Government and the people of New Zealand, and it is also realised that the prosperity of the United Kingdom is dependent in large degree upon the extent to which New Zealand and the other Dominions and Colonies co-operate by purchasing the products of the Homeland.

That this is fully recognised in New Zealand is obvious from the fact that this country purchases a greater proportion of its imports from the United Kingdom than any other British Dominion. The desire to further inter-Empire trade moreover finds practical expression in the extension of a substantial measure of preference by means of differential rates of customs duties to the products of the British Empire.

Generous provision is made in New Zealand for primary, secondary and technical education, and, in addition, every encouragement is given to the student who is desirous of continuing his course at the University. So far as humanitarian legislation generally is concerned New Zealand is recognised as being one of the foremost countries in the world.

Finally, a few words must be written of the Dominion's wonderful scenic attractions and sporting facilities. This article would, indeed, be incomplete without reference to them, however brief.

Within the compass of a comparatively small country there are to be found all the varieties of scenery that is possible to see in any other part of the world, and these offer unlimited scope to the tourist. From the sportsman's point of view the attractions, too, cannot be surpassed anywhere, for here in New Zealand is to be obtained much that appeals—deep sea fishing, incomparable angling in the numerous lakes, rivers and coastal waters, and excellent deer-stalking.

All these features combine to make the Dominion's scenic resorts, tourist attractions and sporting facilities one of its most important natural resources.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,700 miles, between 34° 22' and 47° 18' South latitude and 162° East longitude - 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles by 1½) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Waikanae (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages:—North Island, mean temperature 57° F., rainfall 47 in. (days with rain 163), sunshine, 2,134 hours; South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 56 in. (days with rain 145), sunshine, 1,956 hours.

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Duadalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency The Right Hon. Lord Bledisloe, P.C., G.O.M.G., K.B.E., D.Sc., apptd. 1930 (Salary £7,500; H.E. has relinquished £2,250).....£5,250
Official Secretary, Sir Cecil Day, C.M.G., C.B.E. A.D.C.'s, Lt. R. C. V. Thomson, R.N.; Capt. J. W. Tweedie; Lt. Visct. Long of Wrexall.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

COALITION CABINET (Sept. 1931).

Prime Minister, Minister of Railways, of External Affairs, Attorney-General, and in Charge of Scientific and Industrial Research, Public Trust, Electoral and High Commissioner's Departments, Rt. Hon. G. W. Forbes, P.C.£2,377
Minister of Finance, Minister of Customs, of Stamp Duties, of Transport, and in Charge of State Advances and Land and Income Tax Departments, Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, P.C., M.C. 895

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £1 12s per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. A house allowance of £200 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided. (no per cent. cut in salary 1932-33 and further 11 per cent. in 1933-34, the figures subsequent to salary cuts being given.)

Minister of Lands, Commissioner of State Forests, and Minister in Charge of Land for Settlements, Scenery Preservation, Discharged Soldiers' Settlement, and Valuation Departments, Hon. E. A. Ransom£895

Minister of Native Affairs, of Cook Islands, and in Charge of Native Trust, Government Life Insurance, State Fire and Accident Insurance, Legislative, Public Service Superannuation, Friendly Societies and National Provident Fund Departments, and Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, Hon. Sir Apirana Ngata..... 895

Minister of Health, of Immigration, of Internal Affairs, and in Charge of Mental Hospitals, Printing and Stationery, Audit, Museum, and Advertising Departments, Hon. J. A. Young 895

Minister of Education and of Industries and Commerce, Hon. R. Masters, M.L.C. 895

Minister of Defence, of Justice, of Marine, and in Charge of Pensions, Police, Prisons, Registrar-General's, and Inspection of Machinery Departments, Hon. J. G. Cobbe 895

Postmaster-General, Minister of Telegraphs, of Labour, of Employment, and in Charge of Tourist and Health Resorts, Publicity, and Census and Statistics Departments, Hon. A. Hamilton..... 895

<i>Minister of Agriculture and of Mines, Hon.</i>	
C. E. Macmillan	£895
<i>Minister of Public Works and in Charge of</i>	
<i>Roads and Public Buildings, Hon. John</i>	
Bitchener.....	595

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

<i>High Commissioner in London, Sir T. M.</i>	
Wilford, K.C.M.G., K.C., New Zealand	
Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C. 2	£1,575
<i>Secretary, F. T. Sandford...</i>	827

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a General Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 21 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. (Life of present parliament extended to 4 years.) Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women have been entitled to vote since 1893, and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives, since the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919. Members of the Upper House receive £255 3s. per annum, and of the Lower House £364 10s. per annum, in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

<i>Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon.</i>	
Sir W. C. F. Carnarvon	£583 4s.
<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives,</i>	
Hon. Sir C. E. Statham (plus sessional	
allowance of £78 15s. per annum and	
free sessional quarters).....	708 15s.

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

<i>Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Myers,</i>	
P.C., K.C.M.G.	£2,250
<i> Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir A. L. Herdman,</i>	
J. R. Reed, C.B.E., W. C. MacGregor,	
H. H. Oatler, A. W. Blair, D. S. Smith,	
R. Kennedy	2,000
<i>Judge, Court of Arbitration, Hon. F. V.</i>	
Frazer	2,000

In 1932, 52,886 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 42,366. In 1932 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were 1,710. Civil cases to number of 492 were tried, and 562 judgments were recorded for a total amount of £215,697.

POLICE.

On March 31, 1933, the strength of the Police Force was 1,195 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,286 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1932-33, 5s. 6½d.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road, electric power, and harbour boards.

For cities or boroughs, any adult of either sex resident in the town may register as an elector. Non-resident ratepayers may also exercise the franchise.

For counties, adult ratepayers of either sex may register as electors, and may have one, two,

or three votes according to the value of their property.

Revenue of local bodies, 1931-32	£15,194,069
Receipts not revenue, 1931-32	4,374,251
Expenditure, 1931-32	20,087,381
Net indebtedness, March 31, 1932 ...	61,554,906

PASSPORTS.

With certain exceptions, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force, the New Zealand Air Force, and the Senior Cadets.

Units of the N.Z. Permanent Forces are the Staff Corps, the Permanent Staff, the Artillery, the Permanent Air Force, the Army Ordnance Corps, the Permanent Army Service Corps, the Army Medical Corps, the Army Ordnance Corps, and the General Duty Section. The compulsory territorial system (including Senior Cadets) is at present in abeyance, for reasons of economy. It has been replaced by a volunteer system on a reduced scale. Establishment of N.Z. Permanent Forces, 80 professional officers; establishment of N.Z. Permanent Staff, 122 (chiefly drill-instructors). Strength of (volunteer) Territorial Force on June 30, 1933, 955 officers, 8,138 other ranks.

Navy.

In 1909 New Zealand presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* to the Imperial Government. The Naval Defence Act, 1923, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period (fixed at 22 years or until age 30), members on discharge to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve for such period as may be prescribed for service only in time of war: the ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposition of the Imperial Government in time of war. A Naval Board controls all matters relating to the Naval Forces, and is vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces. By Order-in-Council of the 20th June, 1921, it was provided that the ships and personnel shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to "The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy." Expenditure on naval defence 1932-33, £521,602. The New Zealand Division comprises the cruisers *Dionede* and *Dunedin*, the depot ship *Philomet*, the trawler *Wakaturua*, and oil-tanker *Nucula*. Two sloops, *Veronica* and *Laburnum*, are maintained by the British Government for duties in the South Pacific within the limits of the New Zealand station.

*FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Gross Debt.
1929	£23,599,676	£24,176,928	£264,291,983
1930	25,349,861	25,200,882	277,383,343
1931	23,068,931	24,708,042	276,033,358
1932	22,719,733	24,860,552	21,942,800
1933	22,568,521	22,528,379	...

* Financial year ends March 31; railway revenue and expenditure are excluded throughout, and post and telegraph revenue and expenditure in 1929 and subsequent years.

Banking.—At the end of 1932 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets (average of four quarters of year), £9,015,209; liabilities, £6,463,311; value of notes in circulation, £5,958,268.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of the year 1932-33, 1,009,773 depositors, having £52,499,159 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1932) 2,517 public primary schools, with 6,222 adult teachers and 227,116 scholars; there are also 309 registered private primary schools, with 26,210 scholars, and, in addition, 135 village schools for the Maoris with 7,604 scholars. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 46 endowed colleges and grammar schools, in 21 technical high and technical day schools. In addition there are 80 secondary depts. of district high schools, and a Junior high schools, 52 private secondary schools, and 11 secondary schools for Maoris. The University of New Zealand consists of Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury University College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 4,912 students in 1932, and has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed islands) is 66,390,261 acres, and, apart from boroughs and holdings under 1 acre, 42,728,749 acres of this were in occupation in 1932, this acreage representing 82,958 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1932-33 was 332,558 acres, giving a yield of 11,061,180 bushels. An area of 116,232 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 5,132,294 bushels, while 259,627 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages in 1932-33 were: barley, 16,349; peas, 22,368; 13c-grass, 86,183; and potatoes, 24,621. An area of 483,880 acres was sown in turnips and mangolds. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Livestock.—The cattle in 1933 numbered 4,122,138; sheep, 27,755,665; pigs, 586,305; and horses, 275,793. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Manufactures.—Statistics of factory production show (1931-32) 4,959 factories in operation, employing 68,697 hands. Value of output for year, £67,813,394.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1932 being 2,157,756 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1932 being 75,999,000 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of iron sand, occurs in great abundance in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hematite at Onakaka and Parapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE (£ Sterling). (Excluding specie.)

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1928	£44,844,000	£55,570,000	£100,414,000
1929	48,735,000	54,930,000	103,665,000
1930	42,481,000	43,158,000	85,639,000
1931	24,157,000	31,852,000	56,009,000
1932	22,405,000	32,373,000	54,778,000

[Note: All imports are given in terms of sterling values except those from Australia, which are in Australian currency.]

All exports are in terms of New Zealand currency.]

Principal Imports, 1931:—

Fruit (Fresh and Dried)	£611,703
Tea	378,683
Sugar	580,130
Tobacco	578,339
Iron and Steel	1,755,731
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus ..	959,254
Other Machinery	798,862
Motor-cars and parts thereof	1,994,152
Other Metals and Metal Manufactures ..	311,227
Cotton Piece Goods	1,374,019
Woolen Piece Goods	425,475
Other Piece Goods	813,045
Other Textiles	2,421,249
Wood, Timber, and Manufactures thereof ..	168,695
Oil, Petroleum (crude and refined)	1,845,837
Leather and Manufactures thereof	398,435

Principal Exports, 1932:—

Wool	£5,742,821
Butter	10,639,053
Frozen Meat	8,436,366
Cheese	4,051,268
Hides, Skins and Pelts	1,074,039

The external trade of 1932 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Imports from.		Exports to.	
United Kingdom ..	£11,788,419	£32,449,211	
Australia ..	2,921,681	1,444,860	
United States ..	3,073,544	940,015	
Canada ..	998,373	244,160	
Japan ..	425,883	236,799	
France ..	406,678	508,960	
India ..	346,787	53,378	
Ceylon ..	348,754	3,498	
Germany ..	381,732	289,917	
Belgium ..	168,794	167,629	
Dutch East Indies ..	799,749	5,255	

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1933, there were 3,315 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 168 miles of private lines, together with an excellent system of road service cars. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1932-33, including season-ticket holders, was 18,366,654, and in addition 2,740,263 on railway road motor services, while goods carried amounted to 5,490,686 tons. Operating revenue and expenditure were £5,339,075 and £4,833,754 respectively.

Shipping.—During 1932 the vessels entered inwards numbered 574 (tonnage, 2,347,656), and those entered outwards 583 (tonnage, 2,352,913) exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1931), 271,243,916 letters and postcards, 39,454,971 newspapers, 151,369,568 books

and packets, and 3,415,554 parcels, and the work is effected by 1,738 post-offices. At 31st March, 1935, there were 12,415 miles of telegraph line, with 64,222 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 13,137,766.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the principal towns at April 1, 1933, was as follows:—Wellington, 145,900; Auckland, 219,800; Christchurch, 130,100; Dunedin, 87,900; Wanganui, 27,650; Invercargill, 24,500; Palmerston North, 23,500; Napier, 19,450; Timaru, 18,750; New Plymouth, 18,750; Hamilton, 18,300; Hastings, 17,000; Gisborne, 16,500; Nelson, 12,850; Masterton, 8,750; Oamaru, 7,650; Whangarei, 7,750; Greymouth, 6,310; Ashburton, 5,500; Blenheim, 5,350; Rotorua, 5,220.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The following islands form part of the Dominion proper:—*North Island* and adjacent islets, *South Island* and adjacent islets; *Stewart Island* and adjacent islets, and *Chatham Islands*, between 43° 20' S. lat. and 175° 40' 177° 15' W. long. *Chatham Islands* have a population of 620, two thirds of whom are Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847:—*The Three Kios* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9' S. lat. and 172° 8' E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 200 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat. and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (uninhabited). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41' 15' S. lat. and 178° 43' E. long.) uninhabited, *Bounty Islands* (47° 43' S. lat., 179° 0' 30' E. long.) uninhabited, and *Snares Islands* (uninhabited.)

The following islands have been annexed to New Zealand:—

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10' to 32° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long, includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Esperance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Cook Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Atitaki, Mangua, Atiu, Mauke, Mitaro, Mauae and Te Au-o-tu, Takatea, Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Manihiki, Rakahanga, Pukapuka (or Dangei), Niue (or Savage), Suvarrow, and Nassau. The population at the Census of 1926 numbered 13,877, all except 313 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, and pearl-shell. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1932) were valued at £87,396, and the imports at £98,341. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 3,731, and a population other than native of 205. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Island Council of the Cook Islands is under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. The five Arikis of

Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, H. F.

AS 800, C.M.C.

Resident Comm., Niue, W. M. Bell, C.B.E.

Ross Dependency—By Imperial Order in Council of July 30, 1923, the coasts of the Ross Sea, with adjacent island and territories, were proclaimed a British Settlement under the control of the Governor-General of New Zealand.

Tokelau or Union Islands—A group of atolls (population 1,147 in 1913), transferred from Gilbert and Ellis Islands Colony in 1926, and now administered on behalf of New Zealand by Administrator of Western Samoa.

The Mandated Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savai'i, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Faimatapu, Nafanua, Nukunono, and Nukunono (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1,123 square miles and a population at the Census of 1926 of 40,229. 30,880 were Samoans, 1,079 Chinese and Melaneans, and 2,270 half-castes and Europeans. The largest islands are Savai'i (703 square miles) and Upolu (430 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Salafata, of which the former is the capital. In 1889 a very heavy sea set up by a cyclone wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the *Eber* and *Adler* of the German Navy, H.M.S. *Calliope* of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vailima (near Apia). The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), coconuts, bananas and rubber are the chief products of the islands. The exports were valued in 1932 at £183,028 (copra £108,698), and the imports at £150,502.

Administration, Brigadier-General H. E. Hart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.

NAURU ISLAND.

Nauru Island, situated in longitude 166 degrees east, and 26 miles south of the Equator, was proclaimed German Territory on Oct. 1, 1888, and was administered as part of the (German) Marshall Islands group until its surrender to the Australian Forces in 1914. The island was included in the cession of colonies made by Germany in 1919, and is now administered by the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand under a mandate from the Allied and Associated Powers. 1919, the first and second Administrators having been appointed by agreement by the Australian Government. The island has a population (July 1, 1933) of 2,641, of whom 165 are Europeans. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, and in 1932 the exports of phosphates were 418,180 tons (valued at £466,423). The value of the imports in 1932 was £95,739.

Administrator, Commander R. C. Garsla, N.Z.N. (address, Nauru Island, Central Pacific).

The Union of South Africa.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Census of 1921.		European Population, 1931.
		European.	Total.	
Cape of Good Hope	276,966*	650,609	2,782,719	749,231
Natal	35,284	136,838	1,429,398	177,449
Transvaal	110,450	543,485	2,087,636	696,120
Orange Free State	49,647	188,556	628,827	205,375
Union of South Africa	472,347*	1,519,488	6,928,580	1,828,175
South-West Protectorate	322,393	19,432	227,739	24,115†

Of the European population of the Union, 1931, 930,541 were males, and 897,634 females. The increase in the European population of the Union (1926-31) was 9.0 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6.0 per cent.; Natal, 11.7 per cent.; Transvaal, 14.4 per cent.; Orange Free State, 1.2 per cent.

* Includes Walvis Bay (42 sq. miles), which is administered by the Territory of S. W. Africa, but is an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope Province.

† 1926 figures

Births, Deaths, and Marriages of European Population.

Number.				Rate per Thousand.			
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1926	43,876	16,080	14,908	1926	26.16	9.59	8.89
1927	44,347	16,627	15,622	1927	25.95	9.73	9.14
1928	44,813	17,642	16,348	1928	25.77	10.15	9.40
1929	46,219	16,803	17,192	1929	25.15	9.51	9.73
1930	47,534	17,415	16,604	1930	26.44	9.69	9.24
1931	46,423	17,145	15,688	1931	25.38	9.37	8.58

A law (No. 17 of 1923) amending and consolidating the pre-Union Acts in force in the four Provinces was passed and came into force as from the 1st January, 1924. Under this law registration of all European, Asiatic and Coloured (as distinct from Native) births and deaths was compulsory throughout the Union. Registration of Native births and deaths is compulsory only in urban areas. Only marriages solemnized under the prescribed civil laws are subject to registration.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, i.e., from 34° 50' - 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Berg* and *Lange Berg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensberg* (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooe Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensberg and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France in the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seized of all State property, and the Railways, Ports and Harbours are administered by Commissioners. The former debts of the Colonies now constituting the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (Cape Town and Pretoria), The Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, G.C.M.G. (1931) £10,000

Secretary, Capt. H. T. Birch Reynardson, C.M.G.

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lt.-Col. E. H. Davidson, C.B.E., M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(March 30, 1933.)

H.R.H. the Governor-General presides.

<i>Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs</i> , Gen the Rt. Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, P.C.	£3,500
<i>Minister of Native Affairs</i> , Hon. P. G. W. Grobler	2,500
<i>Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education</i> , Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr	2,500
<i>Minister of Labour</i> , Hon. A. P. J. Fourie	2,500
<i>Minister of Mines</i> , Hon. Patrick Duncan, K.C., C.M.G.	2,500
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , Hon. N. C. Havenga	2,500
<i>Minister of Justice</i> , Gen the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, P.C., O.H., K.C., D.T.D.	2,500
<i>Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works</i> , Senator the Hon. C. F. Clarkson	2,500
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , General the Hon. J. C. G. Kemp	2,500
<i>Minister of Railways and Harbours and of Defence</i> , Hon. O. Pirow	2,500
<i>Minister of Lands</i> , Col. the Hon. Deneys Reitz	2,500
<i>Minister Without Portfolio</i> , Hon. R. Stuttaford.	

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner for the Union, C. T. de Water, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

Secretary, G. W. Klerck.

EXTERNAL REPRESENTATION AND TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Trade Commissioner, J. H. Dimond.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Hague, Dr. H. D. van Broekhuizen.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Rome (vacant).
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., E. H. Louw.
Trade Commissioner for the Union in East Africa, Nairobi, Col. Beresford Turner, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Hon. Trade Commissioners are also established at Rotterdam, Oslo, Genoa, Paris, Gothenburg, San Francisco and Vancouver, and a Consul-General at Lourenco Marques (D. Steyn).

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate consists of 40 members. Eight are nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. Election for members is carried out according to the system of proportional representation with the single transferable vote, by the Members of the House of Assembly and of the Provincial Council for each Province sitting together and presided over by the Administrator of such Province. Vacancies amongst elected Senators are filled in the same manner, but only for the period which the Senator in whose place the new Senator is elected would have held his seat. Originally, under Section 24 of the South Africa Act, nominated Senators held their seats for a period of ten years, but this provision was amended by Act No. 54 of 1926, and nominated Senators are now required to vacate their seats on the dissolution of the Senate or upon a change of Government. Of the eight nominated Senators, four are selected on the ground of

their thorough acquaintance, by reason of their official experience or otherwise, with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races.

The House of Assembly consists of 150 elected members, 61 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 16 Natal, 57 Transvaal, and 16 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

The Sixth Delimitation Commission functioned in 1932, and according to the results of the Census of 1931—Europeans only—delimited the country according to the following constituencies, Cape of Good Hope 61, Natal 16, Transvaal 57, Orange Free State 16, a total of 150, and the present Government was elected on that basis. The total number of seats contemplated by the South Africa Act, §§ 22-23, is now reached, and the members assigned to each province will henceforth be based on a Union quota of European on all adults. The female franchise which was introduced under the provisions of Act No. 28 of 1930 is not utilised in the determination of the quota.

<i>President of the Senate</i> , Sen. the Hon. C. A. van Niekerk	£1,200
<i>Speaker of the House of Assembly</i> , Hon. E. G. Jansen	2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces.

<i>Cape</i>	The Hon. J. H. Conradie	£2,500
<i>Natal</i>	The Hon. H. G. Watson, I.S.O.	2,000
<i>Transvaal</i>	The Hon. J. S. Smit	2,500
<i>Orange Free State</i>	The Hon. C. T. M. Wilcocks	2,000

Provincial Secretaries.

<i>Cape</i>	F. C. M. Voigt	1,300
<i>Natal</i>	A. E. Charter, O.B.E.	1,270
<i>Transvaal</i>	C. E. Viljoen, B.A., L.L.	1,390
<i>Orange Free State</i>	R. A. Gregorowski	1,270

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION

(Bloemfontein).

<i>Chief Justice of South Africa</i> , Sir J. W. Wessels	£3,000
<i>Judges of Appeal</i> , Hon. J. S. Curlewis, £3,000; Hon. J. Stratford; Hon. J. W. Beyers and Hon. Sir J. E. R. de Villiers	2,750

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. F. G. Gardiner ...	£2,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. E. F. Watermeyer ; Hon. H. M. Louwrens ; G. G. Sutton ; Hon. H. S. Van Zyl ; Hon. P. S. T. Jones	each 2,250

Eastern Districts Local Division.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. Sir T. L. Graham ..	2,500
<i>Puisne Judge</i> , Hon. C. Gutsche ; Hon. W. Pittman	each 2,250

Griqualand West Local Division.

<i>Puisne Judge</i> , Hon. W. E. Bok	2,250
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Transvaal Provincial Division.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. D. de Waal, D.S.O.	2,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. B. A. Timball ; Hon. I. Grindley-Ferris ; Hon. G. J. Maritz ; Hon. L. Greenberg ; Hon. C. E. Barry ; Hon. S. Solomon ; Hon. N. J. de Wet	each 2,250

Natal Provincial Division.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. R. Feetham, C.M.G.	2,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. A. A. R. Hathorn ; Hon. C. W. H. Lansdown ; Hon. E. L. Matthews, C.M.G.	each 2,250

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. F. E. T. Klauser ...	2,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. P. U. Fischer ; Hon. C. L. Botha	each 2,250

Native High Court, Natal.

<i>Judge President</i> , Lennox Ward	1,500
<i>Judges</i> , A. W. Leslie ; S. A. McCormick ; E. H. Britter	each 1,400

DEFENCE.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1922, became law on June 14, 1922. This Act, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising:—

(1) *The South African Permanent Force*; (2) *The Active Citizen Force*; (3) *The Citizen Force Reserve*; (4) *The Coast Garrison Force Reserve*; (5) *The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*; (6) *The National Reserve*; (7) *Rifle Associations*; and (8) *Cadets*.

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations, under the Citizen Force Reserve, is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle.

Provision is made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and

other populous areas, where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 6 military districts. To each military district has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils."

Under Act No. 5 of 1922, a definition is given of the term "higher education." Section 12 of that Act, as amended by Section 14 of Act No. 46 of 1925, reads as follows:—The expression "higher education" as used in Section 85 of the South Africa Act, 1909, shall include *inter alia*: (a) Education provided by universities and university colleges incorporated by law; (b) education provided by the South African Native College; (c) education provided by such technical institutions (including schools of art, music, commerce, technology, agriculture, mining and domestic science) as the Minister of Education may declare to be places of higher education; (d) such part of the education provided by other technical institutions as the Minister of Education may, after consultation with the provincial administration concerned, declare to be higher education; (e) any other education which, with the consent of the provincial administration concerned, the Minister of Education may declare to be higher education.

In terms of clauses (c), (d) and (e) above, the Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical, industrial and agricultural), and the Department of Education under the Minister is therefore now concerned with—

I. Universities and university colleges comprising the following:—

1. *University of South Africa*, with the following constituent colleges—

University College, Potchefstroom.
Grey University College, Bloemfontein.
Rhodes University College, Grahamstown.
Huguenot University College, Wellington,
C.P.

Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg.

2. *University of Capetown*.

3. *University of Stellenbosch*.

4. *University of the Witwatersrand*.

5. *University of Pretoria*.

II. Technical colleges which have been established under Act No. 30 of 1923 at Capetown, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London, Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg, and Bloemfontein.

III. Industrial, trade and agricultural schools (State and State-aided) at various centres throughout the Union.

The number of students at universities and university colleges for the calendar year 1922 was 6,929. The State expenditure on higher education as above defined during the financial year 1922-23 was £777,057.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of

public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State schools and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of State and State aided Schools in the Union in 1932.—For European scholars, 4,872; for Non-European scholars, 4,032; total, 8,904.

Number of Scholars and Teachers on Nov. 1, 1932.—European scholars, 350,126; Non-European scholars, 403,302; total, 753,428. Teachers—In European Schools, 15,743; In Non-European Schools, 10,133.

State Expenditure on Education in 1932.—Cape, £3,220,641; Natal, £731,052; Transvaal, £2,695,119; Orange Free State, £879,169; total, £7,525,981.

Private Schools in 1931.—European, 289; Non-European, 420; total, 709.

Number of Scholars.—European, 20,455; Non-European, 20,540; total, 41,004.

Number of Teachers.—European, 1,216; Non-European, 610; total, 1,826.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

Superintendent-General of Education, Cape, Prof. M. G. Botha, M.A.

Supt. of Education, Natal, F. D. Hugo, B.A.

Director of Education, Transvaal, S. P. E. Boshoff, M.A., D.Litt.

Director of Education, Orange Free State, S. H. Pellissier, B.A.

UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of subsidies to Provincial Administrations and interest on Railway capital) for the five years ended March 31, 1932, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1927-1928.....	30,094,024	22,840,768
1928-1929.....	30,501,650	23,180,076
1929-1930.....	30,486,458	24,414,770
1930-1931.....	28,563,005	24,249,960
1931-1932.....	27,040,895*	22,298,931†

* Excluding an amount of £699,811 collected in respect of Primage Duty specially imposed for the payment of Exports Subsidies.

† Excluding an amount of £628,733 paid out as Exports Subsidies.

DEBT.

The Funded Debt of the Union at March 31, 1932, was £249,519,373 and the Floating Debt £14,427,457.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Since their establishment in 1910 the powers and functions of the Provinces have undergone various alterations, and their powers of taxation have been limited from time to time. An Act (No. 46, 1925) to amend the laws regulating the financial relations between the Union and the several Provinces thereof was passed in the 1925 Session of Parliament, and as from April 1, 1926,

the sources of revenue available to the Provinces are:—

(1) A subsidy from the Union Government based upon the average attendance of pupils receiving education within the Province, and the extent of other educational functions carried on by the Province.

(2) Certain scheduled and limited taxes.

(3) Certain taxes collected by the Union and assigned to the Provinces without power to legislate in regard thereto.

(4) Special grants of £75,000 each to the two smaller Provinces of Natal and the Orange Free State.

The requirements of the Provinces in regard to capital expenditure are supplied by the Union Government by way of loans. Special loans repayable in 10 years have been made by the Central Government to finance the deficits on the Provincial Revenue Funds at March 31, 1924.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for six years ended March 31, 1932, were as follows:—

Financial Year.	Revenue and transferred or assigned	Subsidies.	Total Ordinary Revenue	Total Ordinary Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1926-27	4,460,171	5,171,178	9,631,349	9,948,058
1927-28	4,850,546	5,122,840	9,973,386	10,549,670
1928-29	5,186,622	5,149,119	10,335,741	10,886,812
1929-30	5,234,805	5,243,032	10,477,837	11,344,995
1930-31	4,919,680	5,358,871	10,278,551	11,487,240
1931-32	5,016,726	5,425,911	10,442,637	11,564,790

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities, 31st March, 1933.

Capital and Reserve.....	£13,354,443
Notes in Circulation.....	1,196,910
Deposits.....	114,401,448
Balances due to other Banks, Head Office and Branches.....	2,928,861
Bills and other Liabilities.....	13,111,156
Coin, Gold Certificates and Bullion in hand.....	2,387,608
Balances due by other Banks, Head Office and Branches.....	7,485,925
Securities.....	39,176,078
Bills under Discount.....	17,299,205
Advances.....	43,031,493
Other Liquid Assets.....	28,748,627
Other Assets.....	6,869,792

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The exports in 1932 of the principal articles of agricultural production were:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool.....	372,660,575 lb.	£6,560,576
Mohair.....	6,434,774 lb.	95,451
Hides.....	28,570,204 lb.	251,701
Skins.....	41,692,429 lb.	522,228
Ostrich Feathers.....	27,425 lb.	21,722
Meatles.....	535,453,893 lb.	690,612
Fruit, fresh.....	1,169,023,839 lb.	71,603,348
Wattle Bark.....		492,280

† Including nuts.

† Wattle bark and extract.

Production of Crops, 1929-30.

Crop. (1,000 lb.)	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.	Native Reserves and Locations.
Wheat	458,880	547	59,235	114,871	0
Oats	223,045	1,833	25,185	61,316	0
Barley	98,537	80	4,943	3,777	0
Maize	173,940	376,384	1,789,681	1,448,829	728,252
Kaffir Corn	7,970	20,298	93,449	43,543	289,149
Rye	98,973	674	2,018	18,542	0
Potatoes	81,537	43,512	139,464	91,298	0
Tobacco	5,178	645	6,773	271	0
Tea, Green .....	..	..	..	..	..
Leaf .....	..	2,722	..	..	..
Cotton (Seed)	4,793	3,822	7,798	4	0
Monkey Nuts	9	1,596	18,316	143	0

* Not enumerated.

† Natives on European Farms not enumerated;

1929-30 production = 1,261,950 lb.

‡ Season, September, 1929, to June, 1930.

Agricultural Statistics.

Province.	Cultivated, 1929-30.	Irrigated, 1929-30.	Total Area of Farms, 1929-30.	No. of Occupied Farms, 1929-30.
	Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Acres.	
Cape	3,207,885	474,044	124,879	36,650
Natal	1,440,351	29,879	11,046	10,414
Transvaal	4,188,664	244,424	38,607	29,270
O.F.S.	4,225,086	119,280	30,083	20,606

Live Stock, 1930 (excluding Live Stock in Towns).

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.	Native Reserves &c.
Cattle	1,474,055	210,041	2,252,001	1,521,815	3,985,777
Sheep	22,811,222	5,595,928	5,498,717	17,765,490	4,574,026
Goats	3,772,288	473,120	401,864	87,102	3,218,890
Pigs	227,283	70,495	220,701	111,422	311,073
Mules	84,822	22,776	19,210	10,489	2,558
Asses	240,018	43,205	193,608	59,253	170,417
Ostriches	39,374	249	400	598	..

* Not enumerated.

Manufactures.—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of overseas supplies, with the consequent increase in prices, having served as a very effective measure of protection, under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade, and existing industries have largely extended their operations. From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union, the total output during the year 1927-28 was £60,223,111 sterling; 1928-29, £70,934,098; 1929-30, £92,913,844; 1930-31, £98,307,910; 1931-32, £79,448,299; 1932-33, £74,146,292; 1933-34, £76,789,348; 1934-35, £84,159,604; 1935-36, £91,536,986; 1936-37, £97,878,822; 1937-38, £106,981,697; 1938-39, £113,440,757; and 1939-40, £12,128,613. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the War may be mentioned the following:—Wattle extract; industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide; sulphate of ammonia; bottle-making; starch from maize; iron smelting (still in the initial stage); arsenic production; detinning of scrap tin; copper manufacture, &c.

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the output of the principal minerals of the Union in 1932 was:—

Gold	£ 149,766,321	Silver	£ 65,839
Diamonds	1,679,600	Asbestos	116,401
Coal	2,733,382	Osmiridium	39,930
Copper	254,324	Corundum	2,621
Tin	63,228	Platinum	42,352

† Includes £668,798 received as premium on a portion of the gold produced in December.

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows:—

Gold.

1921	8,128,710 fine oz.	£ 43,082,162
1922	7,009,858	32,343,485
1923	9,149,073	41,574,945
1924	9,575,040	44,730,377
1925	9,597,592	40,767,981
1926	9,954,762	42,285,139
1927	10,122,491	42,997,608
1928	10,254,264	43,982,119
1929	10,412,220	44,228,748
1930	10,716,351	45,520,166
1931	10,877,777	46,205,858
1932	11,558,532	49,766,321

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1932, Transvaal, was 24,645 Europeans and 232,483 coloured.

Diamonds.

1922	669,359 metric carats	£ 2,266,631
1923	2,053,095	6,038,207
1924	2,440,398	8,033,406
1925	2,430,128	8,128,128
1926	2,217,967	10,683,597
1927	4,708,038	12,392,308
1928	4,372,857	12,677,772
1929	3,661,212	10,590,113
1930	3,163,591	8,340,719
1931	2,119,156	4,128,503
1932	798,382	1,679,600

The average labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in 1932: Transvaal, 2,608 Europeans, 72,321 coloured; Cape, 2,127 Europeans, 6,473 coloured; O.F.S., 207 Europeans, 352 coloured; a total of 4,932 Europeans and 79,146 coloured. The value of diamonds owned throughout the world was stated to be £600,000,000 in 1928, one-half being owned by residents in U.S.A.

Coal.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1932.

Transvaal	6,642,162 tons	£ 1,622,622
Cape	5,467	3,333
O.F.S.	1,190,781	338,859
Natal	2,811,241	778,558

Totals

10,649,651

£ 2,733,382

The average labour employed in coal mining in 1932 was: Natal, 437 Europeans, 9,050 coloured; Transvaal, 785 Europeans, 11,022 coloured; Cape, 7 Europeans, 97 coloured; O.F.S., 125 Europeans, 1,971 coloured; a total of 1,354 Europeans and 22,200 coloured.

Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £65,839 in 1932, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

In 1932, 10,348 tons of concentrates were produced in the Transvaal, and 52 tons in the Cape Province. The total shipments of copper during the year amounted to 11,068 tons, valued at £254,324.

* Premium included—1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, £10,950,842, £1,553,998, £2,457,902, £2,712,155 and £4,607,121 respectively, and £668,798 in 1932 (Dec.).

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1934.

T'ns.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

The Union figures for 1932 are 953 tons, valued at £63,228.

Other Minerals.

The value of the total mineral production of the Union for 1932 was £55,030,426. The value of miscellaneous products: quarry products, £76,891; lead, £908; magnesite, £2,707; graphite, £1,566.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1928-1932 (exclusive of silver and copper specie) was as follows. Note amended figures (exports) include Gold Specie:—

Year	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1928	79,106,083	96,460,170	175,566,253
1929	83,450,597	97,757,484	181,208,081
1930	64,568,447	83,409,477	147,977,924
1931	52,975,203	71,829,564	124,804,827
1932	32,790,305	68,938,001	101,728,306

Imports	1931.	1932
	£	£
Apparel	2,043,095	1,202,336
Arms and Ammunition.....	461,700	303,505
Bags	783,568	564,901
Cotton Manufactures and Piece Goods	4,332,593	2,382,236
Drugs and Chemicals	1,193,556	980,250
Electrical Machinery (Including Wire and Fittings)	2,205,446	1,521,648
Food and Drink	4,571,495	2,413,076
Furniture	827,412	408,828
Glycerine	211,820	119,685
Hair-dressing	1,136,295	730,181
Hardware	2,550,293	1,533,828
Hats and Caps	498,608	277,631
Implement: Agricultural	515,567	397,476
Iron and Steel	1,463,350	875,694
Leather Manufactures	820,195	322,900
Machinery	3,186,869	2,473,489
Oils	2,344,344	1,752,440
Tobacco (Unmanufactured)	3,175	15,360
Wax (Candle).....	222,030	175,742
Wood and Timber	1,132,385	577,940
Woolen Manufactures	1,768,723	986,278

Exports (S.A. Produce).	1931.	1932
	£	£
Asbestos	251,803	148,292
Bark, Wattle and Extract	399,887	277,378
Buchu Leaves	5,489	3,489
Coal (Excluding Bunker).....	466,266	290,727
Copper (Bar, Plate & Bistre)	451,024	378,775
Diamonds	3,573,500	1,955,523
Blasting Compounds	7,060	984
Feather, Ostrich	43,969	21,712
Fish	289,662	306,559
Fodder	154,674	186,419
Fruit	1,586,209	1,970,223
Gold (1920, £46,776,046)	37,980,055	47,585,828
Hides and Skins	1,153,773	779,085
Mohair	229,061	95,451
Oil: Whale	32,240	13,350
Sugar	1,441,435	2,310,369
Tin Ore	71,714	80,882
Tobacco	21,479	8,580
Wines	110,015	104,679
Wool	5,700,673	6,560,576

59.30 per cent. of the total exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1924, 53.84 per cent. in 1925, 61.75 per cent. in 1926, 60.77 per cent. in 1927, 57.70 per cent. in 1928, 64.05 per cent. in 1929, 69.45 per cent. in 1930, 74.81 per cent. in 1931.

Trade with U.K. 1932:—

Imports from U.K. (1932) £5,128,641
Exports to U.K. (1932) 55,481,561

Imports from	1931		1932	
	Value	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	£		£	
United Kingdom	23,630,081	44.6	15,128,641	46.3
Australia	464,971	0.9	177,975	0.6
India	1,567,843	3.0	1,020,685	3.1
Canada	2,868,763	3.5	1,120,138	3.4
Other British Possessions	2,904,317	5.5	1,328,518	4.1
Total British Possessions	6,805,894	12.9	3,647,316	11.2
Total — British Empire	30,435,975	57.5	18,765,957	57.5
Foreign Countries	3,636,494	6.9	2,491,232	7.6
Germany	7,047,233	13.3	4,245,479	13.0
United States	1,147,599	2.2	624,196	1.9
Belgium	850,705	1.6	518,549	1.6
Holland	820,429	1.5	555,732	1.7
Brazil	399,900	0.8	338,864	1.0
France	1,014,036	1.9	592,054	1.8
Other Foreign Countries	7,592,804	14.3	4,540,476	13.9
Total Foreign Countries	22,509,200	42.2	13,905,582	42.2
Total Imports	52,945,175	100.0	32,672,539	100.0

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1859, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey. This was very shortly followed by Natal, which started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was, however, made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan. 1, 1873, and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal.

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1932, was 13,100 miles (comprising Cape 5,277, Orange Free State 1,633, Transvaal 3,268, Natal 1,520, and South-West Africa 1,462), of which 12,226 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 884 miles a ft. gauge.

The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1933, amounted to £148,864,285. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1933, were £20,619,878, and the net deficit, after payment of interest, £697,120. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £14,044,562, or 68.11 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £15,627,753, or 70.20 per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year. The Cape to Cairo Railway, projected by Cecil Rhodes, had advanced to Bulawayo by 1902, 1,362 miles from Cape Town and 3,600 miles from Cairo. Through communication by rail is now available from Cape Town to Port Francqui in the lower Congo, 3,200 miles, all 2' 6" gauge. The Trans-Zambesi Railway, from Bondon (on the Beira-Mashonaland line) to the Zambesi, was opened July 1, 1922, thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1933, there were 3,141 post and 2,035 telegraph offices open in the Union. During the year 1932-33, 300,755,900 articles of mail matter, including 2,062,300 registered articles, addressed to places within and without the Union, were handled. An Air Mail service in conjunction with morning and outgoing European mails operates between Capetown and Port Elizabeth, with branches to Durban and Johannesburg (Rand Airport). A direct Air Mail service—once weekly—operates between South Africa (Capetown) and England (Croydon) via Rhodesia-Tanganyika, Kenya, Sudan, Egypt, Greece and France. The number of money orders issued was 652,821, valued at £2,720,402, while 499,654 orders, value £2,079,618, were paid. 3,641,665 postal orders were issued, and 3,511,036 postal orders paid. The number of depositors in the Savings Bank was 491,111, with £3,361,919 standing to their credit. 4,465,290 inland telegrams (including press messages) were received and despatched during the year. 36,445 miles of telegraph wire were in use. There are 5 wireless telegraph stations in the Union which during the year received from and transmitted to ships 10,007 messages, in respect of which £6,988 accrued to the revenue of the Department. The telephone system consists of 452,450 miles of wire, with 107,350 telephone instruments in the service of 80,757 subscribers, by whom approximately 167½ million (inclusive of 10½ million trunk) calls were made through departmental telephone exchanges. The combined cash revenue from Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones was £4,124,056, comprising Postal £2,208,684, Telegraphs £16,148, and Telephones £1,500,124. The combined cash expenditure totalled £2,818,201.

Shipping.—In 1932, 4,450 vessels (14,317,954 tons) entered, and 4,452 vessels (14,338,011 tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

Chairman, Hon. O. Pirow, K.C., M.P., Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, A. Kuit, R. B. Waterston, and D. Hugo.

Secretary, W. Heckroodt.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways

and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board.

South-West Africa.

(*Suidwes-Afrika*.)

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

Administrator, Dr. D. G. Conradie, B.A., LL.D.
Secretary, H. P. Smut.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. 17° 23' and the Orange River, with a narrow strip between 18°-18° 30' S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long., known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi. The estimated area of the country is 317,725 square miles, and the population (1932) is approximately 275,000, of whom approximately 22,000 are Europeans. The estimated native population (1932) is distributed as follows: Territory proper, 89,046; *Omahoboland*, 127,000; *Kaokoveld*, 4,669; *Okavango*, 20,566; *Caprivi Zipfel*, eastern portion 8,529, western portion 2,480. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the north, and is known as the Namib. Towards the east from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau. The boundaries are the Okavango and Kunene Rivers, in the north and the Orange River, in the south, all perennial streams of considerable volume. On the Orange are the *Augethames Falls*, twice the height of Niagara; these are situated about 25 miles east of the eastern boundary, in Cape Province.

The native races are—In the south, Hottentots. In the centre, Hereros and Bergdamaaras, with the exception of the Rehoboth district, which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards; and in the north, Ovambos. To the north and east there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokoveld (the north-western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hottentots and Ovambos; the only Europeans are those allowed in under permit for the purpose of prospecting for minerals. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is exercised by the Governor-General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. The territory is divided into 17 Districts ruled over by Magistrates as the representatives of the Government. The territory of Walvis Bay, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South West Africa, and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The constitution granted under Union Act No. 42 of 1925 provides for a Legislative Assembly consisting of 12 elected and 6 nominated members, an Executive Committee of 4 members elected by the Assembly with the Administrator as Chairman. The powers of legislation granted exclude the following matters which are permanently reserved to the Union Government:—

(a) Native affairs or any matters specially

affecting natives, including the imposition of taxation upon the persons, land, habitations or earnings of natives.

(b) Mines, minerals, mineral oils and precious stones; or the moneys derivable therefrom or payable to the administration in respect of licences for prospecting or winning the same or as share of the produce thereof or any taxation in connection therewith;

(c) The acquisition, construction, management, regulation, control and working of railways and harbours in the territory; and the organization, discipline and conditions of employment and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to persons in the employment of the railways and harbours administration;

(d) The organization of and discipline and conditions of employment of persons in the public service who are serving in the territory, and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to such persons;

(e) The constitution and jurisdiction of courts of justice, whether superior or inferior, and the practice or procedure to be observed therein;

(f) The administration, management and working of the postal, telegraph and telephone services;

(g) The establishment or control of any military organization in the territory;

(h) The movements or operations of any unit of the South African Defence Forces within the territory;

(i) The entry of immigrants into the territory or of other persons;

(j) Tariffs of customs and excise duties and the control and management of customs and excise;

(k) Currency and banking and the control of banking institutions.

Police, Civil Aviation, Public Education, Land or Agricultural Banks and Alienation of Government Land were reserved for a period of three years,* after which period the Assembly may by resolution ask to assume control thereof.

In regard to Finance, the Assembly may not initiate any ordinance imposing taxation unless recommended to it by the Administrator.

The railway system in South-West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 343 miles), comprises Union Lines 398 miles, of which 55 are of 2' 6" gauge, the balance being 3' 6" gauge; S. W. Territory Lines 1,490 miles, of which 361 are 2' 6" gauge, the balance being 3' 6" gauge; and privately owned Lines 74 miles; a total of 1,962 miles.

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country at 5,500 ft. above sea-level. (Urban white population, 1926, 3,809.) Other inland towns are Keetmanshoop (Urban white population, 1926, 1,159), Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Rehoboth, Warmbad and Malaboehie; also Aus, Mariental, Tsumeb and Usakos. The ports are Walvis Bay (Urban white population, 1926, 662) and Lüderitz Bay (Urban white population, 1926, 1,234).

* The period of three years has expired, and a resolution was passed unanimously by the Assembly on April 27, 1929, asking the Governor-General in terms of the Constitution Act to declare the full competency of the Assembly to make Ordinances in respect of these subjects-matters. This has, however, not yet (August, 1933) been done.

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 30', and in E. long. from 16° 25' to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W. 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Area and Population.

	Sq miles	Pop., 1926 (European only)	Eur. Pop. 1921.
The Colony.....	260,615	690,741	731,633
East Griqualand ..	6,608	7,605	7,635
Tembuland	3,339	4,693	5,353
Transkei	2,594	2,477	2,586
Pondoland	3,906	1,823	2,084

Cape Province. 276,966 706,799 749,231

In 1921 the European population numbered 749,231* (males 378,046, females 371,185).

Of the non-European population in 1921, 7,696 were Asiatics, 1,640,162 were Bantu, and 484,252 were of mixed and other races. Of the European population in 1921, 81,685 were primary producers, 38,370 industrial, 14,366 transport and communication, 45,122 commercial, 26,490 professional, 11,308 personal service, 7,992 independent, 412,121 dependent, 13,126 others. Of the coloured population, the great majority are

* Including population of Walvis Bay.

engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages.
<i>European.</i>			
1926	18,675	7,053	5,972
1927	18,537	7,212	5,978
1928	18,032	7,519	6,351
1929	19,008	7,315	6,569
1930	19,468	7,416	6,529
1931	19,180	7,282	6,035
<i>Non-European.*</i>			
1925	38,793	26,114	9,154
1927	37,514	28,679	9,037
1928	37,719	28,167	9,377
1929	39,426	25,637	9,620
1930	40,609	26,122	9,752
1931	42,076	28,266	9,264

* Partial Registration.

Religion.—European only (1926 census).

Dutch Churches 410,227	Roman Catholics 28,023
Anglican ... 124,402	Baptists 10,149
Presbyterian ... 25,530	Other Christian 14,350
Congregational 4,494	Jews 23,984
Methodists ... 42,243	Other 868
Lutherans ... 10,781	No religion ... 1,514

Education.—Local School Administration is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district. The Province is divided into 211 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, a portion of the members being

elected by the ratepayers and a portion partly nominated by the Provincial Administration and partly by the Local authorities. Education is compulsory for children of European parentage. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, education up to the age of 25 being free.

State and Aided Schools, Nov. 1, 1932, 2,406 European and 2,386 non-European. There are 150,222 European pupils and 222,422 non-European. Total number of teachers 12,192 (6,536 in European schools and 5,656 in non-European schools).

Hospitals.—The daily average number in all hospitals (1932) was 1,876; ordinary revenue £167,206, ordinary expenditure £348,880. Provincial subsidies, donations, &c., £175,674.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 61 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 128 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 93 Divisional Councils and 89 Village Management Boards and 23 Local Boards.

Administrator, Hon. J. H. Conradie £2,500
Prov. Sec., F. C. M. Voigt.

Superintendent-General of Education, M. C. Botha, M.A.

Professional Assistant, W. de V. Malan, Ph.D.
Secretary, P. A. Millard.

Capital, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1932), European (with suburbs), 250,914.

Cape Town, a seaport, the seat of the legislature and the mother city of South Africa, is pleasantly situated in the Table Mountain Valley. Its suburbs, which are included in the municipality, cluster along the base of Table Mountain, which rises almost sheer to a height of 3,582 feet and overshadows the whole with its immense bulk. The population in 1932 numbered 151,000 Europeans and approximately 135,000 other races. The city is the seat of a university and of a cathedral, and amongst its educational institutions numbers a museum, an art gallery, a notable library and municipal botanical gardens. Some fine old buildings of the Dutch period still remain.

Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles (including Zululand, 20,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles. In 1932 the European population was 177,449 (males 90,253, females 87,196).

In 1932 the European births registered numbered 3,538, deaths 1,765, and marriages 1,448. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education.—There is a University College at Pietermaritzburg which is affiliated to the University of South Africa. It has a constituent college at Durban with faculties of engineering, fine arts, and commerce. In addition there were on Nov. 1, 1932—European: schools 475, scholars 22,604, teachers 1,652; non-European: schools 780, scholars 75,032, teachers 2,122. These are maintained or aided by Government. There is also a large number of private schools.

Administration.—The Provincial government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. H. Gordon Watson, I.S.O.
Executive Committee, F. C. Hollander; W. M. Power; J. Macaulay; W. V. Dyer.

Provincial Secretary, A. E. Charter, O.B.E.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (European and coloured), 36,023 in 1931. The 1931 Census figures for the European population of Pietermaritzburg are 21,581.

In Durban (population, 1925, 153,555; 1926, 72,928; for 1932 European population of Durban was 86,228), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, L.W.O.S.T., the bar being no longer existent, for 1927 being 37 feet.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amagutaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

In 1932 the European population numbered 696,120 (males 357,504, females 338,616).

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 120,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1921 showed a population of 1,087,636, of whom 1,159,430 were males and 928,206 females. In 1932 there were 18,730 European births, 6,489 European deaths, and 6,647 European marriages.

Religion.—The religious statistics for 1921 are:—

	Europeans.	Others.
Dutch Churches	287,630	49,578
Churches	98,849	94,563
Anglican	31,775	12,407
Presbyterian	37,921	143,441
Methodists	23,419	14,490
Roman Catholics	4,583	126,335
Lutherans	19,542	64,437
Other Christians	33,575	4
Jews	1,804	15,499
Hindus, &c.	4,507	1,023,477
No Religion		

On Nov. 1, 1932, there were 1,209 European and 638 non-European State and State-aided Schools in the Transvaal. The enrolment was 135,734 and 82,686; and the number of teachers 5,399 and 1,771 respectively.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 57 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. J. S. Smuts.

Executive Committee, J. M. van H. Brink; E. Goodman; F. W. R. Robertson; H. L. M. Leibbrandt.

Provincial Secretary, C. E. Viljoen, B.A.

Asst. do., C. H. Sheard, B.A.

Director of Education, S. P. E. Boshoff, M.A., D.Litt.

Sec. to the Education Dept., F. S. Malan, B.A.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1931, European 62,138. Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the Apies River, and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings. The principal town is JOHANNESBURG, 5,500 feet above sea-level, about 35 miles S.W. of the capital. Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other industries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries. The population in 1931 was (European) 203,298.

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, *via* Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 49,647 square miles, and is divided

into 34 districts. The population at the last six censuses was:—

Year.	White	Coloured	Total.
1904	122,679	244,636	367,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174
1918	181,678	...	...
1925	188,556	440,271	628,827
1931	202,985	...	...
1931	205,375	...	...

In 1931, of the Europeans, 104,738 are males and 100,637 females.

The number of European births registered in 1931 was 4,975, deaths 1,709, and marriages 1,558.

Religion.—Europeans only (1926 Census):—

Dutch Churches	163,504	Lutherans	893
Anglican	13,235	Roman Catholics	2,516
Presbyterian	3,945	Jews	5,753
Congregational	116	Other	5,545
Methodists	7,478		

Education.—On November 1, 1932, there were 782 European and 228 non-European State and State-aided Schools in the Orange Free State Province. The enrolment was 45,566 and 27,141 respectively, and the number of teachers 2,157 and 596.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. C. T. M. Willcocks.

Executive Committee, J. O. D. du Toit; J. D. T. Erasmus; C. T. van Schalkwyk, Jr.; J. C. Buys.

Provincial Secretary, R. A. Gregorowski.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 28,503 Europeans in 1931. The city is an important railway centre, is developing rapidly, and continues to hold its place as one of the foremost cities in the Union. Many fine buildings have been erected, and a new Town Hall (costing £200,000) will be erected very shortly.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *via* Capetown, 19 days.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

THE Annual Production of Gold, for the 26 years 1906-1931, is stated below from figures issued by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. In 1931 the chief producing countries were Union of South Africa, \$224,863,607; Dominion of Canada, \$55,715,121; United States, \$45,762,088; Russia, \$35,161,963; Mexico, \$12,878,615; Australia and New Zealand, \$12,205,127; Southern Rhodesia, \$10,959,770; Japan, \$8,785,530; British India, \$6,831,702. In 1931 the production of Silver was 192,709,971 fine oz. (\$55,910,942).

Year.	Fine Oz.	Value	Year	Fine Oz.	Value.
1906	19,471,080	\$402,503,000	1917	17,608,184	\$365,853,933
1907	19,077,860	412,966,600	1918	16,130,110	332,823,934
1908	21,422,244	442,837,000	1919	15,974,662	330,231,792
1909	21,665,111	454,059,100	1920	15,451,945	319,420,063
1910	22,022,180	455,339,100	1921	17,790,597	367,764,279
1911	22,397,136	462,939,761	1922	19,031,001	393,405,653
1912	22,605,068	467,288,203	1923	19,025,942	393,301,128
1913	22,554,983	460,051,329	1924	19,349,118	399,081,749
1914	21,737,520	440,348,027	1925	19,431,194	401,678,427
1915	22,737,520	470,026,251	1926	19,700,049	407,236,156
1916	22,021,094	455,423,136	1927	19,466,721	403,033,049
1917	20,345,528	420,579,351	1928	20,160,355	416,751,523
1918	18,614,039	384,766,306	1929	22,812,701	459,104,433

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—The Indian Empire, The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand, and The Union of South Africa are shown separately in the preceding pages.

ASCENSION.

(See ST. HELENA.)

BAHAMAS.

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

BARBADOS.

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in $32^{\circ}15'$ N. lat. and $64^{\circ}51'$ W. long., comprising an area of about 19 square miles, with a population (1931) of 27,789 (11,353 white and 16,436 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or ordinary wells, and the inhabitants are normally dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks, but a new system of horizontal wells has recently been successfully installed. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to Canada. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

Capital, HAMILTON. Population (1931), 3,259.

	1931.	1932.
Public revenue	£464,351	£406,924
Public expenditure	458,700	443,501
Public debt, Dec. 31.....	131,636	131,636
Total Imports	2,463,259	1,891,526
Total Exports	119,005	717,213
Imports from U.K.....	992,219	717,213
Exports to U.K.....		100

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

(1932) £4,800

A.D.C. Lt. Lord Carey.....

Colonial Secretary, Hon. E. J. Waddington, O.B.E. 1,000

Attorney-General, Lt.-Col. T. M. Dill, O.B.E. 800

Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John Trimmingham 800

Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir S. O. Rowan-

Hamilton £1,150

Assistant Judge, R. C. H. Hallett fees.

Director of Works, W. Livingston..... £800

Naval Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Adm. Hon.

Reginald A. R. Plunkett-Erle-Drax,

C.B., D.S.O.

King's Harbour Master, Lieut.-Com. D. C. G.

Ketch, R.N.

C.R.E., Lt.-Col. H. H. Bateman.

S.M.O., Maj. G. G. Collet, R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 10 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. $7^{\circ}4'$ N. to $4^{\circ}10'$ S. and from long. $108^{\circ}50'$ to $119^{\circ}20'$ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyan, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajans, Dusuns, Muruts and Bigas (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of the State of North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population (1931) is 270,223, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 9 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 4 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, copra, catch, birds'-nests, salt fish, damar, sago, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle and sea produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, coco-nuts, kapok, ground nuts, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found.

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland to Melalap, in the interior; there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are five wireless stations. There is a State bank at Sandakan with an agency at Jesselton.

There is an Armed Constabulary numbering 500 all ranks, composed of Indians and Natives under European officers, armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and Lewis guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

	1931.	1932
*Revenue	\$2,606,948	\$2,328,450
Expenditure	2,070,476	2,750,613
Exports	7,534,242	6,239,408
Imports	4,365,199	3,777,604
Exports of Leaf Tobacco	535,363	638,768
" Rubber	1,370,846	702,780
" Timber	3,043,205	2,433,407

CAPITAL, Sandakan. Population (1931), 13,826.

The British North Borneo (Chartered) Company.
Court of Directors.

President, Maj.-Gen. Sir Nellie Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Vice-President, D. O. Malcolm.

Other Directors, The Hon. Mountsuarit Elphinstone; G. E. B. Bromley-Martin; C. Mallet; Capt. A. G. Cowle.

London Office Staff—

Staple Hall, Stoue House Court, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.

Secretary and Chief Accountant, W. O. Pidgeon, A.C.A.

Legal Assistant, W. J. Worth.

List of Officers (North Borneo)

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Arthur Frederick Richards, C.M.G. (1930)	\$19,714
Government Sec. D. R. Maxwell	10,200
Chief Justice, D. T. J. Sherlock, K.C., M.B.E.	8,571
Commandant, Maj. W. G. Adams, M.C.	7,800
Financial Controller, H. J. R. Beckett, A.C.A.	8,400
Residents—	
Sandakan, E. W. Morrell	8,400
West Coast, J. Maxwell Hall	8,400
Tawau, E. G. Grant (acting)	7,200
Interior, B. R. C. Adams (acting)	5,760
Auditor, W. A. C. Snellet, A.C.A.	6,600
Principal Sec. Officer, P. A. Dingle, M.R.C.S. Commissioner of Lands, A. N. M. Garry (acting)	7,200
Com. of Customs and Excise, M. M. Clark	7,800
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, H. A. Dabell	7,200
Director of Works, Capt. J. A. Houston, B.A., R.E.	8,000
Office in Charge, Railways, J. Bently	7,200
Protector of Labour, A. N. M. Garry (acting)	7,200
Conservator of Forests, H. G. Keith	7,200
Mycologist, E. Bateson	7,714

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H. H. Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Waddin, suc. Sept., 1924; Assumed full power (after minority) Sept. 19, 1931.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 2,500 square miles, the population being 30,135 (April, 1931), of whom 25,972 are Malays and Bornean races. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 2, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration.

* Exclusive of land sales.

The chief town, Brunei, has a population of 20,452. Native industries include fishing, cloth-weaving, brass foundries, and silversmiths' work. The chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, sugar, petroleum, and sundries; the exports are chiefly cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, jelutong, and sago.

	1931.	1932
Revenue	\$339,901	\$412,280
Expenditure	37,659	39,005
Debt (Dec. 31)	46,083	45,383
Imports	255,910	253,529
Exports	58,508	175,669

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.

British Resident, Brunei, T. F. Carey, M.C.S.

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and is distant 758 miles from Singapore (transit 4 days). There are wireless stations at Brunei, Labuan, Temburong, and Belait.

BRITISH GUIANA.

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1932, was estimated at 317,812, of whom 134,059 were East Indian immigrants. The birth-rate was 34.1, and the death-rate 21.1 per 1,000 of the population. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate, although hot, is pleasant and healthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 125,368 acres (of which 62,905 acres are in sugar-cane and 73,453 in rice), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 9,304 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) are the Kaieteur Falls, with a clear drop of 747 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The meteorological records taken on the coast-lands during a period of 86 years show, as regards temperature, that the climate is a very equable one. The mean temperature is 80.4°, its recorded extremes during this long period ranging between 68° and 96°, but these extreme temperatures are very rarely recorded, the usual extremes during a year being 70° and 90°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82.6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary, subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being 97.86 inches distributed over 288 days of the year, and its range from 65.23 to 138.68 inches per year. In the interior the average recorded rainfall is 58.4 inches per year, ranging from 45.2 to 80.4 inches per year. The chief product is sugar, which forms 62 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£1,342,190 in 1932), rum, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite, rice and copra. There are about 7,400 aboriginal Indians living in their primitive state in the remote part of

the Colony; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The British Guiana Order in Council, 1928, providing for the Government of the Colony and for the Constitution of a Legislative Council in place of the Court of Policy and Combined Court which have been determined, came into operation on July 18, 1928. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, of 20 Official Members and of 19 Unofficial Members. Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 4,878 miles of post-office telephone wire, 1,430 of which are contained in 13 miles of aerial cable; in addition, there are 23 miles of submarine cable and 313 of telegraph lines, with 73 post-offices and postal agencies, and 7 wireless stations. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 1932, 63,400.

	1931.	1932.
Public revenue	£1,319,862	£1,084,582
Public expenditure	1,257,732	1,041,123
Public debt	4,632,160	4,599,821
Total imports	1,595,205	1,650,821
Total exports	2,010,462	2,208,902
Imports from U.K.	934,864	1,078,278
Exports to U.K.	633,377	1,007,649

Governor, His Excellency Sir Edward

Brandis Denham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1930)...£3,500
(With duty allowance, £500.)

Private Secretary, Com. J. Rushbrooke,
R.N. (ret.) 400

Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Anthony De
Freitas, O.B.E. 1,800

Colonial Secretary, C. Douglas Jones,
C.M.G. £1,485 to 1,635

Asst. Col. Sec., G. C. Green, M.B.E.

Attorney-General, H. Josephs £800 to 850

Puisne Judge, J. L. H. W. Savary £1,400 to 1,600

Surgeon-General & Registrar-General,
J. A. Henderson, M.B., Ch.B. £1,000 to 1,200

Director of Education, Maj. W. Bain Gray,
M.A., Ph.D. 900

Dir. of Agriculture, J. Sydney Dashi, B.S.A. 1,200

Director of Public Works and Sea Defences,
Maj. J. C. Craig, D.S.O. 1,200

Insp.-Gen. of Police and Commandant of
the Local Forces, Col. W. E. H. Bradburn 1,000

Colonial Treasurer, T. Millard, C.M.G.

Commr. of Lands & Mines, J. Mullin,
M.I.M.M., F.S.I. 900

General Manager, Transport and Har-
bour Department, A. MacDougall,
M.I.E.S. £850 to 1,000

Auditor, J. L. Worledge 900

Compt. of Customs, W. A. D'Aurade 850

Postmaster-General, F. Bickitt 825

Official Receiver, Public Trustee & Crown
Solicitor, P. W. King. £900 to 1,000

Registrar, R. F. King £200 to 900

Govt. Analyst, K. Wallis, B.Sc. 750

Conservator of Forests, B. R. Wood, M.A.

Govt. M.O.H., B. N. V. Wase-Bailey, M.B. £1,200 to 1,500

Georgetown, 3,963 miles from London.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 20' N. to 15° 55' N. latitude and 89° 9' 22" to 88° 20' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m.

and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,508 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1931) of 51,347—25,524 males and 25,823 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. In September 1931 a disastrous hurricane devastated the capital of the colony, with a loss of nearly 1,000 lives, a Mansion House Fund being raised for the sufferers. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush. There are 8 primary schools in the colony, and 4 schools with secondary departments in Belize. The shipping outered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1932 was 573,276 tons. There is a radio-telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 4 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1931), 16,687.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
Public revenue	\$ 875,045	\$893,716
Public expenditure	1,035,600	940,285
Public debt	1,869,407	2,508,407
Public advances	131,150	189,361

Total imports..... \$4,435,358 \$2,301,838

Total exports..... 2,911,066 1,447,484

Imports from U.K. 745,024 424,339

Exports to U.K. 145,883 63,314

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency

Sir H. B. Kitterman, K.B.E., C.M.G.

(1931) \$9,720

Colonial Sec., H. G. Pilling, C.M.G. (and

house)..... 4,374

Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Har-
bour Master, V. Grey-Wilson 3,500

Surveyor-General, F. W. Brunton 3,888

Director of Public Works, H. C. Carter, M.O. 3,402

Prin. Medical Officer, W. E. Burton 4,008

Supt. of Police, Maj. P. E. Matthews,
M.B.E. 3,000

Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Beaumont... 2,400

Chief Justice, Charles Wilton Wood
Greenidge 4,860

Attorney-General, S. A. McKinstry 3,402

District Commissioners:—

Belize, F. C. P. Bowen 2,916

Corozal, T. V. Maccall 2,000

Orange Walk, E. A. Grant 2,000

Stann Creek, R. Wyatt 2,000

Toledo, A. Alcocer 2,000

The Cayo, T. C. Manders 2,000

Registrar-General, F. C. P. Bowen	\$2,400
Auditor, E. M. Tibbitt	2,430
Inspector of Schools, A. Barrow Dillon, I.S.O.	2,000
Belize is distant from London about miles; transit, 17 days	5,701

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The West Indies, so named in 1492 by Columbus who believed the islands to form the western limits of India, are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 50° 30' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, Cuba (44,000 sq. miles) and Hispaniola (28,000 sq. miles), being Independent; Jamaica and its dependencies, British; and Puerto Rico, a dependency of the United States. II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are Independent, 12,300 British, 3,800 United States, 1,350 French, 430 Netherlands, and 90 Venezuelan. Trade Enquiry Office in London, The West India Committee, 14, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.

B. W. I. COMMISSION

In 1932 a Commission was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to examine the possibilities of closer union between Trinidad and the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands.

Chairman, Gen. Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Other Members, Maj. Sir Charles Hill, K.C.M.G.; Sir Sidney Arncliffe-Smith, K.B.E., C.B.
Secretary, S. MacNeill Campbell.

THE BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 42'—27° 34' N. lat. and 72° 40'—79° 5' W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1932 of 61,822, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Cat Island, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, San Salvador or Watling Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Bimini. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1782, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1932 being valued at £78,202. Tomatoes are cultivated in large quantities for shipment to Canada and the United States. Mahogany, lignum-vite, mastic,

ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established. The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

Public revenue	1931-32. £386,374	1932-33. £352,160
Expenditure	422,700	326,238
Public debt	180,000	180,000
Total imports	1931. £1,252,041	1932. £940,354
Total exports	293,700	263,886
Imports from U.K.	264,880	228,336
Exports to U.K.	30,669	23,370

Governor, His Excellency Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (1932)	£2,600
Chief Justice, Richard Clifford Tute	1,100
Colonial Sec., Hon. Charles C. F. Dundas, O.B.E.	1,100
Attorney-Gen., T. H. Jowett	800
Receiver-Gen., N. Stafford Solomon	650
Pres., Legislative Council, Dr. G. H. Johnson	150
Speaker, House of Assembly, H. G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E.	240
Postmaster, J. H. Pect	500
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller, I.S.O.	400
Commandt. of Police, C. J. Whebell	600
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrate, G. W. McL. Henderson	600
Director of Public Works, F. C. Van Zeylen	650
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Com. B. Langton-Jones, D.S.O., R.N.	

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 to 21 days, via New York.

BARBADOS.

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4' N., and longitude 59° 37' W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of 1921), was 126,322; estimated at 176,874 on Dec. 31, 1932. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports are, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and the Lodge School and Harrison's College provide for higher education for boys, and Queen's College and Codrington High School for girls. Barbados alone of the W.I. Islands makes local provision for University training, Codrington College having been founded under the will of Christopher Codrington, who died in 1720. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1627. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1921, 13,486), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1931-32	1932-33
Revenue	£415,644	£446,842
Expenditure	424,087	425,875
Public debt	663,000	649,000
Total imports	1,488,969	1,656,876
Total exports	1,062,787	1,379,006
Imports from U.K.	516,603	763,581
Exports to U.K.	46,613	324,807

Net tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1932, 2,074,167, of which 1,412,132 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency Mark Aitchison

Young, C.M.G. (1933) (and Duty Allowance £500)	£2,500
Priv. Sec. and A.D.C., A. L. Bailey	250
Colonial Secretary, G. D. Owen	1,000
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Col. W. S. Dickens, M.B.E.	600
Chief Judge, Sir R. H. Furness	1,200
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir J. R. Phillips, O.B.E., M.B., C.M.	
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.	250
Attorney-Gen., Hon. E. A. Collymore (and allowance £250)	750
Solicitor-Gen., E. K. Walcott (and fees)	250
Treasurer, H. W. Lofly	700
Auditor-General, P. W. Browne	500
Controller of Customs, C. A. Reed, O.B.E.	600
Gen. Manager Government Railways, P. P. Higgins	700
Colonial Postmaster, G. F. Sharp	500
Registrar, C. W. Reece	550
Port Health Officer, J. D. Alleyne, M.D. (and fees)	600
Harbour Master, Com. W. R. M. Wynne, R.N.	500
Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 13 days	

JAMAICA,

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 42'–18° 32' North lat and 76° 11'–78° 23' W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles, and a population, in April, 1921, of 858,118 (males, 401,973; females, 456,145), whites, 14,476; coloured, 157,223; blacks, 660,420; East Indians, 18,610; Chinese, 3,666; not specified, 3,603.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 220 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices

are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the Govt. savings banks was 129,889 (1932). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits and nuts, chiefly bananas, oranges and coconuts, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and there are some rare cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), of 10 Nominated Members, and of 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1921) 62,707; the next in importance are Spanish Town, 8,694; Montego Bay, 6,580; and Port Antonio, 6,272. Chief exports (1932): bananas, £1,869,111; sugar, £342,909; coffee, £224,057; pimento, £61,687; cocoa, £48,102.

	1931-32	1932-33
Public general revenue ..	£2,085,793	£2,169,301
Expenditure from income ..	2,125,736	2,081,633
Public debt ..	5,395,770	5,725,699
Total imports ..	£4,945,539	£4,754,152
Total exports ..	3,420,750	3,271,357
Imports from U.K. (1932) ..		1,890,526
Exports to U.K. (1932) ..		1,570,528

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief,

His Excellency Sir Alexander Ramsford Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1932)

(duty allowance £500) £5,000	
Comdg. Troops, Lt.-Col. J. A. D. Langbourne, D.S.O.	
C.M.G.	1,500
Asst. Colonial Secretary, W. D. Battershill	£800 to 1,000
Auditor-Gen., E. C. Aitken	£800 to 1,000
Director Public Works, Maj. Hon. H. Simms, M.V.O.	£1,200 to 1,400
Superintending Medical Officer, Maj. T. J. Hallinan, C.B.E., M.B.	£1,000 to 1,200
Collector-General, W. Johnston	1,000
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, G. S. Shaw ..	£600 to 700
Director of Agriculture, A. C. Banties ..	£1,000 to 1,200

Inspector-General of Police, O. F. Wright ..	900
Director of Prisons, W. Shillingford ..	£650 to 750
Director of Railway, H. C. Powell ..	£1,200 to 1,350
Director of Education, B. H. Easter, B.A.	£800 to 1,000
Treasurer, Hon. W. M. Fraser	900
Postmaster, R. H. Fletcher	£800 to 900
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. R. W. Lyatt-Giant, M.A.	2,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. H. I. C. Brown, K.C.; A. J. Clark, O.B.E., LL.B. each	1,400

<i>Judge of Kingston Court (vacant)</i>	£900
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. M. V. Camacho, K.C.	1,500
<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , G. Harvey Clark	1,800
<i>Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy</i> , John M. Nethersole, C.B.E.	(and fees) 500
<i>Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of Records</i> , A. R. Soares	£600 to 750
<i>Registrar of Titles</i> , C. E. Mellich	700
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , E. N. Bancroft, M.C.	900
<i>Government Printer</i> , A. G. B. Matthews	£500 to 600
<i>Protector of Immigrants</i> , F. N. Isaacs (acting)	225
Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.	

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between 79° 44' and 81° 26' W. and 19° 15' and 19° 45' N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 200 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1931) 6,182. Shipbuilding and turtle-fishing are the principal industries.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1931) 1,500.
Revenue, 1931, £6,250; expenditure, £7,290.
Imports, 1931, £25,140; exports, £9,952.
Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court, Lt.-Col. E. A. Weston, C.M.G. (with house and fees) £520 |

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India Islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-east of which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles, and a population (1921) of 5,612, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,568. Grand Turk is an important cable station. The islands are celebrated for producing the finest salt in the world.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

Revenue	1931.	1932.
Expenditure	£10,318	£9,027
Total imports	22,820	9,141
Total exports	24,201	21,942
Commissioner and Judge, H. H. Hutchings, I.S.O. (acting)	26,473	24,018
Grand Turk, via U.S., 13 days. Via Avonmouth, 22 days.		

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St.

Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombbrero; all, except the last, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate. There is a General Legislative Council of 10 official and 10 elective members, with the Governor as President, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislature on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,242 (estimated Dec. 31, 1932, at 121,066). Governor, His Excellency Sir Reginald

St. Johnston, K.O.M.G.	£2,850
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Capt. G. P. Dawes	250
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> , Hon. Edward W. Baynes, C.B.E.	900
<i>Asst. Colonial Sec.</i> , E. D'A. Tibbitts, O.B.E.	500
<i>Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records</i> , His Hon. Sir James Rae	£1,000 to 1,200
<i>Prison Judge</i> , His Honour B. H. A. F. Berlyu	700
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , Hon. C. G. Langley	700
<i>Crown Attorney</i> , St. Kitts-Nevis (and District Magistrate), Hon. W. M. Wigley, O.B.E.	656
<i>Crown Attorney, Dominica (and District Magistrate)</i> , Hon. G. E. F. Richards ..	550
<i>Govt. Analytical Chemist</i> , Hon. A. E. Collens, F.I.C., F.C.S.	£600 to 700
<i>Chief Inspector of Police</i> , Lt.-Col. E. Bell, O.B.E.	550
<i>Auditor</i> , W. P. Nason	£500 to 600
<i>Treasurer of the Leeward Islands (and of Antigua) and Postmaster and Supt. of Telephones</i> , Hon. R. B. Skinner, M.B.E.	475
Revenue	1931-32. 1932-33.
Expenditure	£258,663 £228,310
Public debt	296,024 265,410
Imports	1931. 1932.
*Exports	£616,204 £551,488
Transit, 13 to 16 days	328,261 476,508

(2) ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA.

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. It lies in 17° 6' N. lat. and 61° 45' W. long., and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coast line of about 70 miles. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is planted on a small scale and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, pine-apples, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted. The population, with Barbuda (Census of 1921) was 29,767, estimated at 32,144 on Dec. 31, 1932.

Revenue	1930-31. 1931-32.
Expenditure	£73,739 £73,283
Public debt	97,351 82,512
Total imports	145,000 145,000
Total exports	1931. 1932.
Capital, St. John's. Population (1921), 6,997.	£155,256 £146,679
<i>Island Secretary</i> (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands)	64,576 197,597
<i>Treasurer</i> , (see Leeward Islands).	

Magistrate, S. L. Athill..... £500
Supt. of Public Works, Hon. W. J. Essex £400 to 450

Chief Medical Officer, W. M. McDonald, O.B.E. £600
Barbuda, formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. $17^{\circ} 35' N.$, long. $61^{\circ} 42' W.$. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 900. The island is flat and is fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Warden, H. D. C. Moore.....(and quarters) £250
Redonda is uninhabited.

(a) ST. KITTS-NEVIS WITH ANGUILLA.

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they have a population (Dec. 31, 1923) of 36,720 and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88° .

St. Kitts (population Dec. 31, 1923, 18,730), the principal island, is the oldest colony in the West Indies; it is situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 18' N.$ and long. $62^{\circ} 42' W.$, and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent. The capital, Basseterre, is a port of registry.

Nevis (pop. 12,899) is separated from St. Kitts by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 sq. miles. Cotton and coco-nuts are exported, and cattle and vegetables are raised. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. The chief town, Charlestown, is a port of entry.

Anguilla (population 5,102) is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. There are no hills. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1923.	1922.
Public revenue	£114,242	£100,204
Expenditure	116,893	90,001
Public debt	29,199	29,647
Imports	241,326	241,487
Exports	169,733	232,027

Administrator, His Honour D. R. Stewart, C.M.G. (with allowance)..... £1,240
Clerk, and Clerk of Council, H. Boon..... 435

Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, G. C. Johnson, I.S.O. (including personal allowance £160) ... 660

Magistrates: St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley, O.B.E. (and Crown Attorney), £656; D. H. Sempier, I.S.O. (actg.) £350; Nevis, A. C. K. Tibbitts, £400; Anguilla, J. Y. McFadyen, N.B.E., M.D. 438

Chief Med. Officer, E. P. Minnett, M.R.C.S. (actg.) 825
Surveyor of Pub. Works, C. Garry Thibou 400
Agricultural Superintendent, E. H. Kolsick 400

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situated between $15^{\circ} 20' - 15^{\circ} 45' N.$ lat. and $61^{\circ} 13' - 61^{\circ} 30' W.$ long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 305 sq. miles,

or 195,000 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 25° to 85° . The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coco-nuts, vanilla, and fruit. The population was estimated at 24,103 on Dec. 31, 1923; included in this total are 4,000 Caribs, of whom about 100 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members, 4 of whom are elected, and 2 nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population 7,042, and Portsmouth, population 3,069.

	1923-24.	1922-23.
Revenue (Incl. Grants) ...	£94,391	£95,508
Expenditure do.	104,504	81,223
Public debt	60,000	57,417

	1923.	1922.
Imports	£167,799	£119,700
Exports	63,938	50,736

Administrator, His Honour Walter Andrew
Bowring, C.B.E. (with £200 allowance) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, W. Archer

Treasurer, Hon. H. E. Dean..... £250 to 350
Colonial Engineer, Capt. E. C. Patrickson..... 500
Crown Attorney and Magistrate District "E." .. 500

Hon. G. E. F. Richards £450 to 500
Magistrates, S. E. Mohr, £500; E. P. S. Bell 250
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. Dr. C. N. Griffin £700 to 750

(4) MONTSEERAT

is situated in $16^{\circ} 42' N.$ lat. and $62^{\circ} W.$ long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (1923) of 12,880. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous, the rest well cultivated. A great part of the island was devastated by hurricanes in 1924 and 1928. The chief exports are cotton-seed meal, cotton, cotton-seed oil, onions, limes and its products, tomatoes, and animals of all kinds. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1922) of 1,709. There is a wireless station in the island.

	1923-24.	1922-23.
Revenue	£28,276	£21,146
Expenditure	31,196	24,227
Public debt	13,000	13,000

	1923.	1922.
Total imports	£42,544	£34,220
Total exports	33,841	26,165

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour
T. E. P. Baynes, O.B.E. £800
Medical Officers, N. J. L. Margetson, £449;
D. C. O'Gillivie, M.C. 400

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 5,082. There is good pasture for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar cane and coco-nuts are grown; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1921), 463.

	1930-31	1931-32
Revenue	£8,707	£5,723
Expenditure	7,027	6,420
Imports	16,360	9,402
Exports	14,224	7,501

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour
F. C. Clarkson, O.B.E. (and *Attorney*,
&c.)

Medical Officer, Hon. D. P. Walling

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Trinidad, the most southerly of the West India Islands, lies close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between 10° 2'—10° 50' N. lat. and 60° 55'—61° 56' W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 3,862 square miles, and a population at the Census of 1931 (including Tobago) of 422,783, estimated at 429,559, on Dec. 31, 1932. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1598 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 71,492), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 14,590), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princetown (pop. 5,150), and Arima (pop. 5,132). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake, 120 acres in extent, near the village of La Brea, from which (1932) 52,679 tons of asphalt (£131,652) were exported. The soil of Trinidad is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1932) were petroleum £2,382,846; cocoa £707,389; and sugar £845,874. On Dec. 31, 1932, there were 26 companies actively engaged in the production of oil, the royalties payable on oil won from Crown Lands being £50,053. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum exist in small quantities; and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range. On Dec. 31, 1932, there were 290 Elementary and Intermediate Schools, 43 being Government and 247 Assisted, Trinidad having 254 and Tobago 36, in addition to 7 colleges for higher education, which also receive a grant-in-aid. There are 218 miles of railway open, and the island is in communication with Tobago and the mainland by telegraph and wireless. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 12 official and 13 unofficial members, 6 of the latter being nominated by the Crown and 7 elected.

	1931.	1932.
Revenue	£1,641,144	£1,694,137
Expenditure	2,605,233	2,698,114
Public debt	3,023,518	3,032,401
Imports	3,917,439	4,695,137
Exports	4,643,959	4,577,111

Tobago lies between 11° 8' and 12° 12' N. lat. and between 60° 30' and 60° 50' W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados. The island is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population estimated (1932) at 25,774. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°. There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 843) and Plymouth (pop. 397).

Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, His Excellency Sir Alfred Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1930)

Chief Justice, Sir Charles Frederick Belcher, O.B.E., M.A.

Colonial Secretary, S. M. Grier, C.M.G.

Deputy Do., U. Nankivell

Attorney-General, Frederick Gordon Smith, Esq., (vacant)

First Puisne Judge, William James Gilchrist

Second Puisne Judge, Aubrey Charles Robinson

Third Puisne Judge, Richard Joseph Manning

Solicitor-General, J. L. Devaux

Commandant Local Forces & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, &c., Col. A. S. Mavrogordato, O.B.E.

Director of Public Works, Matthew Alexander Murphy, O.B.E., M.C.E.

Surgeon-General, K. S. Wise, M.B.

Protector of Immigrants and Director of Labour Exchanges, and Warden of St. George, St. Yves B. de Verteuil, M.B.E.

Collector of Customs and Excise, A. E. V. Barton, O.B.E.

Director of Agriculture, E. J. Wortley, O.B.E., F.C.S.

General Manager of Railways (vacant)

Director of Education, F. C. Marriot, O.B.E.

Postmaster-Gen., B. B. Littlepage

Auditor, A. Pollard

Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar-General, A. V. N. McCracken

Inspector of Mines, A. P. Catherall, B.Sc.

Harbour Master, A. B. Smith

Principal Queen's Royal College, R. Cambridge, M.A.

Crown Solicitor and Administrator-General, Official Receiver and Public Trustee, E. F. Maingot

Govt. Analyst, H. S. Shrewsbury, F.T.C.

Surveyor-General and Sub-Intendant, J. W. Macgillivray, F.S.I.

Superintendent of Prisons, F. J. Wall

Conservator of Forests, R. C. Marshall, M.A.

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 71,492); transit, 12 to 12 days to U.K.; 5 days to U.S.A.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided

between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (1921) of 162,254. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir

Thomas Alexander Vans Best, K.C.M.G.,

K.B.E. (1930) £3,000

Transit to Grenada from London about 14 days.

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES.

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30'–12° 58' N. lat. and 61° 20'–61° 35' W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.E.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1763.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in tubers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware &c. The Legislative Council consists of 16 members, 8 of whom are officials, 3 nominated and 5 elected.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1930	1931
Public revenue	£141,946	£141,739
Expenditure	168,688	195,182
Public debt	252,800	256,627
Total imports	348,551	269,618
Total exports	356,760	281,260

Colonial Secretary, N. R. R. Blood, M.A.,
(and quarters) £1,000

Chief Justice, R. S. de Vere 1,000

Colonial Treasurer, I. C. Beaubien £450 to 500

Attorney-General, J. H. Jarrett 700

Chief Medical and Health Officer, Maj. H.

E. Sutherland Richards 750

Magistrate, I. G. Wakeley, M.C. S. Dist. ;

H. W. Steele, N. Dist., each £500 ;

V. F. Drayton, District Commr. of

Carriacou (and quarters) £350 to 420

Chief of Police, Maj. E. E. Turner

(and quarters) £450 to 500

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1921) 7,104.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 54' N. lat. and 60° 59' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 223 square miles with a population (Dec. 31, 1921) of 59,676. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly

changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1931) are sugar, cocoa, coco-nuts, copra, limes, lime-juice, lime-oil, charcoal, bay rum, molasses, syrup, and fruit. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921, 5,899), and Soufrière (pop. 1921, 2,480). Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depot. In 1931, 268 steamers (tonnage 707,964) entered Port Castries.

	1930	1931.
Public revenue	£82,588	£98,902
Expenditure	91,453	103,893
Public debt	183,510	191,218
Total imports	193,252	143,349
Total exports	172,648	171,994

Administrator and Colonial Secretary,

Charles W. Dooty, C.B.E.
(and allowance £200) £1,100

Chief Justice and Magistrate, First Dis-

trict, T. W. S. Garraway 700

Attorney-General and Registrar, G. N. W.

Boyes 500

Treasurer and Postmaster, H. J. Pink £640 to 650

Chief Medical Officer, (vacant) £600 to 700

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 57' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (Census of 1931) of 47,961. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kings-town. Population (1931), 4,269.

	1930	1931.
Public revenue ..	£102,803	£93,594
Expenditure ..	117,211	96,316
Total imports ..	177,492	149,289
Total exports	113,165	97,299

Administrator and Colonial Secretary,

Arthur Francis Grimble, C.M.O. £1,100

Chief Justice and Police Magistrate of

1st District, R. S. Thacker £650 to 700

Attorney-General, (vacant) 500

CAMEROONS.

(Cameroons under British Mandate)

The German Protectorate of Kamerun on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914–18.

The approximate geographical limits of the German territory were 2°–12° 30' N. lat. and 8° 30'–16° E. long. and the area was about 187,596 square miles. By the Milner-Simon Agreement of July 10, 1919, the whole area was divided into a British sphere and a French sphere, and in 1922 the territories were placed by the League of Nations under British and French Mandates. The Cameroons under British Mandate marches the whole distance of the Nigerian Eastern boundary, save for one short break. The total

area is 34,559 square miles, and the population is 761,611.

The two narrow strips of territory reach from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad, a distance of 700 miles, and lie diagonally between 4° – 12° 30' N. lat. and 8° 30'– 14° 45' E. long. The nature of the country varies to a remarkable extent, from the coastal mangrove swamps and thick forest regions to the grasslands at heights of 4,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. and more, and again to sandy and swampy areas in the region of Dikwa and Lake Chad. The highest point is the peak of the Cameroon Mountain, which rises to a height of 13,350 ft. It is volcanic, but has not been active since 1922.

Cameroons under British mandate is administered as part of Nigeria. The Northern areas are administered by the Residents of the adjoining Provinces of Adamawa, Bornu and Benue; the Southern section forms a separate Province, known as the *Cameroons Province*, with headquarters at Buea on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. Cattle breeding and the production of guinea corn are the chief occupations of the population of Dikwa, which consists mainly of Arabs and Kanuri. The inhabitants of the areas which for administrative purposes form part of the Adamawa Province, are mostly primitive hillmen whose chief occupation is agriculture.

Cameroons Province is rich in timber, and the volcanic soil of the lower slopes of the Cameroon Mountain is particularly fertile. The chief exports of the Province are cocoa, palm oil and kernels, rubber and bananas (fresh and dried), the banana industry being recently established with marked success; the chief imports are textiles, salt, iron-ware dried fish and other provisions, motor spirit and tobacco.

The ports are Victoria and Tikou, and are connected with Buea by motor road. 106 ships (139,604 tons) arrived in Victoria in 1932 and 58 ships (51,762 tons) entered Tikou.

	1932.	1931.
Imports	£107,769	£103,462
Exports	155,432	158,294
Imports from U.K.	22,047	31,559
Exports to U.K.	6,341	10,974

CEYLON.

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55'– 9° 50' N. lat. and 79° 42'– 82° 53' E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,332 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles. The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1931) was 5,312,548 (including military and shipping), the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1802, Ceylon was formed into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his

dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the island are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The principal exports are tea, rubber, products of the coconut palm, plumbago, cacao, cinnamon, citronella oil, cardamoms, areca nuts, and unmanufactured tobacco.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the approximate areas in 1932, in acres, were:—Rice, 850,000; other grain, 105,000; tea, 457,000; coconuts, 1,100,000; rubber, 534,000; cinnamon, 26,000; cacao, 34,000; citronella, 33,000; and tobacco, 14,000. The live stock in 1932 included 1,580,000 horned cattle, 57,000 sheep, 204,000 goats, 32,000 pigs, and 1,200 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and for the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 952 miles of railway open, 834 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and 839 post offices, 397 money order offices, and 261 telegraph offices, with 13,047 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by a *State Council* consisting, at its full strength, of 50 members (elected on a territorial basis) with 8 nominated unofficial members, and 3 Officers of State (Chief Secretary, [†]Legal Secretary and Financial Secretary). The elected and nominated members are divided into 7 Executive Committees: (1) Home Affairs, (2) Agriculture and Lands, (3) Local Administration, (4) Health, (5) Labour, Industry and Commerce, (6) Education and (7) Communications and Works, each with an elected Chairman who is the Minister for the subject dealt with. The Chief Secretary is in charge of External Affairs, Defence and the Public Services; the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary in charge of Legal and Financial Affairs. The Officers of State and the Ministers form a Board of Ministers which prepares the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure in consultation with the Financial Secretary.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities, Urban District Councils, or local boards; and in the country districts the Ceylonese retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1932-31.	1931-32.
Public revenue ...	£101,767,556	£104,843,207
Public expenditure	100,576,528	107,056,079
Public debt (30 Sept.)	3,000,000	3,000,000
	£15,639,693	£15,733,468
Total imports	£108,196,177	£106,367,565
Total exports	226,707,241	270,309,678

* 4 seats, representing constituencies in the Northern Province, remain unfilled, no nomination papers having been submitted during the General Election in June 1931.

† Or the Attorney-General until a Legal Secretary is appointed.

‡ Exclusive of Rs. 22,024,725 and R. 20,537,646 Ceylon Government Railway revenue and expenditure.

§ 1 exclusive of Ceylon Government Railway Revenue Rs. 25,324,379 and Expenditure (Rs. 22,920,247).

	1931.	1932.
Imports from U.K. Ra. 41,688,300	Ra. 37,355,076	
Exports to U.K.	102,725,080	83,934,665
CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 287,729)		
Governor, His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, C.M.G. (1933)	£8,000	
Private Sec., A. E. Macdonald	540	
Commanding Forces, Brigadier E. F. Shewell, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,083	
Chief Secretary, F. G. Tyrrell, C.M.G.	3,000	
Deputy Chief Sec., W. E. Wall, C.M.G.	1,750	
Financial Secretary, Sir Wilfrid Wentworth Woods, C.M.G.	2,400	
Commissioner of Income Tax, H. J. Huxham	1,950	
Auditor-General, O. E. Goonetilleke	1,250	
Government Agents:—		
West, Prof., R. M. M. Worsley	1,500	
Central, T. A. Hudson	1,700	
Northern, E. Rodigo (acting)	1,300	
North-Western, C. Harrison-Jones	1,550	
Southern, J. D. Brown	1,600	
Eastern, V. Soomaraswamy (acting)	1,300	
Central, C. L. Wickramasinghe	1,300	
West, E. T. Milligan	1,750	
Sabaragamuwa, N. J. Luddington (acting)	1,300	
Surveyor-General, G. K. Thornhill	1,450	
Director Public Works—W. J. Thornhill	1,650	
Chief Engineer and Manager, Electrical Undertakings (vacant)	1,200	
Postmaster-General, H. A. Burrell	1,550	
Principal Collector of Customs, and Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, G. S. Wodeman	1,550	
Chief Justice, Sir Philip James Macdonell	2,500	
Senior Puisne Judge, T. F. Garvin, C.K.	1,750	
Puisne Judges, L. C. Dalton; A. Driehberg, K.C.; M. T. Akbar, K.C.	1,750	
District Judge, Colombo, T. W. Maartenoz	1,550	
Do. do. Kandy, W. E. Barber	1,440	
Do. do. Galle, N. M. Bharucha (acting)	1,300	
Do. do. Jaffna, D. H. Balfour (acting)	1,300	
Attorney-Gen., Sir Edward St. John Jackson, O.B.E., K.C.	2,400	
Solicitor-Gen., L. M. D. de Silva	1,550	
Public Trustee, P. E. Pielis, C.M.G.	1,750	
Registrar-General, J. C. W. Luck	1,550	
Director of Education, L. Macrae	1,750	
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, R. Briercliffe, O.B.E.	1,750	
Insp. Genl., Police, Sir H. L. Dowbiggin, C.M.G.	1,550	
Do., Prisons, C. C. Schockman (acting)	770	
Genl. Manager Railways, E. W. Head	1,600	
Conservator of Forests, J. D. Sargent	1,550	
Director of Irrigation, B. G. Meaden	1,450	
Excise Commissioner, A. N. Strong (acting)	1,300	
Dir. of Agriculture, W. Youngman	1,500	
Settlement Officer, H. E. Janz (acting)	1,150	
Controller of Labour, W. E. Hobday (acting)	1,300	
Princ. University College, R. Harris, C.I.E.	2,000	
Director Colombo Museum & Marine Biologist, J. Pearson	1,200	
Government Analysts, C. T. Symons	1,200	
Archaeological Commissioner, S. Parauvattana (acting)	Rs. 5,750	
Government Veterinary Surgeon, M. Crawford	£730	
Government Mineralogist & Salt Adviser, J. S. ...	£1,200	

The MALDIVES ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles

distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Maliala. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coco-nut oil, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London (overland) 5,668 miles; transit, 17 days.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS,

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (139), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lihou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles. The 1931 Census population of Jersey was 50,455, and of Guernsey, &c., 42,743 (Guernsey 40,585, Alderney 1,251, Sark 571, Herm 53, Jethou 2).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1932 was 81,847 vergées (2½ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits, tomatoes and flowers. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands possess a very large trade, the principal imports being coal and coke, and the chief exports being potatoes, tomatoes, flowers, and stone and granite. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast.

The trade of the Channel Islands is principally with the United Kingdom.

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1932, £325,934; Expenditure £303,700	
Public debt (Dec. 31, 1932)	999,300
Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General E. H. Willis, C.B., C.M.G.	£1,700
Government Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. H. Hulton, D.S.O.	
Bailiff, C. E. Malet de Carteret.	
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.	
Attorney-General, A. M. Coutanche.	
Viscount, C. S. Le Gros.	
Solicitor-General, C. W. Duret Aubin.	
Recorder-General, Maj. J. F. Giffard.	
States Treasurer, Herbert F. Freant.	
Postmaster, H. Monks.	

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

Revenue, 1932, £413,208; Expenditure, £343,995	
Public debt, 1932	1,120,469
Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. the Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	£1,700
Government Sec., Lt.-Col. F. Brousson, D.S.O.	
Bailiff, Arthur W. Bell.	
Dean, The Very Rev. A. W. G. Giffard, M.A.	
Attorney-General, H. Le Patourel.	
Solicitor-General, A. J. Shewill, M.C.	

Receiver-General, Victor G. Cahey.
States Supervisor, H. E. Marquand.
President, Education Council, Jurat Col. R. F. McChen.
Postmaster, H. G. Coleman.

Aldermen.
Judge, Maj. R. W. Mellish, O.B.E.
Clerk (Greiffier), Charles Baliste.
Receiver, Lt.-Col. L. Langlois.
Procureur du Roi, Nicolas Gaudion.

Sark.
Dame de Sark, Mrs. R. W. Hathaway
Seeneschal, Frederick de Carteret

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. $34^{\circ} 33'$ and $35^{\circ} 41'$, and E. long. $32^{\circ} 20'$ and $34^{\circ} 35'$. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of 1931 was 347,959, of whom about 18 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, flax, wine and apricots, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool bides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, amiceed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, salt, pyrites, and chrome. In 1932 the wine export was 1,471,822 gals., and that of spirits 5,719 gals., the wine going to Egypt, the U.K., Malta, Syria, and the Dodecanese, and spirits to Egypt, Syria and Castile. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. From March 20, 1925, until Nov. 22, 1931, the Government was administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council, the latter containing 9 official and 15 elected members, but after the disturbances which occurred in the island during the autumn of 1931, the clauses (in the Letters Patent of March, 1925) dealing with the constitution of the Legislative Council were revoked, power to legislate being vested in the Governor pending a review of the constitutional future of the island.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six districts, in each of which the executive government is represented by a commissioner. For judicial purposes it is divided into three judicial districts. The law courts were reconstituted in 1927, and there are now a supreme court, 3 divisional courts, 3 assize courts, 3 district courts, and also magisterial and assistant district judges' courts. In all the courts Cypriot judges (Christian and Moslem) take part. There are also 3 Mussulman religious tribunals, styled *Shari* Courts, and a *Shari* Tribunal of Appeal.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 23,507 in 1931; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 11,725), Limassol (15,065), Famagusta (8,771), Kyrenia (2,049), Paphos (4,467), and Morphou (4,335).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and there are 37 miles of railway, and 71 miles of motor road services. There is a regular service of steamers between Cyprus and Egypt, Syria, Cilicia, Palestine, Smyrna, Istanbul, Greece, France and Italy.

	1931.	1932.
Revenue	£728,396	£755,699
Expenditure	£743,076	£742,605
Total imports	1,414,101	1,347,288
Total exports	1,101,706	922,426
Imports from U.K.	412,993	386,675
Exports to U.K.	224,692	276,959

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Herbert Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1933) (and £600
Duty Allowance) £3,000

Colonial Secretary, H. Henniker-Heaton, C.M.G. 1,400

Commissioners, C. H. Hart-Davis, C.M.G., £550; Capt. A. M. Fleury, £900; B. J. Surridge; R. P. L. Browne; O. G. Dennis (and one vacancy) £600 to 750

Treasurer, H. J. Pink 1,100

Comptroller of Customs and Excise, G. F. Wilson (and £600 *Duty Allowance*) £750 to 850

Director of Land Registration and

Surveys, R. A. Goodwin-Austen 1,000

Auditor, J. A. Cremer £800 to 950

Chief Justice, Sir H. C. Stronge, K.C. 1,500

Prison Judges, A. Musgrave Thomas (£1,000); B. A. Crean (£1,000); B. D. Seftinos, O.B.E.; M. Foad Ziai each 850

Presidents of District Courts, Charles E. L. Cox (and £100 *Duty Allowance*), £750; M. C. Greene, C. T. Abbott

Attorney-General, H. W. B. Blackall 1,200

Solicitor-General, N. Paschalis 850

Chief Commr. Police, W. C. King £800 to 900

Director of Health, Dr. G. C. Strathairn, £1,000 to 1,200

Director of Education, J. R. Cullen £1,000

Postmaster-General, L. J. E. Dench £600 to 750

Director of Agriculture, D. L. Blunt 1,000

Counsellor of Forests, A. H. Unwin, D.O.C. £750 to 900

Genl. Manager, Railway, C. E. Rooke £750 to 850

Director Public Works, A. A. P. D. Stone, O.B.E. 950

Trade Commissioner for Cyprus in London, Maj. W. H. Flinn, O.B.E., 1 Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill St., S.W. 1.

Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 5 to 7 days.

DOMINICA. See **BRITISH WEST INDIES.**

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. See **KENYA.**

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between $51^{\circ} 15'$ – $53^{\circ} 3'$ S. lat. and $57^{\circ} 40'$ – $62^{\circ} 15'$ W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands

* Exclusive of Grants-in-aid; † exclusive of share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt charge (£59,800), and of Exp from Grants

(islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 4,628 sq. miles, and a population in 1922 of 2,428. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doreen Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Speer) off the Falkland Islands. A memorial erected in the harbour of Port Stanley in commemoration of this victory was unveiled on Feb. 26, 1927. The climate is cold, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65° Fahrenheit. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep, 625,769 being carried in 1922; the output of wool is about four million lb. annually. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming. The chief exports are wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins; seal oil is also produced and exported. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

The government of the Falkland Islands is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 3 official and 2 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, of 4 official and 2 unofficial members.

	1921	1922
Public revenue	*£78,398	*£68,463
Expenditure	72,677	54,798
Total imports	110,775	82,050
Total exports	146,953	121,947
Imports from U.K.	86,126	65,443
Exports to U.K.	146,098	121,106

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G.

(1921) (and duty allowance, £350) ... £1,500

Private Sec., G. R. L. Brown.

Colonial Secretary, &c., Hon. J. M. Ellis,

O.B.E. £750 to 850

Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. M. C.

Craige-Halkett £600 to 750

Colonial Surgeon, Hon. J. Innes Muir,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (and allowance £200) 800

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1922), 2,300.

DEPENDENCIES.—*South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,094 square miles, is the only part of the dependencies which is permanently habitable, there being a Resident Magistrate and other officials, and a permanent population (engaged in the whaling industry) at Grytviken Harbour. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains a harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year, with a land station which arrives and departs with the whaling fleet. The *South Orkneys* also have a seasonal land station, and the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in

the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina $\frac{3}{4}$ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands*, and a part of the *Antarctic*, or South Polar, continent known as *Graham's Land*, are even more inhospitable than those already named, being nearly covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1922 amounted to £77,283. The local expenditure was £20,144, the surplus (after meeting administrative expenses at Port Stanley) being devoted to local research and development. The trade is considerable. The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. Seven companies (1 British, 5 Norwegian, 1 Argentine) caught 7,301 whales in the 1922 season, the landed value of the oil being £2,354,504. In 1922 only one company operated at South Georgia, and no operations were carried out in the other dependencies: the whales caught numbered 995, and the oil was valued at £5,541,114.

In 1922 a claim was made by Norway to *Thomson* and *Bonnet* Islands in the Antarctic and by Argentina to the *South Orkneys*; these claims were not admitted by the British Government, but *Bouvet Island* was ceded to Norway in November, 1928, as an act of grace.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 26 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy *via* Monte Video and *via* Bergen.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES (See MALAYA).

F.I.J.I.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45' 21' 10' S. lat and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans, the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief products being bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nuts, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, maize, fresh fruit and vegetables, and bêche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 7 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 13 nominated members, 6 European elected members, 3 native members, and 3 Indian elected members. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The

* The total number of whales caught in the world in 1922 was 4,592; in 1921 it was 22,202 (oil production 254,320 barrels); in 1927-8 the catch was 37,094 (oil production 2,799,622 barrels).

* Colony only.

estimated population (Dec. 31, 1932) was 189,398 (94,976 native Fijians, 76,975 Indians, 4,863 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1931	1932
Public income	£565,393	£547,460
Public expenditure	603,973	568,603
Public debt	936,608	1,091,605
Total imports	929,514	857,346
Total exports	1,000,187	1,098,964
Imports from U.K.	258,171	259,748
Exports to U.K.	121,103	247,053

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

Population (1931), 12,982.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir

A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.,
(and £1,200 as High Comm. of W.
Pacific and £150 as Consul-General) £3,000

A. D. C. Capt. M. Godley

300

Chief Justice, Capt. M. H. Anderson, C.B.E.,
K.C., R.N. (and £400 as Chief Just.
Commr., W. P.)

1,200

Colonial Sec., Hon. A. W. Seymour, V.D.

1,200

1st Asst. Sec., A. L. Armstrong

800

Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. A. A.

Wright

1,000

Secretary for Indian Affairs, Hon. Dr.

V. W. T. McGusty (and £300 travelling
allowance)

1,000

Attorney-General (vacant)

1,000

Colonial Treasurer, Hon. J. Craig

1,100

Commissioner for Lands, Hon. C. A.

Holmes

800

Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. Wise

1,000

Inspector-General of Constabulary and

Sheriff, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. S. Gamble

800

Director of Agriculture, Hon. A. C. Barnes

Chief Medical Officer, Hon. Dr. A. H. B.

Peace

1,100

Comptroller of Customs, Hon. J. M. Wilson

Director of Education, Hon. J. Russell ...

Postmaster-General, P. E. Boyd

750

Auditor, P. J. A. Hamilton (and £120 as

Auditor, Western Pacific)

800

Chief Police Magistrate, A. H. Roberts ...

Registrar-General, Registrar of Supreme

Court, and Registrar of Titles, &c.,

B. St. J. Fisher

750

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from

London, via Vancouver or San Francisco, about

30 days; and via Sydney, about 50 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1763 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albrede, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,134 sq. miles. The

population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 11, 1932, was 14,370, and that of the Protectorate 185,150. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form ninety-five per cent. of the total exports; over half of this crop is sent to France, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Palm kernels, hides, and beeswax are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are apparel, cotton goods, flour, kola nuts, oil, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, tea, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the R. W. A. F. F. (4 officers and 145 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force (numbering 150 officers and men), which performs both civil and military duties. There are 4 Government wireless stations. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 4 official members (besides the Governor) and by a Legislative Council of 6 official members and 4 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1931	1932
Public revenue	£184,825	£205,132
Public expenditure	227,487	196,014
Public debt	5,709	n/l.
Total imports	250,311	292,700
Total exports	527,111	456,894
Imports from U.K.	94,449	149,323
Exports to U.K.	20,185	84,043

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared,

1932, 926,023.

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst Population (1931),

14,370.

Governor (vacant)

A. D. C. Capt. H. Lloyd-Carson

Colonial Secretary, G. C. B. Parish

Judge of Supreme Court, W. K. Horne ...

Receiver-General, H. Denham Smith

Legal Adviser, A. G. R. Manson

Police Magistrate, M. D. Lyon

Senior Med. Officer, D. T. Birt

Commissioner of Police, &c., H. L. Welley

£720 to 920

Commissioners, Maj. R. W. Macklin, M.C.;

Capt. H. R. Oke, M.C.; Maj. L. A. W.

Brooks; Capt. P. Jeffs, M.C.; A. R.

Clark; W. T. Hamlyn; G. N. N. Nunn;

R. H. Gretton; N. M. Assheton

Director, Public Works, Maj. J. R.

Gwyther, M.C.

Senior Agricultural Superintendent, F. W.

Hall

Harbour Master and Marine Superin-

tendent, Lieut.-Com. A. D. Steele, R.N.R.

Auditor, A. G. Still

Bathurst is distant from London 2,600 miles;

transit about 20 days.

GIBRALTAR.

a rocky promontory, 2½ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,366 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured

In 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1799-83, when General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade, and is becoming a popular tourist centre. During the year 1932 4,091 vessels (including 112 tourist steamers) entered, with a total tonnage of 8,674,558. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit and perfume. There is an enclosed Admiralty harbour with an area of about 440 acres, containing three graving docks. The estimated civilian population (1932) was 16,609.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and is aided in the administration by an Executive Council of 7 members; there is no Legislative Council.

	1931.	1932
Revenue ..	£151,415	£230,209
Expenditure ..	178,955	151,038

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir C. H. Harrington, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds)..... £5,500

A.M.S., Capt. J. M. Ripley, M.C.
Private Sec., H. J. S. Norton.
A.D.C., Capt. V. H. Jones.
G.S.O., Maj. J. R. Barry, D.S.O., R.A.

In charge of Administration, Brigadier D. M. King, D.S.O., M.C.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. W. B. G. Barne, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Commanding Royal Engineer, Lt.-Col. H. G. Pyne, M.C.

Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. C. F. Cooke, O.B.E.

Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. H. R. Bateman, D.S.O.

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Hygiene, Maj. G. D. Jameson, R.A.M.C.

A.D.O.S., Lt.-Col. H. A. Sansom, R.A.O.C.

Command Paymtr., Lt.-Col. H. P. Fennell, R.A.P.C.

Rear-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supl., Gibraltar Dockyard, Rear-Adm. F. M. Austli, C.B.

Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. E. Beattie, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. £1,465

Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D. I. Bethell..... £900 to 950

Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Biron, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. 780

Crown Sure., Capt. H. St. C. Garrod, M.C. £650 to 700

Chief of Police, W. S. Gulloch. 650 to 700

Colonial Postmaster, A. McCormick £650 to 700

Colonial Surgeon, J. Lochhead, O.B.E., M.D. 730

Chief Justice, Sir Kenneth Beatty..... 1,350

Attorney-Gen., Hon. H. R. Hone, M.C. 1,000

Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe £580 to 730

Auditor, H. E. C. Merriek £650 to 700
Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 7' W. long. and 1° 14' E. long., and is bounded on W. by the French Ivory Coast, on E. by Togoland under French Mandate, on N. by the French Sudan, on S. by the sea. It extends about 334 miles along the Coast line and inland to an average distance of 440 miles or to 11° N. lat. The area of the Colony is 23,937 sq. miles, of Ashanti 24,379 sq. miles, of the Northern Territories 30,486 sq. miles, and of Togoland under British Mandate 23,041—a total of 91,843 sq. miles.

The climate of the Gold Coast is on the whole hot and damp, although rather cooler than that of most tropical countries within similar latitudes. By the aid of medical science and sanitation it is becoming less unhealthy. The population (April 1933) was: Gold Coast Colony, 1,621,217; Ashanti, 599,563; Northern Territories, 740,640; Togoland, 306,887; total, 3,268,307, excluding 3,216 Non-Africans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but there are many Muhammadans, and the number of Christians is steadily increasing. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters and has established many schools of its own, and a college and school at Achumota, 6 miles from Accra, have been built and opened. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi (including Takoradi), Koforidua, Winneba and Tamale are lighted by electricity, and there are pipe-borne water supplies at Accra, Sekondi (including Takoradi), Cape Coast, Winneba and Tamale; a similar supply is being installed for Kumasi 4,713 miles of telegraph land wire and 7,840 miles of telephone trunks have been established. Exchanges have been opened in the principal towns and are served by 3,633 miles of underground and overhead line wire. There is a wireless station at Takoradi. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi and thence to Accra (362 miles), with branches (500 miles in all). In 1928 a harbour was opened at Takoradi.

The trade in 1932 was principally with the United Kingdom (50 per cent.), U.S. (18), Germany (13), Netherlands (8) and France (2 per cent.). The principal exports in 1932 were: cocoa, £5,511,360; gold and gold dust, £1,336,591; manganese £123,627; and diamonds, £536,925. The chief imports are apparel, building materials, cotton goods, hardware, kerosene, motor spirit, motor cars and motor lorries, beer, ale, stout and porter, provisions, sugar, tobacco and cigarettes.

The seat of government is Accra (population 60,766). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (17,685), Ada (4,450), Elmina (4,797), Sekondi (16,953), Tarkwa (3,321), Keta (6,405), Axim (4,533), Kumasi (35,829), Saltpond (6,369), Koforidua (10,529) and Winneba (10,990). The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 15 official and 14 unofficial members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

	1931-32	1932-33.
Total revenue.....	£3,281,964	£3,441,450
Expenditure.....	3,721,417	3,444,147
Public Debt (March 31) ..	12,961,000	12,961,000
Total imports.....	£4,803,874	£5,605,219
Total exports.....	9,300,620	7,892,905
Imports from U.K.	2,512,260	3,273,593
Exports to U.K.	4,477,289	3,431,199
Total tonnage shipped and cleared		
1932. 3,547,995 (British, 1,847,072)		
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His		
Excellency Sir Thomas Shenton White-		
legge Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1932)		
(and allowances, £1,500).....		£4,500
A.D.C., Capt. J. L. Lohanga.....		450
Colonial Sec., G. A. S. Northcote, O.M.G.		1,800
Deputy do., G. C. du Boulay, C.B.E.....		1,350
Chief Justice, Sir G. C. Deane, K.C.....		2,000
Prisma Judge, W. P. Mitchell; A. B.		
Howes; J. M. St. John Kates; J.		
Altken.....	1,400	
Chief Registrar, Mr. St. A. Fawcett....	950	
Attorney-General, J. C. Howard.....	1,500	
Solicitor-General, L. E. V. McCaiky.....	1,100	
Treasurer, B. A. Kelly.....	1,350	
Deputy Treasurer, H. Vane-Percy.....	1,050	
Auditor, A. S. Greiner.....	1,100	
Deputy do., E. A. Stoodley.....	950	
Comd'g. Col. Coast Regiment and In-		
spector of Local Forces, Col. H. H.		
Beattie.....	1,200	
Dir. of Med. and Sanitary Services, D. Duff		
Director of Works, Lt.-Col. S. B. Keast, M.C.		
Deputy do., Percy Hall.....	1,500	
Genl. Manager, Railways and Transport		
Harbour Authority, L. M. Smart.....	1,700	
Comptroller of Customs, Capt. A. D. Mac-		
kenzie.....	1,200	
Asst. do., Capt. G. Paterson, V.M.....	1,050	
Commissioners of Prisons, A. C. Duncan-		
Johnstone; C. E. Skene (and one		
vacancy).....	1,200	
Secretary for Mines, A. T. Roberts.....	1,200	
Secretary for Native Affairs, H. W.		
Thomas.....	1,350	
Director of Prisons, Lt.-Col. H. J. L. Cava-		
uagh.....	950	
Postmaster-General, E. C. Crewe.....	1,200	
Harbour Master, Tukoradi, Capt. C. R.		
Hemans, R.N.....	1,000	
Superintending Tel. Engineer, J. L. Shearer		
Surveyor-General, J. Clendinning, B.Sc.,		
M.I.C.E.....	950	
Inspector-General of Police, Lt.-Col. H. W. M.		
Banford, C.B.E., M.C.....	1,200	
Commissioner of Education, G. Power.....	1,200	
Conservator of Forests, H. W. Moor (acting)		
Dir. of Agriculture, G. G. Auchinleck, M.Sc.		
Director of Geological Survey, Maj. N. R.		
Junner, M.C.....	1,200	

ASHANTI.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 27, 1896, and an Order in Council (Sept. 26, 1901), defined the boundaries of Ashanti, annexed it to H.M. Dominions and provided for its administration under the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, though only some of the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony apply to the annexed territory. Ashanti is administratively a Chief Commissioner, with an Assistant Chief Commissioner as relieving Officer, and a staff of 14 District and Assistant District Commissioners. The area is 24,379 square miles, with a population (census of 1931) of

578,702 (including 100,000 Africans, 624). Kumasi, the chief town, has about 36,284 inhabitants. In 1932 there were 1,049 children in the Government schools, and 6,618 in the mission schools; 38 students were in residence (1932-33) at the Agricultural and Forestry Training centre. Police force, 4 officers and 258 other ranks; prosecutions (1932-33) 5,595, but there is little serious crime. There are 1,600 miles of motor roads. Agriculture is the staple industry, and 61,587 tons of cocoa were exported in 1932-33. The gold output was 176,072 fine oz. £747,955 at par). In the western parts of the Dependency are rich forests of mahogany, cedar, &c., and trees yielding fruits, oil, rubber and gum copal. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game fairly plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, yams, cocoyams, bananas, plantains, and ground-nuts.

Chief Commissioner, Maj. F. W. F. Jackson, C.M.G., D.S.O. £1,600

Asst. Chief Commissioner, F. W. Apple

gate..... 1,200

Circuit Judge (Ashanti and Northern

Territories) C. M. Barton 1,200

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N. lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. By the census taken in 1931 the population was 177,275. The Muhammadans have substantial mosques; there is a White Father's mission in the north of the Protectorate and an American Protestant mission and a Roman Catholic mission in the Mandated Territory. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Salaga, and Wa. There are 2,128 miles of permanent motorable roads. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, shea-butter, ground-nuts, indigo, tobacco), also cattle, sheep and goats, and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

Chief Commissioner (vacant) £1,600

Assistant Chief Commissioner, E. O. Rake 1,200

Accra is distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles;

transit, 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 9' N. lat. and 113° 52'—114° 30' E. long., and bounded on the N. by the Shum Chun River.

Hong Kong is an island about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lycemoon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842. British Kowloon was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the New Territories, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles with a population for 1932 of 900,796. The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered 19,984.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor, tobacco, and motor spirit the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1932) 22,051,367 tons; (1933) 21,911,589 tons. A railway, of which 22 3/4 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Shun Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,809 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 86 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1932 there were 1,063 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 70,752 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 18 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls certain sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1932), 364,279.

Public revenue	£33,146,774	£33,549,716
Public expenditure	£31,200,774	£31,050,284
Public debt, Jan. 1	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Do, do	\$4,027,000	\$4,027,000
Imports from U.K.	£4,157,004	£5,046,915
Exports to U.K.	£2,870	£27,210

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1930) (including Entertainment allowance, £2,300) £7,000

A.D.C., Capt. R. F. Walter 500

Private Sec., J. G. Picher 500

Chief Justice, His Hon. A. D. A. 2,225

MacGregor, K.C. 2,225

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir W. T. 2,300

Southern, K.B.E., C.M.G. 2,100

Attorney-General, Hon. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E. 2,100

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. A. E. Wood 2,225

Treasurer, &c., Hon. E. Taylor £1,600

Director of Public Works, Hon. R. M. Henderson 1,500

Puisne Judge, His Hon. R. E. Lindsell (acting) 1,755

Inspector-General of Police, Hon. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G. 1,800

Harbour-Master, &c., Hon. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N. (ret.) 1,600

Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Hon. A. R. Wellington, M.D. 1,800

Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, D. W. Tratman, C.M.G. 1,800

Superintendent of Imports and Exports, J. D. Lloyd 1,650

Postmaster-General, M. J. Breen 1,400

Head of Sanitary Department, T. Megarry 1,000

Police Magistrate, Hong Kong, W. Schofield 1,400

Manager, Railway, R. Baker 1,600

Crown Solicitor, H. K. Holmes, C.B.E. 1,400

Registrar, Supreme Court, T. M. Hazlelgg 1,400

Auditor, P. L. Colburn, O.B.E. 1,400

Police Magistrate, Kowloon, H. R. Butters 1,050

Land Officer, P. Jacks 1,400

Superintendent of Prisons, J. W. Franks 1,300

Director, Royal Observatory, C. W. J. Frith, F.R.S. 1,050

Official Receiver, E. J. Agassiz 1,200

Superintendent, Botanical and Forestry Department, B. Green 950

District Officer, North, E. H. Williams 900

District Officer, South, D. M. MacDougall 625

Military Forces in China

G.O.C. the Forces, Maj.-Gen. O. C. Borrett, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

A.D.C., Capt. F. R. L. Mears, The King's Own LI.

G.S.O. I., Col. F. P. Nosworthy, D.S.O., M.C.

G.S.O. II., Major K. P. Atkinson, M.C.

G.S.O. III., Capt. G. F. Maclean, M.C.

A.A. & Q.M.G. Brigadier R. B. Consens, D.S.O.

A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. G. E. Birchhouse.

Staff Capt., Capt. C. C. Fowkes, M.C.

Commanding R.A., Lt.-Col. J. H. Thom, D.S.O., R.A.

Chief Engineer, Col. S. Boyd, D.S.O., R.E.

Command Signal Officer, Major R. A. Hagwood.

Asst. Dir. of S & T, Col. A. H. K. Watson.

Asst. Dir. of Medical Services, Lt.-Col. R. A. Hyden, D.S.O.

Asst. Dir. of Ord. Services, Lieut.-Col. L. C. Lewis, O.B.E.

Command Paymaster, Col. W. J. H. Bilderbeck, O.B.E. R.A.P.C.

Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, A. S. King.

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, via Suex Canal; transit, 29 days, or via Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, 10 lat. 54° 3' - 54° 25' N. and long. 4° 18' - 4° 47' W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,225 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1931) of 49,308 (22,459 males, 26,849 females). In 1922 the births numbered 632 and the deaths 754. The cultivated area (1932) was 79,749 1/2 acres, and the live stock included 3,553 horses, 20,605 cattle, 102,587 sheep, and 3,733 pigs. The island's main industry is catering for holiday makers (numbering about 500,000 in the year) from all parts of the British Isles.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricul-

tural produce. Forty-seven miles of railway have been constructed, and about 25 miles of electric tram road.

Government, etc.—In the 9th century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £427,244.

Man is now governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, a members appointed by the Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *ketæ*—chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the adult male and female population, 16 from the six *sheedings*, 2 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 2) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. An annual contribution of £10,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1921 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption of £250,000 War Stock, and in 1927 liability for a further sum of £500,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the Great War. In the financial year, 1933-34, the Government of the Isle of Man discharged this War liability to H.M. Government from the proceeds of a loan (£530,000) (Isle of Man Government 3½ per cent. 1933-1934 Stock) raised for that purpose, as well as for the purpose of financing in part the cost of extending the Red Pier, Douglas. The chief source of revenue is found in the customs duties, the only direct taxation being income tax, which ranges from 2s. for incomes under £500 to 2s. 2s. for incomes over £5,000. There are 38 elementary and 4 secondary schools in addition to King William's College; the gross expenditure on elementary education in 1932-33 was £71,731 and on higher education £7,475.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1932), 19,329 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
Public revenue	£405,036	£401,381	£493,320
Public expenditure	397,006	390,503	444,638
Leutenant-Governor, Sir Montagu Butler,			
K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E. (with			
house)			£2,000
Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E.			
Sergesant, M.V.O., C.B.E.			1,000

First Deemster, Fredk. Malcolm La Mothe £1,200
Second Deemster, Reginald D. Farrant ... 1,200
Attorney-General, Ramsey Bignall Moore ... 1,400
Receiver-General, Joseph Quaitrough 100p.
Speaker, House of Keys, G. F. Clucas, C.B.E. 100p.
Judge of Appeal, Harold Derbyshire, K.C. 300

JAMAICA.

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

KENYA.

Kenya Colony and the Kenya Protectorate are situated in Eastern Equatorial Africa. The eastern boundary has been settled by agreement with Italy, to whom the Province of Jubaland (35,812 sq. miles) was ceded by treaty in 1925; and on the north by an agreement with Ethiopia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, the boundary being determined by an Order in Council in 1906 to include in Kenya an area on the west of Lake Rudolph and north of the River Turkwel, stretching from Mt. Elgon to Mt. Zulia (on the boundary of the Sudan), which was formerly part of the Uganda Protectorate. On the south Kenya adjoins the mandated Tanganyika Territory. Kenya Protectorate also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. The total area is 224,960 sq. miles and the population is estimated at 3,076,343 (Europeans 17,249, Indians 34,966, Gossis 3,369, Arabs 11,752, Africans 3,007,645, and others 1,362).

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility in the interior, as well as on the coast. The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into 9 provinces, which are subdivided into districts, those most suitable for settlement by Europeans being Kyamini, North Nyeri, Laikipia, Nakuru, Naivasha, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, and Trans-Nzola. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped.

The telegraph and telephone systems of Kenya have 15,300 miles of wire. Telegraph lines connect Mombasa with Lamu and Witu, Mombasa with Gazi and Tanganyika Border along the coast and inland between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Kahe, Lake Magadi, Machakos, Nyeri, Nanyuki, Meru, Isiolo, Narok, Rumuruti, Kericho, Chemagel, Songhor, Eldama Ravine, Lake Solai, Eldoret, Kitale, Endebess, Kimini, Mobeu and Kakamega. Communication between Mombasa and ships at sea and Italian Somaliland is maintained by radio-telegraphy. A short-wave wireless station (owned and maintained under licence from Government) is established at Nairobi and provides communication between the Colony and Protectorate and Great Britain. Telephone communication exists in the majority of the settled areas of the Colony. The Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours are State-owned; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open lines 1,627 miles, made up as follows:—*Main Line* (Mombasa—Kampala) 886 miles; *Principal Lines*—Nakuru Junction—Kisumu (131 miles), Tororo—Soroti (100 miles), Voi—Kahia Junction (92 miles); *Minor and Branch Lines*, Rongai—Lake Solai (27), Kisumu—Butere (43), Loeur—Kitale (41), Mbulamuti—Namasagali (17), Kampala—Fort Bell (6), Gilgil—Thomson's Falls (48), Nairobi—Nanyuki (145). The Konza—Lake Magadi Line (25 miles) is worked but not owned by Govern-

ment. In addition, the Administration operates a marine service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert, and on the River Nile, with a route mileage of 2,064 miles.

Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for purposes of customs, and the principal imports are cotton piece goods and manufactures, textiles and textile manufactures, motor cars, parts and accessories, motor spirit, cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, cutlery, hardware, instruments and implements; china and glass ware; motor lorries, parts and accessories, industrial machinery, and wearing apparel. The principal exports are coffee, raw cotton, maize, sisal fibre and sisal tow, hides and skins, carbonate of soda, oil seeds, wheat, ivory, wattle bark and extract, gold, tin ore and butter.

	1931	1932
Revenue	£3,066,930	£3,010,214
Expenditure	3,216,089	3,119,723
Imports (Kenya & Uganda)	5,092,026	4,662,859
Exports (Kenya)	2,343,874	2,280,982
Imports from U.K. (K. & U.)	1,961,652	1,925,347
Exports to U.K. (do.)	1,581,059	1,771,559

NAIROBI, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours, has a non-native population of 23,566, of whom 6,789 are Europeans, and 16,807 Asiatics and other non-natives. The native population of the Nairobi district (including parts of Kiambu and Fort Hall) is 67,131. There are also some 600 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi. Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population 54,894, of whom 1,023 are Europeans).

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., O.B. (1931), and Duty Allowance £2,500, and Allowance as High Commissioner for Transport £1,000—</i>	<i>£5,000</i>
<i>A.D.C., Lt. C. C. O'Hagan</i>	<i>400</i>
<i>Private Sec., Maj. T. C. Wells, O.B.E., M.C.</i>	<i>450</i>
<i>Colonial Secretary, H. M.-M. Moore, C.M.G.</i>	<i>2,300</i>
<i>Princ. Asst. do., (vacant)</i>	<i>1,200</i>
<i>Chief Native Comm., A. de V. Wade, O.B.E.</i>	<i>1,450</i>
<i>Provincial Commissioners, F. B. Hoine, O.B.E.; S. F. Deck; H. R. Montgomery, each £1,350; K. G. Stone; L. A. Fellid-Jones; A. M. Champion; S. H. La Fontaine, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.</i>	<i>1,200</i>
<i>Chief Justice, Sir Jacob W. Barth, O.B.E.</i>	<i>2,400</i>
<i>Judges, B. Dickinson; J. A. Lucie-Smith; A. H. Webb</i>	<i>1,450</i>
<i>Commanding Troops, Col. R. Wilkinson, D.S.O.</i>	<i>1,200</i>
<i>Commissioner for Local Govt., Lands and Settlement, (vacant)</i>	<i>1,450</i>
<i>Treasurer, H. H. Rushton</i>	<i>1,450</i>
<i>Attorney-Gen., (vacant)</i>	<i>1,800</i>
<i>Register-Gen., Public Trustee, and Official Receiver, W. M. Keatinge</i>	<i>1,050</i>
<i>Commissioner of Customs (Kenya and Uganda), G. Walsh, C.B.E.</i>	<i>1,400</i>
<i>Port Manager, (vacant)</i>	<i>1,300</i>
<i>Dir., Medical & Sanitary Services, (vacant)</i>	<i>1,500</i>
<i>Commr. of Police, R. C. A. Cavendish ...</i>	<i>1,350</i>
<i>Director of Public Works, H. L. Sikes</i>	<i>1,350</i>
<i>General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Brig-Gen. G. D. Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O.</i>	<i>2,500</i>
<i>Director of Agriculture, A. Holm, C.B.E. ...</i>	<i>1,500</i>

<i>Postmaster-General, T. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.</i>	<i>£1,400</i>
<i>Solicitor-General, T. D. H. Bruce</i>	<i>1,800</i>
<i>Conservator of Forests, H. M. Gardner</i>	<i>1,200</i>
<i>Auditor, W. H. Smith</i>	<i>1,150</i>
<i>Commissioner of Prisons, (vacant)</i>	<i>1,000</i>
<i>Game Warden, A. T. A. Kitchie</i>	<i>840</i>
<i>Director of Education, H. S. Scott</i>	<i>1,500</i>
<i>Chief Veterinary Officer, H. H. Brassey-Edwards</i>	<i>1,100</i>
<i>Surveyor-General, C. O. Gilbert</i>	<i>1,000</i>

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H. M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.
CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 20 days by sea, by air, 6 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.
(See BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

MALAYA.

British Malaya comprises the Colony of the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Paliang and the Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis. The total area is 51,001 square miles (Straits Settlements 1,531, Federated Malay States 27,450, Unfederated Malay States 21,020) and the total population was estimated (June 1932) to be 4,206,950 of which there were 1,076,564 persons in the Straits Settlements, 1,622,903 in the Federated Malay States and 1,507,513 in the Unfederated Malay States, as compared with populations of 1,114,025 in the Straits Settlements, 1,113,096 in the Federated Malay States and 1,526,604 in the Unfederated Malay States as recorded in the 1931 Census. The decrease was due to the emigration of Chinese, Indian and Japanese labourers owing to depression in the rubber and tin industries. The total European population was estimated at 16,688 persons.

Trade of British Malaya.
(Merchandise only)

	1931	1932
Imports from :—		
U.K.	£7,243,849	£6,425,762
British Dominions ..	8,203,928	7,829,373
Foreign Countries... ..	37,449,497	29,702,322
Total	£52,897,274	£43,957,457
Exports to :—		
U.K.	£5,260,136	£4,204,644
British Dominions ..	6,280,439	6,198,313
Foreign Countries... ..	35,294,750	26,577,210
Total	£46,835,325	£37,730,267

(2) THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

There are 4 Settlements—Singapore (including the Cocos or Keeling Island and Christmas Island); Penang (including Prince Wellesley and the Dindings); Malacca; and Labuan (off the coast of Borneo). These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,531 square miles, with an estimated population (1932) of 1,076,564. The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 11 members, and a Legislative Council of 13 official and 13 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Of the unofficial members 11 are nominated by the Crown and 2 are selected by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief

Justice and 3 puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal (from which there is appeal in certain cases, to the Privy Council). The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts. An ordinance passed in 1931 provided for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal.

Straits Settlements lie well within the tropics very little north of the Equator and there is little variation in the temperature. There are no well marked dry and wet seasons, rain falling throughout the year. The climate of the colony is healthy.

The colony is provided with an excellent road system, the total length of metalled roads being 999 miles, in addition to which 120 miles of gravel road, natural road and hill path are maintained. Most of the roads are capable of carrying heavy traffic. Singapore, Malacca and Province Wellesley have railway communication (Federated Malay States Railways) with the Federated Malay States, the Unfederated Malay States of Johore Kedah, Perlis and Kelantan, and with Bangkok. Communication by sea between the various Settlements is frequent and regular, and Singapore and Penang have regular sea services with every part of the world. There is a weekly air mail service by the Royal Dutch Airways between Batavia and Amsterdam, via Singapore and Alor Star.

The trade of Singapore and Penang is principally in the collection and distribution of commodities for the counties of the Malayan Archipelago. The principal imports in 1932 were areca nuts, cigarettes, coal, copra, cotton piece-goods, fish (dried and salted), machinery, milk (condensed and sterilized), rubber, pepper, petroleum, lubricating oil, rattans, rice, sago, sarongs, sugar and tin ore. The principal exports (including re-exports) in 1932 were areca nuts, petroleum, lubricating oil, copra, cotton piece-goods, cigarettes, fish (dried and salted), milk (condensed and sterilized), pepper, processed pineapples, rice, rattans, rubber, sago, sarongs, sugar and tin.

Public revenue	1931. \$26,601,528	1932. *\$44,562,295
Public expenditure ..	46,802,558	34,196,483
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1932):—		

3½% S.S. Insur. Stock	£6,913,352
5% War Loan	nil
5% Victory Loan	\$15,074,300
6% S.S. Insur. Stock	\$5,155,000
4½%	24,200,000

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, G.C.M.G. (1932)

G.O.C. Troops. Maj.-Gen. E. O. Lewin, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. \$60,000

Colonial Secretary, A. Caldecott, C.M.G., C.B.E. \$3,400

Resident Councillor, Penang, A. M. Goodman

Do. Malacca, W. M. Millington

Attorney-General, P. A. McElwaine (actg.)

Treasurer, A. S. Small (acting)

Director of Public Works, G. Sturrock

Chief Justice, Sir Walter Clarence Huggard

Senior Puisne Judge, H. W. Prichard (acting)	\$15,600
Puisne Judges, F. G. Stevens; N. H. P. Whitley; A. K. & B. Terrell; J. V. G. Mills; A. B. Howes	each 15,000
Director of Education, F. J. Morten	14,400
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, C. Wilson	14,400
Under Secretary, W. M. Millington	14,400
Secretary for Postal Affairs (S.S. & F.M.S.), J. S. W. Arthur	14,400
Controllers of Posts and Telegraphs, H. J. Harris (Singapore) \$12,400; E. A. Staines (off.) (Penang)	10,800
Auditor (S.S. & F.M.S.), G. P. Bradney	14,400
Commissioner of Lands, W. S. Ebdon	12,600
District Judges (Singapore), H. R. Bull; B. F. Bridge	each 12,600
District Judge and First Magistrate (Penang), B. R. Whitehouse	12,600
Registrar Supreme Court, Singapore, W. A. N. Davies	12,600
District Officer (Province Wellesley), I. V. J. Saville	12,600
Solicitor-General, J. H. Pedlow (acting) ..	12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, A. B. Jordan (acting)	14,400
Supt. Govt. Monopolies, W. E. Peyps (acting)	14,400
Deputy Treasurer, R. Ingham (acting)	12,600
Inspector-Gen. of Police, H. Fairburn ..	14,400
Director of Medical and Health Services, C. J. Wilson	14,400
Master Attendant, Capt. G. H. Fryberg, O.B.E., R.N.	12,600

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, to which it is joined by a causeway across the Straits of Johore, about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 220 square miles, and a population (1932) of 544,118. Singapore was in the 13th and 14th centuries a Malay city of importance till it was destroyed by the Javanese about 1377. It then remained waste till the present Settlement was founded on January 30, 1819, by Sir Stamford Raffles, then Lieut.-Governor of Bencoolen, Sumatra. Singapore remained a dependency of Fort Marlborough, Bencoolen, till 1823, when it was placed directly under the Government of India. The original lease by the Sultan of Johore and the Dato Temenggong, Chief of Singapore, of the site of a factory, in 1819, was followed in 1824 by the cession of the Island in perpetuity, this being accepted by the Dutch in the Treaty of Holland of the same year. The town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 17' N. and long. 103° 50' E., with 433,432 inhabitants in 1932, is the seat of government for all the settlements.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1932, exclusive of native craft, was 13,454, with a tonnage of 28,758,538. The total for the whole colony was 20,011, with a tonnage of 43,353,043. The total native craft entered and cleared at all five ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan and Dindings, during the same year was 52,933 (tonnage, 2,016,391). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, Australia, and Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Govern-

* Including \$20,000,000 from Currency Guarantee Fund.

ment in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of \$29,000,000 (£3,300,000). The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 899 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was \$3,500,000. Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied, but excise is collected upon the release for consumption of opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, malt liquors, and petroleum.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo (and 725 miles from Singapore) in 5° 16' N. lat. and 155° 15' E. long. Its area is about 40 square miles and its population is 7,401 (1932). It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited and was incorporated in the Straits Settlements in 1907, becoming a separate Settlement in 1912. The island has a good harbour. The principal export is sago. Labuan is a market for much of the produce of the neighbouring coasts of Borneo and the Sulu Archipelago (sago, rice, sugar, cigarettes, para rubber, jelutong, copra, fresh fruit and vegetables, cattle and pigs). Cattle and goats are reared, and about 10,500 acres are under cultivation. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island.

Resident, G. S. Rawlings, M.C.S. (acting).

The Cocos-Keeling Islands were declared a British possession in 1857, and in 1878 were placed under the control of the Governor of Ceylon. On Feb. 1, 1886, they were placed under the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and in 1903 they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement of Singapore. The 20 islands lie between lat. 11° 50' to 12° 45' S. long. 96° 50' E. 700 miles S.W. of Batavia. The largest is 5 miles by ¼ mile. There are large coconut plantations, and copra, oil and nuts are exported. In 1902 a station on the Cape-Australia cable route was established on Direction Island, in the north-eastern part of the group. The population numbers (1931), 1,142.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, 222 miles S. of Java, and 529 miles E. of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 60 square miles and a population of 1,043 (1932). A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1932 was 84,107 tons.

Penang is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (pop. 1932, 196,601) on the eastern side of which is George Town, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (pop. 1932, 140,333), and the territory of Dindings, west of Perak. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, with an area of 220 square miles, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 24' N., long. 100° 21' E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 280 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1800, with some

land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapoca, rubber, and coconut plantations.

The Dindings Territory, ceded by the State of Perak in 1874 (area 180 square miles, pop. 1932, 19,346) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor and Lumut. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest), and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 120 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 640 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with the Netherlands, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlement of Benoolen in Sumatra. The population in 1932 was 185,650.

(a) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,648 square miles, with a population in 1931 of 1,713,006. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 111,728; Ipoh (Pk.), 53,863; Taiping (Pk.), 31,881; Kampar (Pk.), 15,302; Seremban (N.S.), 21,650; Klang (Sel.), 20,013; and Teluk Anson (Pk.), 14,672.

The first three States are to the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control. The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

There are 1,067 route miles of railway, practically all of which have been constructed from revenue. This mileage includes the Johore State Railway (221 miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. The line is of metre gauge throughout, and extends from Singapore (in the South) to Padang Besar (on the Siamese frontier), where it is connected with the Royal State Railways of Siam, affording direct communication with Bangkok. The journey between Singapore and Penang occupies 22 hours, and that between Penang (Penang) and Bangkok 26 hours (compared with a sea journey of 4 days). The railway runs direct between Singapore Island and the mainland, crossing the Straits of Johore by a cause-

way. At **ROMAN LUTE** is a branch from the main Singapore-Penang line running northwards through Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Kelantan as far as Tunipat. At Sungai Golok this line is connected with the Royal State Railways of Siam. There are 2,246 miles of metalled roads, 123 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,501 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

The Federated Malay States contribute largely to the supply of raw materials of the British Empire, and although production of plantation rubber and tin predominates, figures given below show that other products are produced and exported in large quantities. Gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and about half a million tons of coal are annually mined in Selangor and used locally. While with the growth of the rubber industry there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older agricultural products, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, pepper, nutmegs and other spices, it has been proved that large areas in the Federated Malay States are suitable for the cultivation of the oil palm, and 19,000 acres have already been planted and nearly 30,000 acres allocated for this cultivation.

Principal exports from the Federated Malay States:—

	1931.	1932.
Para Rubber.....Tons	242,886	234,769
Para Latex.....Galls	168,008	722,276
Tin and Tin Ore.....Tons	51,250	27,081
Copra.....	65,583	74,085
Flowerwood, Timber and Planks.....	52,831	43,888
Rice and Padi.....	5,379	6,944
Pineapples, Canned....	4,843	8,151
Taploca.....	3,720	3,820
Areca-nuts.....	283	641
Rattans.....	533	601
Palm Oil.....	4,177	6,850
Palm Kernels.....	641	1,072
Gambier.....	222	293
Gold.....Oz.	26,381	25,757

Climate.—Temperature shows little variation throughout the year. The days are sometimes oppressive, owing to the high humidity, the nights are generally cool. The mean maximum shade temperature is about 90° F. inland, and rather lower on the coasts, while the mean minimum is about 72° F. inland and a little higher on the coasts. The average yearly rainfall varies in places from 65 inches to 125 inches. There are no clearly defined wet and dry seasons, but there are well-marked seasonal variations in the rainfall. On the West Coast and inland the months of January, February, June, July and August have considerably less rainfall than the remaining months. The full force of the S.W. monsoon is not felt, owing to the barrier provided by Sumatra, but violent squalls of short duration (known as "Sumatras"), are not infrequent between April and September. On the East coast, during the N.E. monsoon which prevails from November to March, heavy rains and strong winds are experienced, the remainder of the year being comparatively dry.

	1931.	1932.
Public revenue.....	\$22,348,659	\$23,877,151
Public expenditure....	66,163,328	53,740,140
Public debt.....	96,185,714	96,185,714
Total imports.....	£12,390,142	£8,298,886
Total exports.....	14,604,002	20,249,326
Imports from U.K.....	1,780,468	1,000,528
Exports to U.K.....	1,334,659	948,800

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (Singapore).

Chief Secretary to Government, M. B. Shelley (acting)..... *\$23,400

British Residents:

Perak, G. E. Cator (acting).....	16,800
Selangor, T. S. Adams (acting).....	16,800
Negri Sembilan, J. W. W. Hughes.....	16,800
Pahang, H. G. R. Leonard.....	16,800
Chief Justice, S. J. Thomas.....	19,200

Judges, N. H. P. Whitley, M.C.; A. K. A. B. Terrell; N. D. Mudie.....each 15,000

Legal Adviser and Public Prosecutor, C. G. Howell..... 16,200

Under Secretary to Govt., H. Weisberg (acting)..... 14,400

Financial Adviser and Treasurer, M. Rex Commissioner of Trade and Customs, W. E. Pepys (acting)..... 14,400

Auditor, G. P. Bradney..... 14,400

Director of Education, F. J. Morten..... 14,400

Controller of Labour, Malaya, C. D. Ahearn..... 14,400

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, A. B. Jordan (acting)..... 14,400

Secretary for Postal Affairs, J. S. W. Arthur..... 14,400

Director of Agriculture, H. A. Tenpaun, C.B.E..... 14,400

Director of Co-operation, R. Boyd (acting) Director, Electrical Department, W. J. Williams..... 18,000

Director of Forestry, J. P. Mead..... 14,400

Director, Geological Survey, E. S. Willbourne..... 11,400

Principal Medical Officer, C. J. Wilson..... 14,400

Senior Warden of Mines, G. E. Greig..... 14,400

Commr. of Police, C. H. Sansom..... 14,400

Supt. Printing Dept., J. E. Wallace..... \$6,000 to 9,600

Inspector of Prisons, Capt. O. L. Hancock, O.B.E..... 6,000

Adviser, Public Works, G. Sturrock..... 14,400

General Manager, Railways, D. H. Elias, M.C. (acting)..... 22,800

Surveyor-General, J. Dewar..... 14,400

Malay States Information Agency, Malaya House, 57 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (via Penang).

(3) OTHER STATES.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 21, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siam Treaty of March 20, 1909. In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadanism.

JOHORE, with an area of 7,698 square miles and a population (census of 1931) of 505,309, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British Agent having the functions of

* All salaries are exclusive of allowances

a Consular Officer. In 1914, following an agreement of that date, a General Adviser was accepted. The Legislature consists of a Council of State to which European and Asiatic unofficial members are appointed. The judicial system resembles that of the Federated Malay States. Judges of Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements and of the Federated Malay States are *ex officio* Judges of the State of Johore and *vice versa*. Johore is primarily an agricultural country producing, as major crops, rubber, coco-nuts, tapiooca and pineapples. The cultivation of African oil palm is also making progress. Tin ore and iron ore are exported in considerable quantity. The Johore State Railway runs for 120 miles through the middle of the State. There are 835 miles of metalled road.

	1931	1932
Revenue	\$12,102,704	\$12,518,363
Expenditure	14,778,518	11,383,156
Public Debt	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>
Imports	29,449,254	21,809,090
Exports	34,925,442	29,623,458

The Capital, Johore Bahru, has a population of 104,300.

Sultan, H.H. Sir Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; born, 1872; succeeded his father, 1895.
General Adviser, R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D.Litt.
Chief Minister, Dato A. Hamid bin Yusof.
State Secretary, Dato Mohd. Salleh bin Ali.
Judge, W. Burton.

Legal Adviser, S. W. Jones.
Financial Commissioner, F. T. Tree.
Commissioner, Lands and Mines, E. A. F. Hells (acting).

Commissioner, Trade and Customs, E. T. Williams (acting).

Assistant Adviser, Muar, G. M. Kidd (acting).

State Engineer, Maj. H. F. Waters.

Principal Medical Officer, G. H. Garlick (acting).

Postmaster-General, G. Savage.

Superintendent of Education, H. E. Cheeseman.

Controller of Labour, F. V. Duckworth (acting).

Protector of Chinese, F. L. Williams.

Warden of Mines, F. C. Marshall.

Commissioner of Police, E. Bagot.

Superintendent of Surveys, T. Kitching.

Conservator of Forests, T. A. Strong (acting).

KEDAH, between 5° 5' - 6° 35' N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1932 was 423,022, and the approximate area 3,150 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 19,150. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 49 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1931	1932
Revenue	\$5,180,244	\$4,983,345
Expenditure	5,722,757	5,069,402
Public Debt	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>

Sultan, H.H. Sir Abdul Hamid Halimahah, K.C.M.G.

Regent, H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O.
British Adviser, J. D. Hall, M.C.S.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 316 sq. miles, and the population is about 49,300, of whom 40,000 are Malays. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River, but

H.H. the Raja lives at Arau, which is on the main trunk line from Singapore to Bangkok. Rice is the principal crop, and tin ore and rice are the principal exports. The State came under British protection in 1909.

	1931-32 (A.H. 1350)	1932-33 (A.H. 1351)
Revenue	\$407,145	\$513,874
Expenditure	421,546	416,574
Public Debt	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>

Raja, H.H. Tuan Syed Alwi, C.B.E., C.M.G.
British Adviser, O. E. Venables, M.C.S.

KELANTAN lies between 4° 35' - 6° 15' N. and 101° 22' - 102° 37' E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 115 miles and a breadth of 60 miles. The total area is 5,713 square miles; population (1931 Census) 352,517. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live-stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is in parts mountainous, but a railway (through to Singapore) has been constructed through the flatter part and good land is thus made accessible for planting. There are many rubber estates and the African oil palm is also cultivated. Tin and gold are found. The capital, Kota Bharu, 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 14,843. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern Administrative District, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern.

	1931	1932
Revenue	\$1,544,139	\$1,677,983
Expenditure	1,961,124	1,664,051
Public Debt	5,430,684	5,454,255

Sultan, H.H. Sir Ismail, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, Capt. A. C. Baker, M.C., M.O.S. (acting).

TRENGGANU, between 4° and 5° 55' N. and 102° 15' - 103° 30' E., lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 5,000 square miles. Population (1931), 179,664. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), fishing and fish-curing, silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports are Para rubber, tin ore, dried fish, cotton and silk, sarongs, gambier, areca nuts, copra, iron ore and wolfram. The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,972 inhabitants.

	1931-32 (A.H. 1350)	1932-33 (A.H. 1351)
Revenue	\$983,675	\$926,922
Expenditure	1,163,693	1,175,584
Public Debt	3,500,000	3,986,485

Sultan, H.H. Sir Suleiman Badrul-alam Shah, K.C.M.G.

British Adviser, G. L. Ham.

MALTA.

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 61½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24½ square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, on April 24, 1931, was 241,622. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese language, which is generally spoken by all classes, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phœnician tongues.

There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognised by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Valette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1930 (June, July, August and September) was 81.7°. In winter the mean temperature was 51.7°. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping.

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to 982, but its suburb, Rabat, has 9,050 inhabitants. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 29 elementary and infant schools, 6 central schools, 2 secondary schools, and 60 night schools; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 49 private schools of which 15 receive grants-in-aid from the Government.

Under the Constitution of 1921 the Legislature consists of a Senate and a Legislative Assembly. The Senate is composed of 17 members, 10 of whom are special members representing the Clergy, the Nobility, the Graduates, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Union Council, the other 7 being elected by a special electorate. The Legislative Assembly consists of 32, returned by 8 electoral districts, each represented by 4 members. The method of voting is that of Proportional Representation under the system of the single transferable vote. The Governor is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such of the Ministers as he selects, and a Nominated Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Adviser and three officers chosen from the Navy, Army and

Air Force. The Governor may summon these two Councils to sit together as the Privy Council of Malta. When any legislative or administrative act is done which, in the Governor's opinion, affects a reserved matter, he may submit the consideration of it to a Joint Committee consisting of three members of the Nominated Council appointed by himself and three members of the Executive Council appointed by the Head of the Ministry. The Constitution, which was temporarily suspended by an Order in Council (June 26, 1930) empowering the Governor to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Malta, was restored to the island in 1932.

In 1931 the Port of Valletta was entered by 2,322 vessels (tonnage, 3,639,918).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1931), 22,779.		
	1930-31	1931-32.
Public revenue.....	£939,993	£971,313
Expenditure.....	997,272	967,189
Imports	£3,836,125	£3,712,530
Exports	482,067	499,055
Imports from U.K. (1931-2) ..	1,123,000	1,131,000
Exports to U.K. (1931-2)...	43,000	38,000

MALTA COMMAND.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir David G. M. Campbell, K.C.B., A.D.C. (1931)</i>		£5,000
<i>A.D.C., Lt. T. H. Salt</i>		401
<i>Colonel A.D.C., Maj. A. J. Gatt, O.B.E., M.C., Royal Malta Artillery</i>		300
<i>In charge of Administration, Brigadier E. F. Falkner, C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>		1,004
<i>G.S.O., Lt.-Col. G. I. Thomas, D.S.O., M.C.</i>		657
<i>Coming, R.A., Col. O. G. Niven, D.S.O. ..</i>		1,005
<i>Chief Eng., Col. C. W. Bushell, O.B.E.</i>		1,004
<i>Asst. Dir. 'S' and 'T', Col. G. N. Humphreys, D.S.O.</i>		1,004
<i>Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. R. C. Wilmot</i>		1,004
<i>Asst. Dir. Ordn. Services, Lt.-Col. A.C.V. Gibson, O.B.E.</i>		1,095
<i>Command Paymaster, Col. G. A. C. Ormsby-Johnson, O.B.E., M.C.</i>		1,004

MALTESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

<i>Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Harry Charles Luke, C.M.G., M.A., B.Litt.</i>		2,000
<i>Legal Adviser, R. Strother Stewart, M.A., B.C.L.</i>		1,200
<i>Clerk of Councils and Secretary to the Maltese Imperial Government, E. R. Mifsud, C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>		600

THE MINISTRY (1933).

[On Nov. 2, 1933, the Colonial Office issued the following statement:—"The Governor of Malta has found it necessary to dismiss Ministers, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies being satisfied that a grave emergency has arisen within the meaning of Section 41 of the Malta Constitution Letters Patent, the Governor has assumed the powers which in that event are vested in him by the Constitution."]

<i>President of the Senate,</i>		£200
<i>Speaker of House of Assembly,</i>		300
<i>Official Secretary to Head of Ministry, Arthur Galea, O.B.E.</i>		540
<i>Public Prosecutor and Treasury Counsel, P. Pullicino, LL.D.</i>		850

<i>Supt. of Public Works, F. C. Bouavina, A. & C.E.</i>	£550
<i>Rector of the University, Prof. T. Agius, M.D., M.A.</i>	450
<i>Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, James Turner</i>	540
<i>Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Felice Mercieca</i>	500
<i>Treasurer and Director of Contracts, Hon. J. A. Galizia, C.B.E.</i>	720
<i>Chief Govt. Med. Officer, Hon. A. Critien, O.B.E., M.D.</i>	
<i>Auditor-General, Col. A. Trapani</i>	500
<i>Postmaster-General, J. Bonett</i>	500
<i>Commissioner of Police, S. Galea</i>	500
<i>Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir A. Meicicca, LL.D.</i>	1,200
<i>Judges, Dr. F. Buhagiar, £800; Dr. R. F. Ganado; Dr. G. Devasquiale; Dr. E. H. Ganado; Dr. L. A. Camilleri; Dr. A. Montanaro Gauci</i>	each 700
AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON	
<i>Agent General, Dr. C. J. Colombus (act.), Malta House, 10 Regent Street, S.W. 1</i>	
<i>Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and via Naples about 1,995; transit overland, 3½ days.</i>	

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17' 57' 46" E. long. and S. lat 19° 58' 20' 33', and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1931 was 393,428, made up of Indians, Europeans (mainly French), and natives of mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1720 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 170,165 acres, 134,915 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 15,250 under other crops; the necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour from Australia and India, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. 82 per cent. trade of the island is with Great Britain and British Dominions. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe; a cyclone lasted from March 5 to 7, 1930, and did considerable damage to sugar plantations and buildings. There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1932, amounted to 1,115,817 tons. In 1932 there were 144 miles of railway (200 of 4 ft. 6½ in. gauge and 24 of 4 ft. 6 in.), 52 post-offices, 49 telegraph offices and 20 telephone offices

in the island, with 438 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 230 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The estimated expenditure on education for 1933-34 is Rs 1,353,497.

CAPITAL, Port Louis		Population (1932), 54,143
	1930-31.	1931-32.
Public revenue	Rs.11,582,210	Rs.12,160,279
Public expenditure	16,092,074	17,704,375
Public debt	£2,796,994	£3,396,994
Paper circulation	Rs.10,234,980	Rs.7,287,300
Total imports	32,064,074	27,014,125
Total exports	23,829,684	27,662,851
Imports from U.K.	7,504,119	6,510,374
Exports to U.K.	20,786,432	26,860,628
<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis Jackson, K.C.M.G. (1930)</i>		
<i>Commanding Forces, Lt.-Col. D. A. Hutchison, R.E.</i>		Rs.60,000
<i>Colonial Sec., Hon. E. W. Evans, C.M.G.</i>		21,000
<i>Asst. Col. Sec., W. H. Ingram, O.B.E.</i>		12,000
<i>Procureur and Advocate-General, G. H. Nairac, K.C.</i>		20,000
<i>Treasurer, L. Tesler</i>		15,000
<i>Director of Agriculture, G. E. Bodkin</i>		16,665
<i>Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, R. A. Francis, O.B.E.</i>		15,000
<i>Protector of Immigrants, L. Collet</i>		12,000
<i>Director of Public Works and Surveys, Maj. L. F. Rognard, R.E.</i>		15,000
<i>Registrar-General, T. Avic, O.B.E.</i>		15,000
<i>Auditor, J. Alphonse Jenks, R.E.</i>		12,000
<i>Director, Medical and Health Dept., J. B. Kirk</i>		20,250
<i>Rector, Royal College, T. B. Barnes, M.A.</i>		15,000
<i>Chief Judge, Hon. P. B. Petrides</i>		24,000
<i>Judice Judges, Hon. L. Leconte; Hon. G. T. Watts</i>		each 15,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) **RODRIGUES**, 350 miles north-east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1931), 8,202. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, R. Brouard (acting) Rs. 12,000.

(2) **OTHER DEPENDENCIES**. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1922, 445),

one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1931) is 1,457.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 30 to 35 days.

NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Jahomey on the west and the Cameroons on the east. The Protectorate (Headquarters, Lagos) is in two main divisions, the Northern and Southern Provinces, coinciding with the former Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria. The area of the whole territory (including the portion of the Cameroons under British Mandate) is about 378,674 sq. miles, and the population is 19,928,171.

By Order in Council of Nov. 1922 (amended 1928) there is a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 27 official members, 3 nominated official members, 3 elected members representing the municipal area of Lagos (Dr. C. C. Adeniyi Jones, Eric O. Moore, and T. A. Doherty), 1 elected member representing Calabar (C. W. Clinton) and 14 nominated unofficial members. The Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, kola-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The export trade relies mainly upon certain staple articles of great value, principally palm oil and kernels, ground nuts, cocoa, cotton lint, and tin. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation comprising (1) a Western line from Lagos to Kano (704½ miles), and extension to N'Guru (847½ miles), crossing the Niger by bridge at Jebel, with branches from Minna to Baro (121 miles), from Zaria to the Bauchi tin fields (Joe) (133 miles, light railway); from Zaria to Kaura Namoda (137 miles), and from Ifo to Idogo (27 miles). (2) an Eastern line (569 miles) from Port Harcourt to Kaduna on the Western Railway, crossing the Benue at Makurdi with a branch line connecting from Kafanchan junction (mile 458) with the tinfields (Jos), 62½ miles. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Ilokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports (1932) were cotton goods (£2,559,788), provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, motor-cars and lorries, motor spirit, cement and bags and sacks; the principal exports were palm kernels (£2,695,964), palm oil (£1,514,310), tin ore (£1,540,283), cocoa (£1,461,451), ground nuts (£1,073,831), hides and skins (£625,623) and cotton lint. The total imports from the British Empire were £2,603,407 in 1932, and from U.S.A. £548,105.

	1931-32	1932-33
Revenue	£4,857,612	£4,984,505
Expenditure	6,188,302	4,983,739
Do. on Loan Works	597,147	719,283
	1931.	1932.
Total imports	£6,744,199	£7,243,123
Total exports	10,644,519	9,628,044
Imports from U.K.	4,801,834	5,358,891
Exports to U.K.	5,121,154	3,504,895

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Donald Charles Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1930) £6,500
 Chief Secretary to the Government, G. Hemmatt, C.M.G. 2,400

Lieut. Governor, Southern Provinces, W. Buchanan-Smith, C.M.G., M.C. 2,400

Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces, G. S. Browne, C.M.G. 2,400

Commandant Nigeria Regt., Lt. Col. W. R. Meredith, D.S.O. 1,400

Chief Justice, Sir Donald Kingdon, K.C. 2,000

Puisne Judges, H. S. Berkeley; W. Butler Lloyd; C. W. V. Carey each 1,400

Attorney-General, A. C. V. Prior 1,600

Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, W. B. Johnson, C.M.G. 1,800

Treasurer, C. W. Leese, C.M.G. 1,500

Director of Marine, Capt. L. J. Hall, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. 1,400

Comptroller of Customs, E. C. F. Bird 1,400

Administrative Service (Staff Grade), A. C. M. Burns, C.M.G.; E. M. Falk; H. H. Middleton; W. E. Hunt, C.B.E.; Hon. H. B. Hermon-Hodge; H. O. Lindell; W. Morgan; O. W. Kirth; G. H. Findlay each 1,400

Gen. Mgr. Nigerian Railway, G. V. O. Bulkeley, C.B.E. 2,000

Director of Public Works, C. L. Cox 1,700

Surveyor-General, Capt. J. Calder Wood, M.C. 1,300

Director of Forests, J. R. Ainslie 1,400

Director of Agriculture, O. T. Faulkner, C.M.G. 1,400

Auditor, H. W. Drake 1,300

Postmaster-General, G. B. Hebdon 1,300

Director of Education, E. R. J. Hussey, C.M.G. 1,600

Inspector General of Police, C. W. Duncan, C.B.E. 1,400

Director, Geological Survey, Capt. R. C. Wilson 1,300

Chief Inspector of Mines (vacant) 1,300

Port Engineer, Lagos Harbour Works, Major J. E. Bostock, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. 1,400

Chief Veterinary Officer, Capt. W. W. Henderson 1,300

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 14 to 15 days.

Cable communication to Lagos. Inland telegraphs to all important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambezi. The population of the Protectorate (Dec. 31, 1932) was 1,609,915, including 1,901 Europeans and 1,283 Asiatics, and it has a total land area of 37,596 square miles.

The principal exports are tobacco, cotton, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of tobacco is considerable; tea, cotton and fibre are also exported in fair quantities. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are three steamers. A railway from Port Herald (the "inland port" of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (123 miles) is open for traffic. An extension from Port Herald to Chindio (the terminus of the Central Africa Railway) on the Zambezi (61 miles) was opened in 1925. The Trans-Zambezi Railway, from Beira to Muraça (on the southern bank of the Zambezi

River) was opened in April, 1922; the terminus is opposite to Chindio, and the line (174 miles) thus establishes direct railway communication between Beira and Blantyre; a bridge across the Zambezi is under construction. A further extension to Lake Nyasa is under construction. Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,142. A road from Salisbury to Blantyre *via* Tete (Portuguese E. Africa) is open and is freely used during the dry season.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week *via* Cape Town and Beira and also *via* Imperial Airways Line from Salisbury. Between Beira and Europe the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Remile's Line *via* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and other lines. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *via* Salisbury. The telegraph lines extend northwards as far as Tukuyu, in Tanganyika. There are full-sized aerodromes at Chikela (11 miles from Blantyre), Zomba and Lilongwe, and landing-grounds have been prepared at most district headquarters.

The chief towns are Blantyre (population about 666 Europeans and 73,000 natives), Limbe (near Blantyre), and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government.

	1931	1932
Revenue	£370,515	£388,640
Expenditure	448,843	401,775
Imports (excl. transit) ..	748 471	740,385
Exports (excl. transit) ..	586,404	788,998
Imports from U.K.	304,534	410,158
Exports to U.K.	506,350	651,099

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency Major Sir Hubert Winthrop Young, C.M.G., D.S.O. (1932)

(with allowance £500) £2,500

Chief Secretary, K. L. Hall 1,450

Commandant of and Bn. King's African Rifles, Maj. H. R. Hicks 900

Judge of High Court, Haythorne Reed 1,450

Attorney-Gen., W. Harragin 1,200

Transurer, K. R. Tucker, C.B.E. 1,250

Director of Medical Services (vacant) 1,300

Director of Education, A. T. Lacey, M.A. 1,000

Director of Agriculture, W. Small, M.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., D.Ph. 1,100

Provincial Commissioners, R. H. Murray; (a vacancy) 1,300

Director of Public Works, H. R. Peters, M.B.E. 1,100

Comptroller of Customs, E. H. Warren, M.B.E. 1,000

Auditor, M. J. Managan 920

Govt. Printer, T. T. Davies £480 to 720

Marine Supt., Com. R. George, R.D., R.N.R. 840

Liaison Officer, J. E. Alexander 920

Chief Commr. of Police, Maj. F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C. 1,000

Chief Transport Officer, Maj. C. C. Metcalfe, M.B.E., M.C. 920

Postmaster-General, S. Pope 920

Director of Geological Survey, F. Dixey, O.B.E., D.Sc. 1,000

Conservator of Forests, J. B. Clements 920

Chief Veterinary Officer, Lt-Col. D. O. Turnbull, D.S.O. 920

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Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commission, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir

A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. ... £1,200

(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)

Secretary to High Commissioner, H. H. Vassess (House Allowance £75) £700 to 800

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Capt. M. H. Maxwell-Anderson, C.B.E., K.C., R.N. (ret.) 400

(In addition to £1,200 as C.J. of Fiji)

(1) **The British Solomon Islands, protected since 1893, consist of Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Yasabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 15,000 square miles, and a population (1931) of 478 Europeans, 173 Asiatics, and 93,415 natives. The Santa Cruz Group and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul and Yasabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's Group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1930-31 was £64,728, and the expenditure £67,816; exports 1930-31 £304,310; imports, £215,269. The seat of government is Tulagi.**

Resident Commissioner, Francis Noel Ashley

(and £150 allowance) £1,200 to £1,400

Secretary to Govt., N. S. B. Kidson £500 to £600

(2) **The Gilbert and Ellice Islands, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 0° S. and 10° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 58' W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 169° 35' E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1931) 266 Europeans, 730 Asiatics (698 on Ocean Island), and 32,813 Pacific Islanders. Revenue (1929-30), £67,105; expenditure, £50,324; imports (1929-30), £148,779; exports, £213,328.**

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30' N., long. 159° 13' W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop., 37 Europeans, chiefly in connexion with Pacific cable station, and 390 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1916, and Christmas Island was included in 1919.

Resident Commissioner (vacant).

(and £100 allowance) £800 to £1,000

(3) **The Tonga or Friendly Islands.—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 18, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.N.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and population (1932) of 412 Europeans, 357 half-castes, 28,381 Tongans, and 264 others—total 29,454. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S. and 172° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the island of Tongatabu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote succeeded the late King George Tupou II. in 1928. Soil generally is fertile; the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared, owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1929. Revenue 1931-32, £57,224;**

expenditure, £63,986; imports (1932), £86,006; exports, £96,163. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1932 was 124,908 tons. *Agent and Consul*, J. S. Neill, B.A., B.L.

(and duty allowance £200) £800 to £1,000
(4) *The Phoenix Islands* (McKean, Gardner Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phoenix, Canton, and Sidney), between 8° 30' and 4° 30' S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3' 30" S., long. 130° 8' 30" W. Pop. (1931), 200, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. *Chief Magistrate*, Richard Edgar Christian.

(6) *The New Hebrides Group*, situated between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude, of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles, are administered by a British-French Condominium Government in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-French Convention of 1906, later modified by the Anglo-French Protocol of 1914. The executive consists of a British and a French Resident Commissioner assisted by a staff of officers. The population is estimated at 43,000 (British Nationals 270, French Nationals 868, French Protected Subjects (Tonkinese, &c.) 1855, Natives, estimated at 40,000). Principal products, copra, coffee, cotton, cocon, maize, wool, sandalwood and shell. Joint revenue, 1932, £10,021; expenditure, £19,802. Total imports, 1932, £81,587; total exports, £78,601. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia; there is a two-monthly service with France, via Panama. *British High Commissioner*, Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

French High Commissioner, M. Sialons.
British Resident Commissioner, G. A. Joy.
(Albionville £100) £800 to £1,000
French Resident Comm., M. Santot.
President of Joint Court, Count de Buena Esperanza, K.C.M.G.
British Judge, A. de J. Carey.
French Judge, M. Sachon.

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

PALESTINE.

Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., includes, in addition, a large area E. of the Jordan and S. of the Yarmuk.

Palestine has been under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1917. The Administration is conducted under a Mandate from the League of Nations which entered officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. The country consists of a W. maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judea (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E., the depression through which the Jordan winds its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The *Dead Sea*, 1,392 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet

above mean sea-level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.) The area of Palestine W. of the Jordan is about 10,000 square miles, with a population (census Nov. 18, 1931), of 1,035,821, of whom 759,712 are Moslems, 174,610 Jews, 91,398 Christians, and 10,101 members of other faiths. The population of Beduin in the Beersheba sub-district enumerated at the same date was 50,907; they are included in the total population assigned to Moslems. Since Sept. 1, 1920, about 118,500 immigrants (mostly Jews) have been recorded as having entered Palestine. In 1931, 5,533 immigrants were registered (4,075 Jews, 1,245 Christians, 211 Moslems and 2 Druzes). The Jewish immigrants came principally from Poland (41 per cent.), Russia (9 per cent.), Roumania (8 per cent.), the United States of America (6 per cent.), and the Yemen (5 per cent.); 34 per cent. of the Christian immigrants came from Great Britain. During the same year 1,346 persons are recorded to have emigrated from Palestine (666 Jews, 573 Christians and 107 Moslems); 35 per cent. of the emigrants left for America, North and South.

Palestine is divided into 3 administrative districts, under District Commissioners. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The chief town, *Jerusalem*, had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, until it surrendered to General Allenby on Dec. 9, 1917, to be entered the next day by British troops. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Moslem peoples, had a population in Nov., 1931, of 90,503 (51,222 Jews, 19,894 Moslems, 19,335 Christians and 201 other religions). The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, sometimes erroneously called the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the "Holy Rock," the sacrificial altar of Abraham. A conflict of claims, Jewish and Arab, as to rights at the *Wailing Wall* of the Haram al-Sharif at Jerusalem has provided opportunities for disorder, and the Government submitted proposals to the Council of the League of Nations for a Commission to define and determine the rights and claims. In Jan., 1930, the Council appointed a Commission, as requested by the British Government. *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity, 5 miles S. of Jerusalem, had a population of 6,817 in Nov., 1931. The Church of the Nativity, at the E. end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of 8,756 in 1931. Other large towns are Jaffa (51,866), Tel-Aviv (46,101), Gaza (17,046), Acre (7,897), and Haifa (50,403). An archaeological museum, constructed, equipped and endowed at the cost of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is in course of erection at Jerusalem.

The railway system of Palestine consists of five sections: *Rafa-Haifa*, continuing southward to Kantara to join up with the railways of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at Kantara; *Haifa-Acre-Samakh*, continuing beyond Samakh to Damascus in the French mandated territory of Syria; *Jaffa-Lydda-Jerusalem*; and *Nablus-Afula-Tulkarem*. The main junction of the Govern-

ment Railways is at Lydda, the general offices being at Haifa. In 1933 the kilometrage operated (excluding 112 kilometres Ma'an-Mudawara section) was 977 kilometres, the freight handled amounting to 589,565 tons, and the passengers carried numbering 1,235,494. The gross railway revenue was £P554,711 and the working expenses £P425,064.

The chief ports are Haifa, Jaffa and Acre. Harbour construction at Haifa was begun in 1929 and completed in Oct., 1933, the main part of the harbour being dredged to a depth of 37 ft. and a depth of 30 ft. provided alongside the main quay. In 1932, 2,943 vessels (2,058,305 tons) engaged in foreign trade entered the ports, and 2,914 (2,033,814 tons) cleared. There are branches of Barclay's Bank, Anglo-Palestine, Banco di Roma, and Ottoman Bank in the main towns.

The country is generally fertile, and cereals, vegetables, tobacco, olives, grapes, oranges and various fruits are produced, factories producing wine, soap, oil, cigarettes, fruit juice, &c., are being established on a large scale to meet local requirements and for export. Economic conditions depend chiefly on agricultural produce and immigration, but progress is being made in the manufacture of cement, hosiery, weaving apparel, furniture, mineral salts, fancy leather goods, shoes, motor-bus bodies, bedsteads, artificial teeth, &c.

In 1932-33 there were 305 Government (Arab) schools with 24,837 Moslem and Christian pupils, 157 private Moslem schools with 9,196 pupils, 151 private Christian schools with 17,183 pupils (besides a number of Latin and Greek Catholic schools concerning which no figures are available), and 367 public and private Jewish schools with 34,456 pupils. Public examinations up to B.A. standard are conducted by the Palestine Board of Higher Studies. There are also training colleges for teachers, technical, trade, law and agricultural schools, and a Hebrew University (with faculties of Humanities and Science).

	1932-33	1933-34
Revenue	* £P2,327,096	* £P3,015,917
Expenditure	£P3,78,902	£P5,16,394
Public Debt	£5,000,000	£5,000,000
Imports	£P6,119,187	£P8,120,797
Exports ..	£2,227,028	£4,327,426
Imports from U.K.	708,228	1,342,031
Exports to U.K.	998,402	1,522,073
	£11-£ sterling	

CAPITAL, JERUSALEM.

High Commissioner, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arthur Grenfell Waichope, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. (1931)
£4,000

Chief Justice, Sir Michael McDonnell.

Chief Secretary, J. H. Hall, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Asst. Chief Secretary, E. Mills, O.B.E.

Attorney-General, H. H. Trustad, K.C.

Treasurer, W. J. Johnson, O.B.E.

Senior Puisne Judge, O. C. K. Corrie, M.C.

Presidents of District Courts, F. H. Baker

(Jerusalem); C. R. W. Setou, M.C. (Haifa);

J. M. de Freitas (Jerusalem); (vacant)

(Nablus); R. Copland (Jaffa).

Commanding Air Force, Group-Capt. R. E. C.

Pelrose, D.S.O., A.F.C.

Inspector-General, Police and Prisons, R. G. B.

Spicer, M.C.

Officer Commanding Transjordan Frontier Force,

Lt.-Col. C. H. Miller.

Commissioner of Lands, A. Abramson, C.B.E.

Director of Agriculture and Forests, M. T. Dawe, O.B.E.

Director of Public Works, F. Pudsey.

Director of Education, H. E. Bowman, C.B.E.

Director of Health, Col. G. W. Heron, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Director of Customs and Trade, K. W. Stead, C.B.E.

Director of Development, L. Andrews, O.B.E. (acting).

Postmaster-General, W. Hudson, C.B.E., M.C.

General Manager, Palestine Railways, C. R.

Webb, O.B.E., M.C.

Director of Lands, J. N. Stubbs, M.C.

Director of Surreys, Lt.-Col. F. J. Salmon, M.C.

Dir., Dept. of Immigration, A. M. Hyamson, O.B.E.

Registrar, Co-operative Societies, F. G. Lowick.

District Commissioners.

Jerusalem, J. E. F. Campbell, O.B.E.

Northern District (Haifa), E. Keith-Roach, O.B.E.

Southern District (Jaffa), E. E. H. Crosbie, O.B.E.

TRANSJORDAN.

Emir, H. H. Abdullah, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., born 1882, second son of King Hussein of Hejaz, appointed April, 1921.

Transjordan consists of the 4 Districts of Maan, Kerak, Balqa, and Ajlun, and is under the same mandate as Palestine. It is bounded on the west by Palestine, on the north by Syria, on the east by Iraq, and on the south by Hejaz and Nejd, and has access to the Red Sea at Akaba. No census has yet been taken, but it is estimated that the total population is 300,000, of whom 130,000 are settled, 120,000 semi-nomads, and 50,000 nomads; the great majority are Moslems. The area is unknown, as the boundaries are not definitely determined. The extreme west of the country is fertile, and agricultural and pastoral industries are carried on, but the rest of the country is almost entirely desert. The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Transjordan territory from Deraa to Kalaat el Mudawwara, where it enters Hejaz territory and continues to Medina. There is a Legislative Council of 6 official and 26 elected members, constituted in 1929.

	1932-33	1933-34
Revenue	£P250,660	£P282,800
Grants in aid	102,567	98,795
Total	£P353,227	£P381,595
Expenditure:—		
Ordinary	£P335,306	£P346,972
Extraordinary	20,394	19,004

	1932-33	1933-34
Total	£P355,700	£P365,976
Debt	£P2,473	£P1,381

CAPITAL, AMMAN.

High Commissioner, see Palestine.

British Resident, Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Cox, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Officer Commanding Arab Legion, Lt.-Col. F. G.

Peake, C.B.E.

RHODESIA, SOUTHERN.

Southern Rhodesia is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambezi River, its political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,344 square miles, and the population (1933) 1,200,000, of whom 52,000 are Europeans. The native population is 1,444,000, with 4,300 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race. The total number of European births in 1932

was 1,266 (a rate of 22s per 1,000) and of deaths 485 (9s per 1,000), the marriages numbering 525 (20s 3d per 1,000). Responsible Government was instituted in Southern Rhodesia on Oct. 1, 1923. The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, with an Executive responsible to the Legislature, which consists of a Legislative Assembly, but that body may pass a law constituting a Legislative Council, in addition.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia so far as they were applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner and by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council up to the grant of responsible government in Sept. 1923; since then much consolidation and codifying legislation has been incorporated in the Acts of the Legislature. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways, the total mileage of which at Sept. 30, 1933, was 2,681 miles (including 1,360 miles operated within the boundaries of Southern Rhodesia). The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, and Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (302 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Company to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The main northern extension of the railway was constructed from Bulawayo. It takes the Wankie coalfields and crosses the Zambezi at the Victoria Falls (222 miles). Branch lines primarily constructed in the interests of established mines are:—Salisbury-Sinola (83 miles), Mt. Hampden Junction-Shanva (72 miles), Gwelo-Selukwe (24 miles), Bulawayo-West Nicholson (104 miles), Gwelo-Umuvum-Victoria (123 miles), and Sonabula-Shabeni (62 miles). There is also a short branch line, Bulawayo-Matopos. To provide facilities for the transport of passengers and goods in areas in process of development not directly served by existing railways, a system of road motor services has been organised, and is operated by the Rhodesia Railways. In September, 1933, routes covering 1,505 miles were in operation.

Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1932, was of the value of £50,738,242. The output for the year ended December 31, 1932, was valued at £3,266,212. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, mica, platinum, corundum, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and it possesses all the essential characteristics and

* When Responsible Government was granted to the Colony in 1923 the Crown recognised the British South Africa Company as the owner of the mineral rights throughout both Southern and Northern Rhodesia. After a long controversy the mineral rights in Southern Rhodesia were purchased by the Government in 1933 for the sum of £2,000,000.

facilities necessary for successful agriculture and cattle raising, and for the cultivation of European fruit trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco, cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The staple crop is maize, and tobacco, cotton and citrus fruits are largely exported. The total area under cultivation in 1932 was 432,932 acres (maize 252,947, tobacco 25,354, cotton 3,486). The export of citrus fruit in 1932 was 151,657 boxes. Cattle (2,747,485 on Dec. 31, 1932) thrive well. Dairy products sold include butter 1,223,312 lb., milk 1,273,651 gallons, cheese 224,483 lb., and eggs 809,881 dozen. In addition to the main industries of mining and farming there are creameries, cotton ginneries, bacon factories, oil, soap and candle factories, cement and lime works, and many other undertakings.

The British South Africa Company has relinquished all rights and interests in the land in Southern Rhodesia except in the estates which it was already developing and working on July 10, 1933. Considerable efforts have been made by the Government during recent years to increase the number of new settlers on the land, which is cheap, and may be had on very favourable terms. These efforts were particularly effective during the years 1925-27, and with the passing of the present depression it is anticipated that a further extension of successful land settlement will materialise in the near future.

Complete courses of primary and secondary education up to the standard of matriculation of the South African Universities are provided in the Government schools. For European children there are 22 Government and Government-aided schools (7 vocational, 12 secondary and 3 primary). For children in rural areas, where the population is too scanty for a school, very successful correspondence classes have been inaugurated to supplement the aided government schools. The total number of European children in all types of schools at the end of 1932 was 9,522. There are seven schools for children of mixed race, with 828 pupils, and native education conducted by mission agencies with Government aid is provided in 1,323 schools, with 103,867 pupils. Grants in aid of native education in 1931-32 amounted to £50,093, the total educational (other than native) expenditure being £258,282 in the calendar year 1932.

	1931-32	1932-33
Revenue	£2,110,280	£2,268,910
* Expenditure	2,228,822	2,176,165
Public Debt	6,382,427	6,547,890
	1931	1932
Imports	£5,685,529	£4,272,127
Exports	5,894,090	5,387,251
Imports from U.K.	2,297,184	1,873,112
Domestic Exports to U.K. .	2,106,637	3,228,324

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Cecil H. Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (1928) (and allowance £2,000)
A.D.C., Capt. B. V. Cherry, M.C.

	Ministry (Sept. 12, 1933).
Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, G. M. Huggins	£2,500
Minister of Internal Affairs and of Justice and Detenor, S. M. L. O'Keefe	2,000
Minister of Finance, J. H. Smit	2,000
Minister of Agriculture, C. S. Jobling	2,000

* Excluding expenditure out of Loan funds, £107,821 in 1931-32 and £274,221 in 1932-33, and extraordinary expenditure from accumulated revenue surpluses, £240,928 in 1931-32.

Minister of Mines, Capt. W. S. Senior, M.C. £2,000
Minister of Commerce, Transport and of Public Works, R. D. Gilchrist 2,000
Medical Director, R. A. Askins, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Director of Education, L. M. Foggin, O.R.E.
Chief Native Commissioner, Col. C. L. Carbutt.
Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Fraser Russell.

High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, J. W. Downie, C.M.G., Crown House, Aldwych, W.C.2. (allowance £700)

£2,000
SALISBURY, the capital, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, altitude 4,880 ft. (total population, census 1931, 28,800, including 9,637 whites). **BULAWAYO**, the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude 4,460 ft. (total population of 31,000, including 11,818 whites). Other centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que, Wankie, Fort Victoria, Selukwe, and Hartley.

RHODESIA, NORTHERN.

Northern Rhodesia lies to the North of the Zambezi, its neighbours being Tanganyika Territory and the Belgian Congo on the north, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa on the east, Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the south, and Portuguese West Africa on the west. The country comprises an area of 268,400 square miles, and with the exception of the Luangwa, Zambezi and Kafue Valleys, consists of a tableland varying from 3,000 to 4,500 feet, with greater altitudes in N.E., and especially in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika. The estimated European population in December, 1933, was 10,553; the native population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1933) at 1,328,705. Much of the country is suitable for farming, and contains large areas of good arable and grazing land. Over 2,500,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers. The chief crop grown is maize. Other crops are tobacco, coffee, wheat, oil seeds, and citrus. Stock raising is carried on by many farmers. The native-owned cattle in the territory is estimated at 378,205 and European-owned 99,144. Copper, zinc, vanadium, lead, gold, mica and coal have been discovered, and scientific prospecting is being carried on over large areas. The copper deposits have attracted much capital, the Roan Antelope and the Nkana mines having commenced output, while others are expected to follow. The copper mines of Northern Rhodesia appear likely to produce a large proportion of the world's supply, while zinc and vanadium production are on a considerable scale. Many species of game are to be found, and good sport at a moderate cost is available for the big-game hunter, but the areas now open for hunting are somewhat restricted. The trunk line of the Rhodesia Railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Belgian Congo border. The Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi and other rivers are navigable for a considerable portion of their courses. There are 43 post offices, 17 of which are money order offices. The main telegraph and telephone route lies alongside the railway from Victoria Falls Bridge to the Congo border, with branches from Ndola to Luanshya, Ndola to Nkana, and from Nkana to Mufilira; Fort Jameson is connected with the Nyasaland system, and Kasama and Abercorn with the Nyasaland and Tanganyika systems. Aeronautical wireless stations at Mpika and Broken Hill are equipped for communication with air-

craft in flight (900 metres wave length) as well as for point-to-point communication on short wave. Short wave equipment has been installed at Fort Jameson, Livingstone and Mongu-Lealui. All wireless stations maintain a public service.

The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of five official members. There is a Legislative Council of 16 members, with a majority of official members. The seat of Government is at Livingstone, near the Victoria Falls, on the Zambezi. The country is divided into 5 Provinces for fiscal and administrative purposes. The most important centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Lusaka, Mazibuka, Abercorn, Kasama, Fort Rosebery, Ndola, Luanshya, Nkana and Mongu-Lealui.

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Revenue	£830,254	£856,376
Expenditure	704,986	800,056
Governor, His Excellency Sir Ronald Morris, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., (1932) (and £1,000 duty allowance)		£3,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. L. G. A. Cust		450
Chief Secretary, Hon. H. C. D. C. MacKenzie-Kennedy, C.M.G.		1,450
Principal Assistant Chief Secretary, Maj. E. A. T. Dutton, O.B.E.		1,000
Attorney-General, (vacant)		1,300
Treasurer, Hon. C. R. Lockhart		1,200
Commissioner of Taxes, G. E. Thornton, M.B.E.		880
Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. J. M. Thomson, C.B.E.		1,200
Director of Medical Services, Hon. A. Kinghorn		1,300
Judge of the High Court, R. E. Hall		1,750
Director of Animal Health, (vacant) ..		1,000
Commandant, Northern Rhodesia Regt., (vacant)		1,000
Commissioner of Police and Prisons, Capt. P. B. Wardroper, M.B.E.		1,000
Director of Surveys, W. G. Fairweather, O.B.E.		1,050
Commissioner for Mines, Lands and Local Govt., L. W. G. Beles, M.C.		1,000
Director of Public Works, F. A. Buckley ..		1,200
Controller of Customs, E. S. Marillier ..		1,000
Postmaster-General, W. T. Storm		1,000
Director of European Education, J. B. Clark		1,000
Director of Native Education, R. Caldwell ..		1,000
Auditor, J. B. Hewlett		1,000
Provincial Commissioners and Magistrates, E. B. H. Goodall, M.B.E.; R. H. Palmer; J. W. Hinds; A. W. M. S. Griffin, M.C.; S. Illidge; T. F. Sandford, M.B.E.	(3) £1,100, (4) 1,000	
Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2.		

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 555 miles S. of the Equator, 700 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 45' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 49 square miles, with a population (Census 1931) of 3,995. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines.

Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circa* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lace-making industry has been established. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

Ascension (Resident Magistrate, E. A. Willmott), an isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,800 feet, situated $7^{\circ} 55' 55''$ S. lat. and $14^{\circ} 25' 5''$ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and, being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it; in 1931 the population was about 150. The island was administered by the Board of Admiralty until Oct. 27, 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena and was transferred to the Colonial Office. Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month.

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 6 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1931), 1,381.

	1931	1932
Public revenue	£12,480	£13,817
Expenditure	23,891	18,906
Debt	nil.	nil.
Total imports	43,883	36,229
Total exports	12,767	6,686
Imports from U.K.	35,980	28,732
Exports to U.K.	12,205	5,774

Governor, His Excellency Sir Spencer

Stewart Davis, C.M.G. (1932) £1,000

Govt. Secretary, G. C. Kitching, O.B.E. 550

Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, F. F. Harton 450

Colonial Surgeon, Dr. L. L. Burton 550

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 14 days.

ST. KITTS, see BRITISH WEST INDIES.

ST. LUCIA, see BRITISH WEST INDIES.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G., born Sept. 26, 1874; suc. his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917; m. 1911, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of and Viscount Esher, b. 1885, (H.H. the Ranees). *Their Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda and Special Commissioner for Sarawak in England),* b. Aug. 8, 1876. *Private Secretary to H.H. the Rajah,*

E. S. Holl	£4,800
<i>Government Secretary, C. F. C. Macaskie</i>	15,000
<i>Resident, 1st Division, C. D. Adams (acting)</i>	8,400
<i>Resident, 2nd Division, J. B. Archer</i>	8,400
<i>Resident, 3rd Division, F. M. Adams (acting)</i>	9,000
<i>Resident, 4th Division, H. D. Applin</i>	9,000
<i>Resident, 5th Division, F. H. Kortright</i>	8,400
<i>Treasurer, A. A. Rennie</i>	9,000
<i>Chief Justice, T. S. Boyd</i>	12,000
<i>Assistant Government Secretary, R. D. St. John Horton</i>	6,480
<i>Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Protector of Labour, C. D. le Gros Clark</i>	6,960
<i>Secretary for Native Affairs, R. E. Le Sueur</i>	6,720
<i>Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and Shipping Master, H. M. Calvert</i>	8,400
<i>Director of Public Works, C. P. Lowe</i>	9,600
<i>P.M.O. and Chief Health Officer, E. M. Marjoribanks</i>	9,600
<i>Supt. of Lands and Surveys, N. A. Middlemas</i>	9,000
<i>Postmaster-General, K. H. Gillau</i>	7,200
<i>Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary, L. N. Reynolds (acting)</i>	5,520
<i>Conservator of Forests, D. E. Calver</i>	7,200
<i>Registrar, C. E. L. Blagg</i>	8,400

Sarawak Government Agent in England, F. R. Boulton. Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.2.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 475,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelinggang, and Batang-Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (23 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 110, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Brunei by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1905. In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent state, and under an agreement of 1888 the State

has been placed under British protection. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, India-rubber, bees-wax, illipe nuts, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. The large petroleum field at Miri and Iwakong, in the Baram district, is now a valuable asset; oil exports (1928) 568,389 tons; (1929), 734,454 tons; (1930) 645,399 tons; (1931) \$510,879 tons; (1932) 520,004 tons.

	1931.	1932.
Revenue	\$4,324,909	\$4,210,558
Expenditure	5,466,366	4,277,278
Imports	10,385,056	9,698,808
Exports	17,414,672	13,573,872

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1931), 25,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. There are 16 wireless stations, in communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Saturday. There is also direct communication with Sibn and Miri.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 92, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependences, is estimated at 156½ square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles; the most important of the dependences are the Amrautes, Farquhar Islands, Coetvry, Astore, and the Aldabra Group. The population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1932) at 28,235. At the census of 1931 the population of Mahé was 21,977, Praslin 2,476, La Digue, 1,225, other islands 1,736. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour, and the lighthouses in the vicinity have been fitted up with modern automatic lights. Although only 2° 8' of the Equator the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1932 being 22.86 per 1,000. There are 27 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools; there are also 2 secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, coconuts, coconut oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependences of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 4 members (2 *ex-officio* and 2 nominated official and 2 unofficial), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1931	1932.
Revenue	Rs 692,412	Rs 701,264
Expenditure	814,351	685,632
Debt (sterling)	nil.	nil.
Imports	Rs 1,069,958	Rs 1,008,111
Exports	1,104,913	1,347,338
Imports from U.K.	326,107	273,166
Exports to U.K.	520,934	348,161

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Gordon James Lethem (1933)..... Rs.19,350

Clerk to Governor and Clerk to Councils, O. Ward Homer.....	Rs. 5,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. P. J. S. Walsh	9,675
Crown Prosecutor, etc., P. J. Bourke...	7,740
Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D. F. Watson, O.B.E.	7,450
Auditor, C. W. Seed	8,582
Chief Med. Off., J. T. Bradley, O.B.E., M.D.	8,000
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, H. Tonnet	5,500
Inspector of Schools, J. D. E. Harter ...	3,600
Director of Agriculture, P. R. Dupont	
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, C. N. A. B. Mumby	3,600
Letters from London via Marseilles, 24 days; to London, 27 days.	

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles, and a population (1931) of 56,422, of whom 420 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes; a babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. The total area of the Colony and Protectorate is about 28,000 sq. miles, and the total population about 1,770,000. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 208 miles, between 10° 15' and 13° 16' of W. long. Its estimated area is 24,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,672,626. For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into 2 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners, assisted by 2 Senior District Commissioners, and 28 District and Assistant District Commissioners. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Tennes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, palm oil, and ginger; piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1931 reached £449,742. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 83 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Bauya to Makeni. Motor roads are now being opened up in the Colony and Protectorate, in the Colony connecting the various towns and villages with the port, and in the Protectorate as feeder roads to the railway. There are (1932) 1,925 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council partly elected and partly

nominated by the Crown, with full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1932.	1932.
Public revenue.....	£884,153	£872,469
Public expenditure	884,008	831,921
Total imports	1,141,611	1,248,346
Total exports	923,613	931,773
Imports from U.K.	722,792	822,155
Exports to U.K.	450,423	370,356
Governor, His Excellency Sir Arnold		
Hodson, K.C.M.G. (1931).....		£3,000
Chief Justice A. F. C. Webber		£1,600
Colonial Secretary, C. E. Cookson, C.M.G.		£1,400
Attorney-Gen., J. Ait en, B.A., LL.B.		£1,200
Treasurer, F. A. Mathias		£1,200
Comptroller of Customs, Capt. W. H. Eccles		£1,050
 Puisne Judge, E. J. Macquarrie		£1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, J. C. S. McDonald, O.B.E.		£1,400
Provincial Commissioners, N. G. Frete;		
A. H. Stocks	each	£1,200
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. G. W. Wright, D.D.		
Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 10 days.		

SOMALILAND.

(The Somaliland Protectorate.)

Somaliland occupies the "North-Eastern Horn" of the African continent, jutting out into the Indian Ocean along the south of the Gulf of Aden, and is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Ethiopia. The British Protectorate, declared in 1884, contains about 68,000 sq. miles, its boundaries being defined by treaties with Ethiopia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E., and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 344,700. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong, and a Police force of 550, the Dorvish power having been finally broken in 1920. The chief products of British Somaliland are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden. The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

	1932.	1932.
Total imports	£311,443	£306,634
Total exports	205,561	160,254
Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency, Maj. A. S. Lawrence, C.M.G., D.S.O. (and Duty Allowance, £500)		£1,500
Secretary to the Government, C. H. F. Plowman, O.B.E.		£850 to 1,000
Asst. do., G. J. Wells		£700 to 800
District Officers, Maj. B. H. Horsley, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Capt. E. N. Park, O.B.E., M.C.; R. H. Smith; Capt. H. E. Long; Capt. D. J. C. Walsh		£700 to 800
Asst. District Officers, T. Donovan, D.C.M.; A. McCallum, M.C., £550 to 700; E. Barry; F. J. Chambers; E. P. S. Shirley, O.B.E.; A. T. Curle; Capt. J. R. G. Cowan; Capt. A. S. Poulton		£450 to 550

† Exclusive of allowances.

‡ Inclusive of £278,000 from Colonial Development Fund (Siaya from Ore Concessions).

Treasurer and Chief of Customs, H. W. Claxton (and Duty Allowance £50)	£800
Commdt. of Police, J. Beattie, M.C.	800
Medical Officer in Charge, A. W. H. Donaldson, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch. (and Duty Allowance £700)	920
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. V. Magill	800
Engineer in charge of Public Works, A. T. R. Grimson	£450 to 700
Director of Agriculture and Geologist, R. A. Farquharson, M.A., F.G.S.	900
Chief Veterinary Officer, Maj. T. A. B. Cocksedge, M.R.C.V.S.	£700 to 800
O. C. Somaliland Camel Corps, K.A.R., Lt.-Col. H. B. Holt, M.O.	1,000
Principal towns, Berbera, Zeilah, Hargeisa, Burao, Engavo and Buramo.	

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, His Excellency Sir H. J. Stanley, O.C.M.G.	£5,000
Private Secretary & A.D.C., Capt. L. Holbech, D.S.J., M.C.	
Administrative Secretary, Shirley Eales, C.B.E.	1,200
Chief Clerk, H. L. Smith, O.B.E.	750
Auditor, T. A. Williams	1,100

The Office of High Commissioner in and for South Africa was created by Letters Patent in 1878. In 1879 a second High Commissioner was appointed, to whom was assigned South-Eastern Africa, including Zululand and Amatongaland; but this arrangement ceased in 1881, when a Special Commissioner for Zulu affairs was appointed, who was also Governor of Natal (which now includes Zululand and Amatongaland). The High Commissioner for South Africa, who, under the Commission of 1880, was the officer for the time being administering the Government of the Cape, now represents the Crown in all matters occurring in South Africa beyond the limits of the Union and of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland. Prior to October 1, 1923, Southern Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company, and the High Commissioner exercised certain powers of control under the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council 1898. Upon the establishment of responsible government the Order in Council 1898 lapsed, but under the Southern Rhodesia Constitution Letters Patent certain of the High Commissioner's previous powers and functions in regard to native administration were reserved to him and the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1920, whereby the Native Reserves were vested in the High Commissioner, was continued in full force and effect. On April 1, 1924, the functions which the High Commissioner had exercised in Northern Rhodesia during the British South Africa Company's administration of that Territory were, with the assumption of the administration by the Crown, transferred to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

The Office of High Commissioner, which was formerly held by the Governor of Cape Colony, was, by a Commission dated October 6, 1900, vested in Lord Milner, and by a similar Commission, dated March 25, 1905, in Lord Selborne.

During the years 1920-1930 the Office was vested, by separate Commission, in the successive Governors-General of the Union of South Africa. This arrangement ceased upon the termination of the period of office of Major-General the Earl of Athlone, K.G. Sir Herbert Stanley, C.O.M.G., was then appointed by His Majesty to be High Commissioner for South Africa, and he holds that office concurrently with the office of High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

BASUTOLAND.

(The Territory of Basutoland.)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1921 showed 495,937 natives and 1,603 whites, 1,069 coloured and 172 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle, sheep and goats, the mohair produced being of excellent quality. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged. Basutoland has been called "The Switzerland of South Africa" and contains amongst its natural wonders the *Maletengue Falls* (650 feet).

The Territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The final court of appeal in the Territory is the Resident Commissioner's Court, appeal from which lies direct to the Privy Council. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Buthe Buthe, Leribe, Peka, Teyateyaneng, Maseru, Morija, Mafeteng, Molele's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 591 native schools, with an average attendance (1923) of 44,359, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission; there are also 9 white schools. The education vote for 1923-24 was £45,310. The chief articles of export are wool and mohair, cattle and hides, the imports being chiefly blankets, groceries and hardware.

	1921-22.	1922-23
Revenue.....	£266,743	£275,410
Expenditure.....	280,407	63,625

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 2,319 (399 whites).

Resident Commissioner, John Christian Ramsay Sturtrock, C.M.G., M.A. £1,650

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, F. L. Foord 950

Judicial Commissioner (Bechuanaland, Swaziland & Basutoland), L. Blackwell, M.C., K.C. (acting) 1,000

Financial Secretary, I. G. Luscombe..... 900

Assistant Commissioners—

Mohale's Hoek, F. Jenner..... 850

Leribe, J. H. Sims 850

Mafeteng, E. G. Dutton 850

Maseru, H. Ashton 840

Qacha's Nek, T. B. Kenuan.....	£640
Teyateyaneng, D. W. How.....	750
Quthing, L. Clementi.....	690
Deputy Do., Buthe Buthe, R. S. Balfie.....	600
Principal Medical Officer, H. R. F. Nattie	1,000
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney, C.B.E., F.R.C.V.S.....	900
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson.....	800
Director of Education, F. M. Reid (acting)	875
Supr. Leper Settlement, P. D. Strachan, M.D.....	850
Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton	650
Agricultural Officer, L. Wachter.....	650
Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of Court, H. J. Godden, M.B.E.....	650
Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.	

BECHUANALAND.

(The Bechuanaland Protectorate.)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Caprivi Zippel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922), but was retransferred to S.W. Africa, Sept. 1, 1929. The population at the Census of May, 1921, was 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Whites, 52 Indians, 1,003 coloured and 150,185 Natives.

The climate is healthy during part of the year. Malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April, but with ordinary precautions is not seriously detrimental to health. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 456,344 at the Census of 1921. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Tsekeledi, Regent during the minority of Serotse (Bamangwato), of Moleli Pilane (Bakgatla), of Kuri Schelle (Bakwena), of Bathoen (Bangwaketse), of Seboko Mokgisi (Bamatote), and of Momanaburu (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, via Gaberone and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatse, Gaberone, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the late Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1921 from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1920-21.	1921-22.
Revenue.....	£148,511	£166,625
Expenditure.....	154,923	168,495

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. C. F. Roy, C.M.G., (and allowance £450) £1,350

Asst. Resident Commissioner, Capt. R. O'M. Reilly (and allowances £150) 900

Government Secretary, Capt. H. B. Neale (acting).....

Financial Secretary, Master of Resident Commissioner's Court, R. E. Goodman.....

Resident Magistrates, Capt. H. B. Neale (Senior Magistrate) £310; C. M. Lelebuor £800; A. L. Cuzen £800; Capt. G. E. Nettleton £800; Capt. J. W. Potts.....

P.M.O., H. W. Dyke, M.B., Ch.B.....

Chief Veterinary Officer, W. H. Chase, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S. (and allowances £150).....

£850

800

725

900

900

SWAZILAND.

(The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives *Kwa Nqwane*) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and Portuguese East Africa. The total area is 6,705 square miles, and the population (1921) 112,951, of whom 2,205 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Estimated European population (1932) 2,725. Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. The country is well watered and healthy, the annual rainfall averaging 55 inches, the mean temperature being 62° Fahr. (30°-90°). The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were about 346,772 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of 1932. In the winter season sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal.

The agricultural products are, maize (the staple product), tobacco, millet, ground-nuts, beans, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes. Cotton growing from jassid resistant seed is becoming important. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, copper and asbestos. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, 84 tons of cassiterite in value at £11,497 were exported.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. There are townships in the districts at Bremersdorp, Hlatikulu, Stogi and Goedgegun. There are schools for Europeans at various centres.

There is a daily South African Railway motor omnibus service between Breyten and Mbabane (89 miles); Bremersdorp and Stogi (43 miles); Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (57 miles); and Goedgegun to Hlati (33 miles). There are post offices, and telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres.

	1931-32	1932-33
Revenue	£84,907	£84,931
Expenditure	113,069	112,556

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, T. Ainsworth Dickson, C.M.G., M.C.

Deputy Resident Commissioner, A. G. Marwick, O.B.E.

Government and Financial Secretary, J. R. Armstrong.

Assistant Govt Sec., L. J. Puntick.

Assistant Commissioners, H. B. A. McCarter; S. B. Williams.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(See MALAYA.)

THE SUDAN.

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 30' N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 19° 20' E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 35' E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie Kenya Colony, the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa.

The estimated area is about 1,008,100 sq. miles, with a population of about 5,600,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans. The *Gambella enclave* (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post. The Nile enters at Nimmule, in Mongalla Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. From the Athara confluence to the Mediterranean the river has a course of close on 1,726 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 1,810 miles, giving a total water-way of 3,536 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan.

Government.—The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1920, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports *enit* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The Sudan is divided into 14 provinces (*Mudriyas*) under governors (*Mudirs*). Each province is subdivided into districts with one (or more) District Commissioners in charge of each. Native administrative officials are employed under the District Commissioners. *Civil Justice* is administered by a Chief Justice and four puisne Judges, one of whom is also Registrar-General of Lands. There are also Province and District Judges who are usually the Governors and District Commissioners of Provinces, but there are also District Judges who are professional lawyers in some of the more important centres. Appeals lie from the District Judges to the Province Judges or the High Court, and from the Province Judges and the High Court to the Court of Appeal, which consists of three Judges of the High Court. The system of the law administered is "justice, equity and good conscience" in all cases in which there is no special enactment.

There is no general code of civil and commercial law such as is in force in Egypt and many Continental countries. The religious law of Islam is administered by the Mohammedan Law Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally amongst the Moslem population. There are District and Province Courts under District and Province Kadis, and a High (Mahkama) Court at Khartoum presided over by the Grand Kadi. *Criminal Justice* is administered chiefly by the Governors and District Commissioners and Mamours of Provinces and Districts, all of whom are magistrates. The Judges of the High Court and District Judges also have criminal jurisdiction as magistrates. The more serious offences are tried by courts consisting of three magistrates, and many native notables have been made magistrates for the purpose of sitting as members of such courts. The decisions of such courts require confirmation by the Governor of the Province or the Governor-General, who exercise powers similar to those of confirming officers in Courts Martial, and to them also appeals lie. Courts of Sheiks or Chiefs in all parts of the country have varying powers of limited jurisdiction in accordance with native customs. The Sudan is garrisoned by native troops, forming the Sudan Defence Force. A small garrison of British troops is quartered at Khartoum. The *Police* are locally enlisted and are under Provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to *khatwas* there are 87 *kuttabs* (vernacular schools) attended by 8,943 pupils, and 10 *primary schools*, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 970 pupils; a *secondary school* at Khartoum (Gordon College), a *teachers' training school* and *technical or trade schools*, at Omdurman, and Atbara. There are also 22 *elementary vernacular schools for girls*, and a *training college for girls' teachers*.

Production.—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), which is the staple food of the people in the Sudan, and is also used as cattle and poultry food elsewhere. Egyptian cotton has been successfully established, and increasing quantities are being produced annually. The *Gezira Irrigation Scheme* at present (1933) enables an area of 682,000 acres to be cultivated between the Blue and White Niles and one-quarter will be under cotton in the 1933-34 season. The necessary water is stored by the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, about 170 miles south of Khartoum. Cotton cultivation in the irrigated area is managed by a syndicate, and is one of the largest cotton-growing schemes in the world (194,975 feddans in 1932). The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic. Natural salt fields on the Red Sea coast near Port Sudan supply the whole needs of the country and maintain an export trade with Abyssinia. Work has been commenced on a new scheme for the further expansion of salt production on a large scale in this area. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, chillies, lulu nuts, hides and skins, and gold.

Communications.—The railways and steamers throughout the country are administered by a Government department. During the past few years nearly 500 miles of new railways have been built, while other transport has been revolutionised by the opening up of a net-work of motor roads spreading all over the country

during the dry season. In 1932 there were 1,989 miles of railways open for traffic. The gauge is 3 ft. 6 in. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea port of Port Sudan receives much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. A line from Sennar Town, crossing the Sennar Dam, was completed during 1929, and affords an alternative route (498 miles) for produce of the Southern provinces to Haiya Junction, 126 miles W. of Port Sudan. There are over 3,000 miles of the various reaches of the river Nile and its tributaries under navigation by a fleet of shallow draught steamers and barges. Three of these routes are only practicable in the flood season, June to September, but communication with the Kenya and Uganda Railways is maintained throughout the year by means of a motor service over the Juba-Nimule road, which connects with the regular fortnightly sailings of the Sudan Nile Service and the Uganda Lake Albert Service. Frequent services are also provided by private enterprise over the Juba-Aba Road, connecting with the road system of the Belgian Congo. During the dry season (December to March) private enterprises also operate motor car services between Juba and Kampala (600 miles) and Juba and Nairobi (800 miles). In the interior of the country there are other dry season motor roads. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 5,737 miles in 1928. There are 80 stationary and 16 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 10 wireless telegraphy offices.

Finance.—The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, annual tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services.

	1931	1932
Revenue	£44,398,618	£43,853,798
Expenditure	4,398,618	3,853,798
Total Exports.....	1,733,795	3,797,548
Total Imports	3,761,013	3,054,828
Imports from U.K.	1,164,485	692,623
Exports to U.K. ...	781,327	2,067,099

The principal export is cotton, the value of which, together with cotton-seed, amounted to £645,449 or 37½ per cent. of the value of the total exports. Gum arabic, £602,753. Other exports are: sesame, cattle, hides and skins, dates, ground-nuts, don-nuts, salt, senna, chillies, lulu nuts, ivory and gold.

Governor-General, His Excellency Sir George Stewart Symes, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O. (1933)

Private Sec., M. W. Parr, O.B.E.

Comptroller, E. O. Springfield, M.C.

A.D.C., Bimbashi B. D. T. Tarleton.

Governor-General's Council.

Ex-Officio Members, the Civil Secretary; the Legal Secretary; the Financial Secretary; the Kaid El'Annin, *see* Sudan Defence Force, *post*.

Additional Members, R. M. MacGregor, C.M.G.; R. K. Winter; G. N. Loggin, C.M.G.

Sudan Agency.

Sudan Agent (Cairo), T. A. de C. Hamilton, M.C.

Departments.

Advocat-General and Asst. Legal Sec., J. P. Gordon.

* Inclusive (since 1929) of net receipts and expenditure, Sudan Railways

Director of Agriculture and Forests, J. N. Cameron.
Auditor-General, M. Hillary, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Chief Justice, H. Owen, M.C.
Civil Secretary, (vacant).
Secretary for Economic Development, R. Davies.
Director of Customs, D. M. Bennett, O.B.E.
Warden, Gordon College, C. W. Williams, M.B.E.
Sec. for Education and Health, R. K. Winter.
Financial Secretary, H. E. Fass, C.B., O.B.E.
Game Warden, M. J. W. R. Barker, O.B.E.
Grand Kadi, Sheikh Mohammed Noaman El Garlin.
Controller, Public Security Intelligence Branch, J. C. Penney, M.C.
Irrigation Adviser, R. M. MacGregor, C.M.G.
Registrar General of Lands and Director of Lands, H. A. Evans, M.C.
Legal Secretary, R. H. Bell, C.B.E.
Mufti, Sheikh Sayed Ismail El Azhari, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Lt. Col. J. L. Tomlin, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Director of Public Works, G. N. Loggin, C.M.G., M.I.C.E.
General Manager of Railways, H. H. Emley.
Director of Stores, Capt. H. C. E. Jebb, O.B.E.
Do., Medical Service, E. D. Pridie, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.B., B.S.
Do., Surveys, Lt.-Col. S. L. Milligan, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Do., Veterinary Service, W. Kennedy, D.S.O.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

Bahr el Ghazal (Wam), Maj. R. G. C. Brock, O.B.E.
Barber (El Damer), P. Ingleson, M.B.E., M.C.
Blue Nile (Wad Meland), W. P. D. Clarke, O.B.E.
Darfur (El Fasher), C. G. Dupuis.
Dongola (Merom), C. G. Coryton.
Fung (Nyaya), E. H. Thomson.
Halfa (Wadi Halfa), W. D. C. L. Purves.
Kassala (Kassala), F. T. C. Young.
Khartoum (Khartoum), E. G. Sandfield-Hill, C.M.G.
Kordofan (El Obeidi), D. Newbold, O.B.E.
Mongalla (Juba), L. F. Nahler, C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Port Sudan—Sudan Administration (Port Sudan), *Commissioner*, A. S. Redfearn.
Upper Nile (Malaka), A. G. Pawson.
White Nile (El Duen), J. A. Reid.

SUDAN DEFENCE FORCE.

O.C. British Troops in the Sudan and Commandant Sudan Defence Force (El Kadi El Amm), Brig. S. S. Butler, C.M.G., D.S.O.
C.S.O., Col. H. F. Franklyn, D.S.O., M.C.
M.S. and A.A.-G., Capt. A. E. Cottam, M.C.
A.Q.M.G., Capt. G. F. H. Stayner.
London Office.

(Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.)
Controller, A. B. B. Howell, M.B.E.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town contains a large mosque for Mohammedans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive Government buildings. Population 55,318. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile, is Khartoum North (33,412), and on the White Nile is Umdurman (104,454), the former Mahdist capital.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an estimated area of 373,500 square miles. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. In 1932, the native population of Tanganyika Territory was estimated at 4,933,179. The total white population is about 8,150. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9, 1922.

The amount allocated to education in 1932 was £100,393, further sums being contributed by native administrations. In 1932 there were 90 Government schools for Africans, with 7,002 children in average attendance, and 3,345 Mission schools with average attendance of 107,439 pupils. Two schools are maintained by the Government for the education of European children, one a day school at Dar-es-Salaam, and the other a boarding school at Ngare Nairobi, in the Northern Province. Assistance is given to 3 kindergarten schools at Tabora, Dodoma and Tanga; to 3 Dutch schools in the Arusha district; to 2 Roman Catholic schools in Dar-es-Salaam and Tabora; to 4 German schools in Northern Tanga and Iringa Provinces, and to 1 Greek school at Kibosho. There were 47 Indian schools (3,193 pupils), of which 45 are in receipt of financial assistance. The Government publishes a monthly journal printed in Swahili to disseminate news and useful information among the vernacular speaking population.

The total area under forests is about 4,096 square miles, of which 3,978 square miles are included in the Government Forest Reserves, 55 square miles await reservation, and about 63 square miles are privately owned. Non-native plantations are mainly for the production of sisal fibre and coffee, with small areas under tea and tobacco, minor crops being cotton, maize and coconuts. Native production consists chiefly of coffee, bananas, cotton, ground-nuts, rice, millet, maize, cassava and pulses.

In 1932 there were 533,641 cattle, 2,281,405 sheep and 3,374,989 goats in the Territory. The value of minerals produced in 1932 was—gold £149,854, salt £33,788, mica £3,808, and tin £6,893.

The chief exports are sisal, cotton, coffee, ground-nuts, hides, skins, copra, g. alu, sisimbi, bees-wax, ghee, diamonds and gold; the chief imports being cotton piece goods, iron and steel manufactures, foodstuffs, machinery, building materials, kerosene and motor spirit, sugar, rice, spirits and cigarettes.

	1930-31.	1931-32
Revenue	£1,747,478	£1,522,368
Expenditure	2,102,507	1,820,928
	1932.	1931.
Imports	£2,495,596	£1,871,598
Exports	1,290,722	1,190,216

The following units of the King's African Rifles are stationed in the Territory:—The Headquarters of the Southern Brigade, the Brigade Signal Section, the Brigade Supply and Transport Corps, the 1st and 6th Bus. and a company of the 1st Bn., totalling about 1,000 native soldiers and 35 European officers. There is a Police Force of 1,240 of all ranks.

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, Mikindani, and Kilwa, all of which are accessible to ocean-going vessels. In 1932, 437 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 1,041,545 tons, and 2,229 dhows of 50,789 tons entered and cleared at the various

ports from places beyond the Territory. There are two railways of metre gauge in the Territory. The Tanga Railway from Tanga to Arusha via Moshi (77½ miles). The Kenya and Uganda Railways connect with this railway at Kahe Junction. The Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma (77½ miles), with a branch line from Manyoni (36½ miles) to Kiung'iri (94 miles) and Singida, and a branch line from Tabora (52½ miles) to Mwanza (126 miles) on Lake Victoria. Steamers run on Lakes Victoria, Nyasa and Tanganyika. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with many inland centres, and with the adjoining territories Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia. Mbeya, Dodoma and Moshi are ports of call for Imperial Airways Mail Service. London to Capetown. There are 135 post-offices and postal agencies (705 of which have telegraphic facilities), and 140 telegraphic offices. Telephone exchanges are established and trunk-telephone communication is in operation between 30 inland centres, and also with Mombasa.

CAPITAL, Dar-es-Salaam.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief,</i> H.E. Sir Harold MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1933) (and £1,500 Duty Allowance)	£4,500
<i>A.D.C. and Private Sec.,</i> W. Athel Jackson	400
<i>Chief Secretary,</i> D. J. Jardine, C.M.G., O.B.E.	2,000
<i>Deputy do.,</i> S. B. B. McElherry	1,350
<i>Secretary for Native Affairs,</i> P. E. Mitchell, C.M.G., M.C.	1,350
<i>Chief Justice,</i> Sir Joseph A. Sheridan ..	2,000
<i>Judges,</i> J. H. G. McDougall, H. H. Henne	1,400
<i>Attorney-General,</i> C. B. Francis	1,650
<i>Treasurer,</i> H. L. Bayles	1,450
<i>Director of Medical and Sanitary Services,</i> A. H. Owen	1,500
<i>Director of Education,</i> A. A. M. Isher- wood, O.B.E.	1,350
<i>Inspector-Gen., King's African Rifles,</i> Brigadier C. C. Norman, C.M.G., D.S.O. <i>Brigade Commander, the Southern Bri- gade, K.A. Rifles (vacant)</i> (and Command Allowance £150) ..	1,200
<i>General Manager, Railways,</i> Col. G. A. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., R.R.	2,000
<i>Provincial Commissioners,</i> E. W. Brett; F. J. Baughawse O.B.E.; E. C. Richards; £1,350; H. Hignell; G. F. Webster; C. H. A. Grierson	1,200
<i>Comptroller of Customs,</i> F. Adams, O.B.E.	1,200
<i>Director of Public Works (vacant)</i>	1,350
<i>Land Officer,</i> J. Lindsay Allan	1,150
<i>Director of Agriculture,</i> E. Harrison	1,350
<i>Postmaster-General,</i> T. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.	1,600
<i>Commissioner of Police,</i> A. Saunders, O.B.E., M.C.	1,200
<i>Auditor,</i> H. N. Lee, O.B.E.	1,150
<i>Director of Surveys,</i> P. E. L. Guthrie ..	1,150
<i>Commissioner of Mines (vacant)</i>	1,150
<i>Director of Geological Survey,</i> Dr. E. O. Teale	1,150
<i>Conservator of Forests,</i> D. K. S. Grant ..	1,250
<i>Director of Veterinary Services,</i> H. N. Hornby, O.B.E.	1,100
<i>Administrator General (vacant)</i>	1,050
<i>Commissioner of Prisons,</i> G. H. Heaton	950
<i>Game Warden, (vacant)</i>	900
<i>Director of Twelve Research,</i> C. F. M. Swynnerton	1,200

<i>Government Printer,</i> N. C. Drury	£880
<i>Director, East African Agricultural Research Station,</i> W. Nowell, C.B.E.	1,500

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commis-
sioner, H. M. Eastern African Dependencies,
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

TOGOLAND.

(Joint Franco-British Administration.)

The total area is about 43,040 square miles, with an estimated population of 920,000. The British sphere consists of an area of about 13,041 sq. miles with a population estimated (1931) at 293,714, including 43 Non-Africans. The mandated sphere adjoins the eastern frontier of the Gold Coast and is administered as part of it.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 12° 1' W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The main island is about 2,000 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 4,000 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,500 miles S.W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island. On August 14, 1815, the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha, but this force was withdrawn after a few months. Corporal William Glass (died 1853) remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party with two masons imported for the purpose of housing the garrison, formed the present settlement. In 1825 five coloured women from St. Helena, and afterwards others from Cape Colony, joined the party. The inhabitants are of mixed blood, but the British strain is predominant. In 1826 many of the able-bodied men were drowned through the upsetting of a boat, and in 1826 a grant of stores and provisions was made by Parliament. In 1827 the inhabitants numbered 127 and in 1933 the number was 163; they are stated to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in a fertile tract in the north-west of the island, its name being in honour of a visit from the Duke of Edinburgh in 1867. The inhabitants raise crops and possess cattle, sheep and pigs.

From the death of Corporal Glass until 1933 the oldest inhabitant acted as Governor; in 1933, a council of four was set up (with one of its members as chairman), the chairman, or chief, acting as island spokesman and conducting marriages in the absence of a chaplain. There is also a women's council for matters affecting women and children. Communication with the outside world is infrequent and the occasional visits of steamers are the only opportunities afforded to the inhabitants for the replenishment of comforts. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 950 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are

little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or **Diego Alvarez**), in $40^{\circ} 20' S.$ and $6^{\circ} 44' W.$, lies about 250 miles S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn from Mt. Zulia, on the Sudan boundary, along the Turkana escarpment over the top of Mt. Elgon, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Sudan commences. Total area, 94,204 square miles, including 13,616 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces:—

(1) *Eastern Province*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bugwere, Bugishu, Budama, Teso, and Karamoja.

(2) *Northern Province*, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, Lango, and West Nile.

(3) *Western Province*, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi.

(4) *Buganda Province* (with islands in Lake Victoria) comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubende, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants (about 20,000) settled on the mainland in fly-free districts, but the work of repopulating these islands was undertaken and completed in 1921 and 1922, and natives and their cattle have been repatriated.

The whole Protectorate is under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of *Buganda* is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H.H. Sir David Chwa, K.C.M.G., grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native Council, and each county and district chief also has his *Lukiko* to assist him in local government and in the administration of justice. In Buganda (and in *Bunyoro*, *Ankole* and *Toro*, also ruled over by paramount chiefs, as well as in most of the other parts of the Protectorate more directly administered), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an appeal to British courts. For Europeans

and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils) makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local British courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the Judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika Territory. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a battalion of the King's African Rifles stationed in the Protectorate.

The total population of Uganda (Census of May 1931) is given as 3,553,534, composed as follows: Natives, 3,536,267; Asiatics, 14,750; Europeans, 2,001, and others, 1,526. At first educational work was entirely in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, who still receive grants towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers; their efforts have for some years been supplemented by Government, which has also established a University College for natives at Makerere, Kampala. About 2,000,000 natives speak Bantu languages, the most important of which is Luganda, the language of the Baganda tribe, after whom the Protectorate is named. Swahili is also widely spoken. There are a few pygmies living near the Semliki river and the Mufumbiro mountains; the rest of the natives belong to the Nilotic, Hamitic and Sudanese groups.

	1930	1931
Revenue ...	£1,412,242	£1,399,913
Poll-tax ...	522,972	516,808
Customs ...	324,763	304,128
Expenditure (incl. loans) ...	2,040,394	1,451,564
Total Exports ...	2,060,453	1,978,262
Special Imports ...	1,614,164	1,308,786

The Customs Services are now merged in those of Kenya (*q.v.*). The export trade is mainly in cotton (£1,503,307 in 1931), coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, rubber, ivory, tin ore and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

Nile steamers ply to Juba, which is connected by a motor road with Nimule, the Sudan port of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine Service on the Albert Nile and Lake Albert. Passengers are transported between these two places by the Sudan Government Railways motor service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration* on Lake Kioga, between Masindi Port and Namasagali, the terminus of the Busoga railway; and on Lake Victoria between Kisumu and Entebbe and Port Bell and the other Uganda ports. The Lake Albert Marine, which has already been mentioned, provides a weekly service on the Nile between Butiaba and Nimule during the season (Oct.-Feb.), and a fortnightly service on Lake Albert between Butiaba and the Belgian port of Kaseyi. The Railway Administration therefore provides a through service from Jinja and Kisumu to the Sudan and the Belgian Congo. The *Busoga Railway*, from Jinja (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, which was completed in 1922, has recently been merged in the main line of the K. & U. Ry., which now runs from Kampala *via* Eldoret to Nakuru, where it joins the old line to the coast. The continuation of this main line to Kampala has now been com-

pleted, and a further extension from Tororo Junction to Soroti *via* Mhale was opened in 1929. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7½ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans, and there are aeroplane landing grounds at Entebbe, Tororo and Jinja. Good all-weather motor-roads connect the principal administrative centres. Hotels exist at Kampala, Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Fort Portal and Masaka.

The unit of currency is the shilling, and the lower coinage is on a cental basis.

In 1920 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, and these came into being in Jan., 1921. The former consists of 6 appointed members and the latter includes the former, with the addition of unofficial members, and is presided over by the Governor. The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTebbe; the chief commercial centres are Kampala (Buganda) and Jinja (Eastern Province).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Bernard Henry Dillon, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1932) (and £1,500 duty) £3,500

Chief Secretary,* E. L. Scott, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C. 1,800

Provincial Commrs., A. E. Weatherhead; W. G. Adams; A. H. Cox (acting) £1,200 to 1,350

Chief Justice, S. S. Abrahams, K.C. £1,800

Princ. Judge, C. E. Law 1,350

Attorney-General, K. E. Poyser, K.C., D.S.O. 1,400

Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, *W. H. Kauntze, M.B.E., M.D. 1,500

Deputy Chief Secretary, J. E. S. Merick, O.B.E. 1,350

Assistant Chief Secretary, A. H. Cox 1,200

Treasurer, *S. Maistron 1,400

Dir. of Public Works, A. McLure 1,350

Director of Surveys and Land Office, B. T. Watts, O.B.E. 1,350

Director of Agriculture, *Dr. J. D. Tohill 1,350

Director of Education, *E. G. Morris O.B.E., Commr. of Police, Maj. F. T. G. Tremlett, M.B.E. 1,200

Director of Geological Survey, E. J. Wayland 1,100

Director of Veterinary Services, W. F. Poulton 1,000

Conservator of Forests, N. V. Bissett 960

Auditor, R. H. Carter 1,100

Game Warden, Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, D.S.O., M.C. 840

Govt Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, J. Coates, O.B.E. (and £50 allowance) £600 to 920

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H. M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2. CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs.), Entebbe.

ZANZIBAR.

(The Zanzibar Protectorate.)

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., born Aug. 26, 1879; succeeded Dec. 9, 1911.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tughli Bay and north as War-shelkh; but since the cession of the coast-line

from Ruvuma to Vanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadi and Kismayu coasts to Italy in 1904 and 1904 respectively, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Ras Kiamboni (Dick's Head), the islands of Lamu, Mandi, Patta, and Sini. The Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (*q.v.*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1931) was 235,428, the area of the former being 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 15th century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at Rs. 64,95,558 in 1932) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1932, Rs. 19,12,421). In addition, Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed. Of late years its importance as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast. There are 241 miles of roads throughout the Protectorate suitable for motor traffic.

The principal imports are rice, grain, groceries, sugar, tobacco, copra, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, copra and piece-goods.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. Tonnage of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1932, 2,393,911, and 3,369 dhows (64,107 tons). Zanzibar provides the best water supply on the East Coast of Africa, and it is much in demand for shipping supplies.

	1932	1933
Revenue	£38,389	£455,180
Expenditure	580,951	458,166
Imports	1,765,854	944,814
Exports	1,207,175	910,267

British Resident, Sir Richard Sims Donkin Rankine, K.C.M.G. (1930) (and duty allowance £1,125) £2,400

Chief Secretary, R. H. Crofton 1,500

Chief Justice (vacant) 1,600

Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, G. D. Kirsopp 1,300

Attorney-General, A. N. Dooley 1,400

Director of Agriculture, A. J. Findlay 1,350

Director of Education, W. Hendry 1,200

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H. M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2. Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

* Member of Executive Council.

The United States of America.

DIVISIONS.	Gross Area, 1930 (sq. miles).	Population.	
		Census 1920.	Census 1930
Continental United States	* 3,026,789	105,710,620	122,775,046
Alaska	586,400	55,036	59,278
Guam	206	13,275	18,509
Hawaii (and Midway Isld.)	6,407	255,912	368,336
Panama Canal Zone	549	22,858	39,467
Philippines	114,400	110,314,310	112,082,366
Puerto Rico	3,435	1,200,809	1,543,913
Samoa (and Swain Isld.)	76	8,056	10,055
Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.	133	26,051	22,012
Military, &c., abroad	—	117,238	89,453
Total	3,738,395	117,823,165	137,008,435

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,776. a Population in 1918; b 1929. c 1917.
Increase of the People—(Continental U.S. only).

YEAR OF CENSUS	TOTAL POPULATION				INCREASE OVER PREVING CENSUS	DECENNIAL IMMIGRANTS
	White	Negro	Other Races	Total		
1860	26,922,537	4,441,830	78,954	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,598,214
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,314,824
1880	43,402,970	6,280,793	172,020	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	13,739,354	5,735,811
1930	* 108,864,207	11,891,143	2,019,666	122,775,046	17,064,426	4,107,809

* In 1930 a separate classification was provided for Mexicans who, up to that date, had been counted with the white population. The number of Mexicans reported in 1930 (1,422,533) is included for that year in the figure for "Other races," and its inclusion accounts for most of the increase between 1920 and 1930. It is estimated that the 1920 figure for the white population included 700,541 persons who would have been counted as Mexicans in 1930. If these are deducted from the 1920 total, there is obtained what might be termed an adjusted figure, 94,120,374, which is more closely comparable with the 1930 figure for the white population.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The annual compilation of mortality statistics for that part of the Continental United States known as the "Registration Area" began with the calendar year 1900. This area at that time included 40.5 per cent of the total population, and in 1930 96.2 per cent. The birth registration area was established in 1915, it included at that time 31.7 per cent of the total population, and in 1930, 94.7 per cent. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the respective Registration Areas, with rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, for the calendar years 1924 to 1931.

CALENDAR YEAR	BIRTHS *		DEATHS *	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1924	1,930,614	21.4	1,173,990	11.7
1925	1,878,880	21.5	1,219,019	11.8
1926	1,856,068	20.7	1,285,927	11.3
1927	2,137,836	20.6	1,236,949	11.4
1928	2,233,149	19.8	1,378,675	11.1
1929	2,169,920	18.9	1,386,363	11.9
1930	2,203,958	18.9	1,343,365	11.3
1931	2,112,760	18.0	1,322,589	11.1

* Exclusive of still-births.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

From 1820 to 1933, 37,917,795 alien immigrants landed in the United States. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, 23,058 immigrant and 127,660 non-immigrant aliens were admitted, a total of 150,718. During the same year, 80,081 emigrant and 163,721 non-migrant aliens departed, a total of 243,802. The net decrease for the year was 93,074.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In general, adultery, cruelty, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment on conviction of felony, are legal causes of divorce.

YEAR	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES GRANTED		
	Total	To Wife	To Husband	Total
1916	1,040,684	74,893	33,809	118,702
1920	1,223,559	144,187	57,148	201,468
1925	1,128,280	137,309	54,554	191,591
1931	1,060,914	124,612	49,591	183,664
1932	981,993	117,375	44,335	166,338

* The totals include divorces for which no detailed statistics were obtained.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1930.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number.
Armenia	32,166	France	135,232	Netherlands ..	133,133	Switzerland ..	113,010
Austria	370,914	Germany	1,608,814	Norway	347,852	Syria and	
Belgium	64,194	Greece	174,526	Poland	1,268,583	Palestine ...	63,362
Canada—		Hungary	274,450	Portugal	66,974	Turkey in Asia	46,651
French	370,852	Ireland—		Rumania	146,393	Wales	60,205
Other	907,560	N. Ireland...	178,832	Russia		West Indies)	
Czechoslovakia	491,638	I. Free State	744,870	(U.S.S.R.) ..	1,153,624	(not U.S.A.)	31,426
Denmark	170,474	Italy	1,790,424	Scotland	354,323	Yugoslavia ..	211,416
England	808,672	Lithuania...	193,606	Spain	58,302	Other Countries	220,509
Finland	142,478	Mexico	23,743	Sweden	595,250		

SUMMARY: Europe, 11,742,685; Asia, 157,580; America, 1,395,070; Other, 70,872. Total, 13,366,407.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies nearly all that portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line has an estimated length of about 5,565 miles on the Atlantic, 2,730 miles on the Pacific, 3,641 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and 1,050 miles on the Great Lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 1,700 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone Platte, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannas and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals include immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver). The highest point is Mount Whitney at 14,966 feet above sea level, and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley, 276 feet below sea level; these two points are in California, only 86 miles apart. The mean elevation of the 48 States is approximately 2 500 feet.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleven to twentieth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, Aug. 26, 1920, and Oct. 15, 1933), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the second Monday of the January following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the second Wednesday of February by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. Under the XXth Article of the Constitution the terms of the President and Vice-President end at noon on the 20th day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if the Article had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors then begin. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of \$75,000, with a travelling allowance of not exceeding \$25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States (1933-1937), Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, born at Hyde Park, New York, Jan. 30, 1882; A.B., Harvard University, 1904; Columbia University Law School, 1904-1907; member of New York Senate, 1910 to March 17, 1913 (resigned); Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1913-1920; elected Governor of New York in 1928; and re-elected in 1930; in charge of the inspection of United States naval forces in European waters, July-Sept., 1918, and of demobilization in Europe Jan.-Feb., 1919. *Democrat*.

1. *Vice-President*, John Nance Garner, of Texas (born Nov. 22, 1869), elected *Vice-President* Nov. 8, 1932. *Democrat*.

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency, after the Vice-President.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Cordell Hull, of Tennessee (born 1871), appointed March 4, 1933.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, William Hartman Woodin, of New York (born 1868), appointed March, 1933.
4. *Secretary of War*, George Henny Dern, of Utah (born 1872), appointed March 4, 1933.
5. *Attorney-General*, Homer Stille Cummings, of Connecticut (born 1870), appointed March 4, 1933.
6. *Postmaster-General*, James A. Farley, of New York (born 1888), appointed March, 1933.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Claude Augustus Swanson, of Virginia (born March 31, 1862), appointed March 4, 1933.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Harold L. Ickes, of Illinois (born 1874), appointed March 4, 1933.
9. *Secretary of Agriculture*, Henry Agard Wallace, of Iowa (born 1888), appointed March 4, 1933.
10. *Secretary of Commerce*, Daniel Calhoun Roper, of South Carolina (born 1867), appointed March 4, 1933.
11. *Secretary of Labor*, Frances Perkins, of New York, appointed March 4, 1933.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 281,000. The Senate consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is \$10,000 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The House of Representatives consists of 435 representatives besides a delegate from Alaska, a delegate from Hawaii, a resident commissioner from the Philippines, and a resident commissioner from Porto Rico. The salary of a Representative is \$10,000 per annum, with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment sex is no disqualification for the Franchise.

THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(*March 4, 1933—January 3, 1935.)

<i>President of the Senate</i> , John Nance Garner, Texas	\$15,000
<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> , Henry T. Rainey, Illinois.....	15,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(National Library).

Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1851-2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now \$150,000); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which was in 1866 (then 40,000 volumes; now over 550,000 volumes) deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. The collection is the largest in the Western Hemisphere, but statistics of the four largest libraries in the world are not sufficiently uniform to tell their order in respect to numbers. The Library of Congress now contains 4,633,476 volumes (gain in 1932-33, 250,045). The building was first occupied in 1897. A considerable addition just completed has brought the total cost to approximately \$9,344,000, and the floor space to 666,190 square feet (15.3 acres). The book stacks, including the new constructions, contain a little over 265 miles of shelving. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation for 1933-34 being \$2,087,735. An auditorium for chamber music (the gift of Mrs. F. S. Coolidge) was opened in 1925, and in the same year the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board was created under an Act of Congress. This Board is permitted to accept and administer gifts and bequests of personal property in the interests of the Library of Congress, its collections and its service.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam,

L.L.D. \$10,000

* The change in the date of the termination of the 73rd Congress is due to the 26th Amendment to the Constitution, which became effective Oct. 25, 1933.

Chief Assistant Librarian, Frederick W.

Ashley	\$7,500
<i>Executive Assistant</i> , Allen R. Boyd	5,000
<i>Secretary</i> , Jessica L. Farnum	3,700

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Mall, Washington, D.C.

Secretary, C. G. Abbot.*Asst. Secretary*, A. Wetmore.*Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant to the**Secretary*, H. W. Dorsey.*Treasurer*, Nicholas W. Dorsey*Editor*, Webster P. True.*Board of Regents.**Chancellor*, The Chief Justice of the U.S.*Chairman Executive Committee*, F. A. Delano.Government Bureaux under direction of
Smithsonian Institution.*National Museum.**Assistant Secretary in Charge*, Alexander Wetmore.*Associate Director*, J. E. Graf.*Head Curators*, Walter Hough, Leonhard

Stejneger, R. S. Bassler, C. W. Mitman.

*National Gallery of Art.**Director*, R. P. Tolman (acting)*Freer Gallery of Art*

(A unit of the National Gallery.)

Curator, John E. Lodge.*Bureau of American Ethnology.**Chief*, M. W. Stirling.*International Exchange.**Secretary (in Charge)*, C. G. Abbot*Chief Clerk*, C. W. Shoemaker.*National Zoological Park.**Director*, William M. Mann.*Astrophysical Observatory.**Director*, C. G. Abbot.*Division of Radiation and Organisms.**Director*, C. G. Abbot.*Asst. Director*, Earl S. Johnston.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress May 17, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding \$10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich.*Members*, John L. Maurau, Mo.; Egerton Swart-

wout, N.Y.; Gilmore D. Clarke, N.Y.; Lee

Lawrie, N.Y.; John M. Howells, N.Y.;

Eugene F. Savage, N.Y.

Secretary and Executive Officer, H. P. Cassemmer.

THE JUDICIATURE.

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight *Puisne Judges*, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal

Courts and from decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (a) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (c) The *District Courts*, eighty-seven in number, each served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.)

Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes,
N.Y., born 1862, apptd. 1930 \$20,500
Associate Justices (each \$20,000).

Name	Born	Apptd.
Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910
James C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1862	1914
Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1856	1916
George Sutherland, Utah	1866	1922
Pierce Butler, Minn.	1866	1923
Harlan Fiske Stone, N.Y.	1872	1925
Owen J. Roberts, Penna.	1875	1930
Benjamin N. Cardozo, N.Y.	1871	1932

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, Charles Elmore Copley, D.C. \$9,000
Deputy Clerks, Reginald C. Dull, D.C.;
Hugh W. Barr, Penna.
Marshal, Frank K. Green, D.C. 5,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, Colo. 8,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

The present authorised strength of the Regular Army is: Commissioned officers 12,402; warrant officers 925; enlisted men (approximately) 118,750, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts. The actual strength of the entire active Army of the United States on June 30, 1933, including retired personnel on active duty at the time, was 135,015, of whom 12,301 were commissioned officers, 925 warrant officers, and 121,788 were enlisted men. These figures include the 6,398 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts. The Army is made up entirely of volunteers.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775-1784 (est. 250,000 to 350,000)	8,983
North Western Indian, 1790-1795	4,593
War with France, 1798-1800 (Naval force)	3,330
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805 (Naval force)	528,274
War with Britain, 1812-1815	13,781
Creek Indian, 1813-1814	6,911
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818	6,465
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	9,494
Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839	41,122
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842	13,418
Creek Indian, 1836-1837	116,597
War with Mexico, 1846-1848	6,465
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849-1856	7,229
Oregon Indian, 1851-1856	2,128,948
Civil War, 1861-1865	2,128,948
Confederate Troops, (est. 600,000 to 1,500,000)	280,564
War with Spain, 1898-1899	126,468
Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1902	5,000
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900-1901	4,057,101
World War, 1917-1918	

U.S. WAR PENSIONS. (Civil War, and War with Spain &c., but exclusive of World War Pensions.)

Year	Number of Pensioners on Roll			Total Payments.
	Soldiers, &c.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	\$ 138,462,130
1907	246,194	243,748	489,942	230,152,712
1908	259,030	232,164	491,194	228,966,672
1909	259,580	218,335	477,915	229,880,986
1910	256,988	207,269	464,257	219,203,541
1911	255,033	196,400	451,433	234,419,721
1912	251,144	186,797	437,941	232,509,429
1913	242,153	174,687	416,840	234,996,328

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence to June 30, 1933, is \$8,871,483,951, of which \$7,608,594,102 has been paid on account of the Civil War.

World War Pensions.

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War between April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, are not included in the above totals. (See "Ordinary Expenditures" under "Finance," *post*.)

By Executive Order of July 21, 1930, the Veterans' Bureau, the Bureau of Pensions, and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, were consolidated in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved July 3, 1930, by the President. The combined organisation is known as the *Veterans' Administration*, under the direction of Brigadier-General Frank T. Hines, formerly Director of the Veterans' Bureau, now Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

On October 1, 1933, the Navy of the United States consisted of the following seagoing vessels: 14 battleships, not "over-age"; 1 battleship, "over-age"; 10 heavy cruisers, not "over-age"; 1 heavy cruiser, "over-age"; 10 light cruisers; 2 aircraft carriers, not "over-age"; 1 aircraft carrier, "over-age"; 4 destroyers, not "over-age"; 225 destroyers "over-age"; 12 light mine layers, "over-age"; 4 mine layers, 37 mine sweepers, 48 submarines, not "over-age"; 34 submarines "over-age"; 25 eagles; 24 submarine chasers; 4 gunboats; 8 river gunboats; 2 converted yachts; 8 destroyer tenders; 7 submarine tenders; 2 aircraft tenders; 3 repair ships; 4 store ships; 3 colliers; 19 oilers; 2 ammunition ships; 5 cargo ships; 2 transports; 2 hospital ships; 34 tugs; 6 submarine rescue vessels, 8 miscellaneous auxiliaries, and 26 unclassified vessels.

On the above-mentioned date there were under construction: 7 heavy cruisers, 4 light cruisers, 3 aircraft carriers, 6 submarines, 32 destroyers and 2 gunboats. In addition to the foregoing new construction, there have been authorized: 2 cruisers and 1 transport, the construction of which has not been begun.

Information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels mentioned above, may be found in the *Ships' Data Book*.

EDUCATION.

State School Systems, 1929-1930.

In 1929-30 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 17 years of age was 31,571,322.

of whom 25,678,015 (12,957,487 boys and 12,720,528 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and (1928-30) 2,776,344 were enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, and in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 21,264,886, the average length of school term was 172.7 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 143.0 days. In 1929-30, 854,263 teachers (141,771 men and 712,492 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was \$1,420. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 247,289, and the estimated value of all public school property was \$6,211,327,040.

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was \$2,088,556,837. Of this amount, \$27,516,517 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, \$329,312,434 from State taxes or State appropriation, \$1,645,687,651 from local tax or appropriation, and \$86,040,235 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were \$2,316,790,384. This amount includes expenditures for sites, buildings, furniture, libraries and apparatus, \$370,877,969; for salaries of superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers, \$1,295,201,424; and for all other purposes, \$650,710,991.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1930.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from eighty days in two States to the full term in thirty-six States. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools, 1929-30.

Of the 1,078 universities, colleges, and professional schools, 246 are public institutions and 832 under private control or management. The total number of instructors in both private and public institutions was 71,722 (55,861 men and 15,861 women). The public institutions enrolled 399,397 undergraduate and graduate students (244,754 men and 154,643 women). The private institutions enrolled 581,187 undergraduate and graduate students (359,459 men and 221,728 women). In general engineering, 8,506 students were enrolled; in chemical engineering, 6,474; in civil engineering, 11,563; in electrical engineering, 15,647; in mechanical engineering, 11,507; and in mining engineering, 1,459.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1929-30 was 91,623 (51,160 men and 40,463 women), altogether 16,832 graduate degrees were conferred (10,693 men and 6,139 women); 1,347 honorary degrees were conferred.

The schools of theology enrolled 13,045 students and reported 1,251 graduates; law schools, 41,426 students and 8,874 graduates; schools of medicine, 21,964 students and 4,769 graduates; schools of dentistry, 8,162 students and 1,798 graduates; schools of pharmacy, 10,906 students and 2,599

graduates; and schools of veterinary medicine, 884 students and 135 graduates.

Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, 1929-30.

In 1929-30, 331 teachers' colleges and normal schools reported to the United States Office of Education. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number 273 are public institutions, and 58 are private institutions; 140 are teachers' colleges, 134 are public, and 6 are private institutions (schools granting a degree after four years' work beyond high school); 66 are State normal schools; 26 are city normal schools; 47 are county normal schools; and 52 are private normal schools. The total number of instructors in all teachers' colleges and normal schools was 14,473. The total number of students enrolled was 279,195 (60,935 men and 218,260 women). Of this total enrollment, 264,257 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 7,038 men and 42,189 women, making a total of 49,227. 11,073 bachelor's degrees were also conferred, 3,609 on men and 7,464 on women. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connection with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrollment in these model schools, so far as reported, was 90,601. The total receipts for normal schools (1929-30) were \$69,983,932. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 4,025,076.

Nurse Training Schools, 1926-27.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time 432 schools reported to the Office of Education. In 1920-21 the number of such schools reporting was 1,844. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1920-21 was 200,419 and the number graduated 18,623. Of these schools reporting, 66 are in hospitals for the insane. The capacity of the hospitals in which all nurse training schools reporting are located, is 428,472 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 325,319. In 1920-21 a large majority of schools required a minimum age requirement for admission of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals two-thirds of the schools required 8 hours of duty daily in 1920-21. In hospitals for the insane, about a fourth required 12 hours duty, a fourth 10 hours, and less than a third, 8 hours.

The remuneration granted the pupils in general hospitals is usually less than \$200. In the first year 45 per cent. of the schools pay less than \$10 per month, and more than 50 per cent. pay from \$10 to \$15 per month during the second and third years. About 15 per cent. pay no remuneration at all. In the schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds \$400. In the first year of the course 48 per cent. of the schools pay between \$25 and \$50 a month.

More than 89 per cent. of all the nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. In hospitals for the insane, about 80 per cent. of the schools offer a three-year course, and the remaining schools offer a two-year course. 87 per cent. of the general nurse training schools require four years of high school work for admission.

Of the nurse training schools reporting, about 20 per cent. are affiliated with colleges or

universities. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training schools to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

Public High Schools, 1929-30.

In 1929-30, 22,237 public high schools reported to the Office. The total number of teachers in these secondary schools was 213,306* (74,532 men and 138,774 women). The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 4,145,669 (1,991,202 boys and 2,154,467 girls). The total number of coloured pupils included in the preceding figures is 118,897. In the first year of the course 1,460,459 pupils were enrolled, in the second year 1,132,061, in the third year 852,012 and in the fourth year 664,985 pupils, including post-graduate and special pupils. In the 7th and 8th elementary grades organised as a part of junior high schools, 1,066,510 pupils were enrolled. The number of graduates reported was 591,719 (267,298 boys and 324,421 girls).

There were 16,460 regular high schools that reported a four-year curriculum. In these four-year high schools there are 2,652,471 pupils enrolled (1,270,199 boys and 1,382,272 girls). In addition, there are 1,842 junior high schools, with 1,036,919 pupils (517,255 boys and 519,664 girls); 2,287 junior-senior high schools, with 979,176 pupils (471,102 boys and 508,074 girls), and 648 senior high schools, with 543,813 pupils (264,261 boys and 279,552 girls).

Private High Schools and Academies, 1929-30.

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797. In 1929-30 the number enrolled was 269,249. The number of schools reporting in 1930 was 1,978, and the number reporting in 1930 was 2,760. The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1929-30 was 22,003 (8,577 men and 13,426 women). In this group of schools, more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co-educational. Of the schools reporting in 1930, 504 were for boys only, 873 were for girls only. Altogether, 116 of the schools had military drill in 1928, enrolling 16,528 students.

* Includes 9,277 men and 30,755 women teachers in junior high schools

FINANCE.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE AGAINST THEM.

(On the basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
	\$	\$
1913	724,111,230	724,511,963
1914	734,673,167	735,081,431
1915	697,910,827	760,586,802
1916	782,534,548	734,056,202
1917	1,124,324,755	1,977,681,751
1918	3,664,582,865	12,697,836,706
1919	5,152,257,136	18,522,894,705
1920	6,604,565,389	6,482,090,191
1921	5,624,932,961	5,538,209,189
1922	4,109,104,151	3,795,302,500
1923	4,007,135,421	3,697,478,020
1924	4,022,044,702	3,506,677,715
1925	3,780,148,684	3,529,643,446
1926	3,962,755,690	3,584,987,874
1927	4,129,394,441	3,493,584,519
1928	4,042,348,156	3,643,519,875
1929	4,033,250,225	3,848,463,150
1930	4,177,941,702	3,994,152,487
1931	3,317,333,494	4,219,550,339
1932	2,121,228,006	5,006,590,305
1933	2,238,356,181	4,029,584,886

ORDINARY RECEIPTS, 1932 AND 1933. (On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Receipts.	1932	1933.
	\$	\$
General Fund —		
Internal Revenue	1,560,651,357	1,604,052,622
Customs	327,752,391	250,747,992
Miscellaneous ..	88,122,094	160,930,605
Total	1,976,525,842	2,015,731,219
Special Funds	29,179,595	63,665,453
Trust Funds	115,502,569	158,659,439
Total	2,121,228,006	2,238,356,181

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the *Journal of Commerce*.)

In the following table the losses for 1906 include the losses from fires following the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco. In 1923 the *Loss of Life* caused by fires was stated to amount to 15,000 persons. The Fire Losses in New York (1930) are stated at \$18,116,305; Chicago (1928) \$12,999,899; Montreal (1927) \$2,599,603; in London, Eng (1927) \$1,773,900.

Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss
1888	\$110,885,665	1899	\$153,597,830	1910	\$214,003,300	1921	\$495,406,012
1889	123,046,833	1900	160,929,805	1911	217,004,575	1922	805,541,001
1890	108,993,792	1901	165,817,820	1912	206,438,900	1923	535,372,782
1891	143,764,967	1902	161,078,040	1913	203,763,550	1924	548,810,639
1892	151,516,098	1903	145,302,155	1914	221,430,350	1925	559,418,184
1893	167,544,370	1904	229,198,050	1915	172,003,200	1926	561,980,751
1894	140,006,484	1905	165,221,650	1916	258,377,952	1927	472,933,962
1895	128,737,420	1906	215,084,709	1917	353,878,876	1928	464,607,102
1896	116,354,575	1907	217,885,859	1918	320,540,899	1929	473,574,019
1897	130,393,905	1908	188,705,150	1919	447,885,677	1930	499,739,172

EXPENDITURES, 1932 AND 1933.
(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

EXPENDITURES.	1932.	1933.
General Fund.		
General	2,406,035,544	2,330,692,227
Public Debt—Interest	599,276,630	689,365,105
Sinking fund	412,554,750	425,660,300
Refunds of receipts:		
Customs	17,190,984	12,576,833
Internal revenue	83,522,688	57,755,505
Postal deficiency	202,876,340	117,380,192
Panama Canal	10,661,804	12,672,728
Reconstruction		
Finance Corp'n.	500,000,000	...
Subscription to stock of Federal land banks	125,000,000	*222,545
Farm Credit Administration .....	...	*1,461,683
Agricultural marketing fund (net)	136,238,855	*3,254,996
Distribution of wheat and cotton for relief .....	..	34,240,628
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	200,000,000	100,000,000
Civil Service Retirement Fund	20,850,000	20,850,000
Foreign Service do.	215,000	416,000
District of Columbia	9,507,000	7,775,000
Total	4,813,922,598	3,804,425,295
Special Funds.		
Public Debt Retirements	75,000	35,944,500
Other	71,922,087	25,545,663
Total	71,997,087	61,490,163
Summary of General and Special Funds.		
Total General Fund Expenditures	4,813,922,598	3,804,425,295
Total Special Fund do.	71,997,087	61,490,163
Total	4,885,909,686	3,865,915,458
Trust Funds.		
District of Columbia	39,524,773	34,604,340
Government Life Insurance Fund:		
Policy losses, &c.	22,060,564	24,064,288
Investments	51,384,540	46,334,416
Other	6,810,740	56,665,382
Total	120,680,618	103,669,427

* Excess of credits (deduct).

PUBLIC DEBT.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

	June 30.	Interest-bearing debt.	Interest paid during fiscal year.
1918	\$11,985,882,436		\$189,743,277
1926	19,383,770,860		831,937,700
1927	18,250,943,965		787,019,578
1928	17,317,695,097		731,764,476
1929	16,638,941,380		678,330,399
1930	15,921,822,350		659,347,613
1931	16,519,588,640		611,559,704
1932	19,161,273,540		599,276,631
1933	22,157,643,120		689,365,105

Public Debt of the U.S. on June 30, 1933:—

Bonds:—	
2 per cent. (1930)	\$599,724,050
2 per cent. Canal (1916-36)	48,954,180
2 per cent. do. (1918-38)	25,947,400
3 per cent. do. (1961)	49,800,000
3 per cent. Conversion (1946-47)	28,804,500
2½ per cent. Postal (gtl to 44th)	52,567,440
1st Liberty Loan (1932-47)	1,933,212,400
4th do. (1933-38)	6,268,095,150
4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds (1947-52)	758,983,300
4 per cent. do. (1944-54)	1,036,834,500
3½ per cent. do. (1946-56)	489,087,100
3½ per cent. do. (1943-47)	454,135,300
3½ per cent. do. (1940-43)	352,993,950
3½ per cent. do. (1941-43)	544,016,050
3½ per cent. do. (1946-49)	819,497,500
3 per cent. do. (1951-55)	759,494,700
Treasury Notes	4,779,555,800
Certificates	2,100,327,500
Treasury Bills	954,493,000

Total Interest-bearing Debt ..	22,157,643,120
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	65,912,170
Debt bearing no interest	315,118,270

Total Gross Debt

Note—U.S. War Debt was at its peak on Aug. 31, 1919, the Gross Debt standing then at \$26,596,701,641.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

The following figures compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, show the total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at U.S. ports in the foreign trade, by fiscal years

Year.	American	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.	Year.	American	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.
1908	16,908,424	22	59,922,457	78	1921	67,946,336	49	70,124,823	51
1909	17,263,189	22	59,991,430	78	1922	59,756,486	48	63,159,285	52
1910	17,697,062	22	62,244,602	78	1923	61,293,398	46	72,196,133	54
1911	19,446,233	23	65,666,023	77	1924	56,315,580	43	77,225,010	57
1912	22,960,565	25	69,614,412	75	1925	57,733,000	42	81,135,000	58
1913	27,018,368	26	74,772,764	74	1926	53,774,000	38	85,922,000	62
1914	27,470,793	26	79,101,283	74	1927	58,264,019	37	101,257,442	63
1915	26,693,726	29	66,091,818	71	1928	59,210,640	39	93,310,098	61
1916	35,889,722	34	68,143,163	66	1929	65,565,560	39	100,447,527	61
1917	37,870,464	37	64,678,782	63	1930	64,333,114	39	100,679,137	61
1918	38,489,793	42	52,080,156	58	1931	59,007,223	38	96,519,327	62
1919	41,020,746	44	51,855,601	56	1932	54,811,181	37	88,023,602	62
1920	55,239,879	51	53,253,160	49	1933	44,791,879	37	76,600,674	63

The lowest American percentage was 29 in 1880, 1881 and 1882; the highest was 51 in 1885

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,216,640 acres, of which in 1930 986,771,016 were farms (522,395,804 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1930 was 6,288,648, of which 2,314,858 are between 100 and 500 acres, 1,374,665 between 50 and 100 acres, and 1,440,388 between 20 and 50 acres. The gross value of farm products of the United States in 1931 was \$5,143,226,000, as compared with \$6,911,266,000 in 1931. Crops in 1932 were valued at \$2,115,177,000, live-stock products (including animals sold or slaughtered) at \$3,226,302,000.

Farm value of principal crops in 1931 and 1932:—

Crop	Farm Value.	
	1931	1932
Corn (Maize)	\$824,869,000	\$566,930,000
Wheat	352,151,000	254,525,000
Oats	238,279,000	175,207,000
Barley	64,498,000	59,555,000
Cotton Lint	483,582,000	397,295,000
Seed	72,390,000	56,489,000
Tobacco	131,830,000	110,910,000
Potatoes	173,767,000	136,922,000
Sweet	45,688,000	37,652,000
Truck Crops	289,449,000	220,767,000
Hay	637,876,000	513,697,000
Apples	131,975,000	82,110,000
Farm Gardens	222,346,000	210,142,000

Animal Products

Cattle and Calves	727,879,000	563,322,000
Hogs	941,042,000	539,665,000
Sheep and Lambs	106,902,000	73,343,000
Chickens	320,903,000	244,775,000
Milk	1,661,273,000	1,294,629,000

Minerals.—The total value of all mineral products of the U.S. in 1931 was \$3,166,600,000; the value of metallic minerals produced was \$567,200,000 (pig iron, \$285,147,156; copper, \$54,827,000; gold, \$49,527,200, and silver \$8,970,294), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was \$2,592,200,000 (bituminous coal, \$588,895,000; Pennsylvania anthracite, \$296,354,586; petroleum, 851,081,000 barrels of 42 gallons, value \$550,630,000; natural gas, \$392,816,000; cement, \$124,579,826).

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the biennial Census of 1931 numbered 175,225, the value of their products being \$41,350,464,564, as compared with a value in 1929 of \$70,424,863,442. The leading manufacturing States ranked according to value of products, are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and New Jersey.

Areas ranked by the Value of their Manufactured Products for 1929 and 1931.

Industrial Area.*	1929	1931
New York City ...	\$3,424,294,682	\$6,162,828,205
Chicago	5,553,331,422	3,097,672,800
Philadelphia	2,981,045,661	1,874,935,275
Detroit	2,411,610,198	1,557,654,181
Boston	1,950,427,516	1,310,198,678
Pittsburgh	2,015,399,934	933,223,468
St. Louis	1,541,953,654	893,945,128
San Francisco		
Oakland	1,165,683,465	767,865,179
Cleveland	1,505,490,302	762,916,213
Los Angeles	1,319,386,486	709,479,637

* Industrial Area: one or more important industrial counties. Each such area takes its name from the principal city or cities located therein.

Industrial Area*	1929	1931
Buffalo	\$1,157,751,278	\$680,217,306
Milwaukee	1,106,493,769	579,352,837
Baltimore	949,853,476	558,985,145
Cincinnati	933,290,890	543,305,903
Providence — Fall River	898,409,509	536,693,342
Bridgeport — New Haven — Waterbury	862,311,307	463,274,032

Leading Industries (Ranked by Value of Products) in Principal Industrial Areas for 1931.

New York City Area.—Women's clothing not elsewhere classified; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Bread and other bakery products; Men's, youths' and boys' clothing (except work clothing) not elsewhere classified; Printing and publishing, book and job; Meat packing, wholesale; Petroleum refining; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Fur goods.

Chicago Area.—Meat packing, wholesale; Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Petroleum refining; Printing and publishing, book and job; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Foundry and machine-shop products not elsewhere classified; Bread and other bakery products; Confectionery.

Philadelphia Area.—Petroleum refining; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Knit goods; Cane-sugar refining; Bread and other bakery products; Men's, youths' and boys' clothing (except work clothing) not elsewhere classified; Foundry and machine-shop products not elsewhere classified; Women's clothing not elsewhere classified. The "Radio apparatus and phonographs" industry is one of the leading industries in this area, but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Detroit Area.—Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts.

Boston Area.—Boots and shoes, other than rubber; Worsteds goods; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Bread and other bakery products. The following are among the leading industries in this area, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments: Leather, tanned, curried and finished; Printing and publishing, book and job; Soap.

Pittsburgh Area.—Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Blast-furnace products; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Foundry and machine shop products not elsewhere classified; Structural and ornamental metal-work, not made in plants operated in connection with rolling-mills; Glass; Bread and other bakery products; Coke-oven products.

St. Louis Area.—Meat packing, wholesale; Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Petroleum refining; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies. The following are among the leading industries in this area, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports)

approximations of the data for individual establishments: Boots and shoes, other than rubber; Bread and other bakery products; Chemicals not elsewhere classified; Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.

San Francisco-Oakland Area.—Petroleum refining; Cane-sugar refining; Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Canned and dried fruits and vegetables and preserves, jellies, fruit butters, pickles and sauces; Meat packing, wholesale; Coffee and spices, roasting and grinding. The following are among the leading industries in this area, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments. Bread and other bakery products; Cigars and cigarettes; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Smelting and refining lead.

Cleveland Area.—Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts; Foundry and machine-shop products not elsewhere classified; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Meat packing, wholesale; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Blast-furnace products.

Los Angeles Area.—Petroleum refining; Meat packing, wholesale; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Rubber tyres and inner tubes, Bread and other bakery products; Women's clothing not elsewhere classified; Foundry and machine-shop products not elsewhere classified. The production of motion pictures is also one of the leading activities in this area.

Buffalo Area.—Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Flour and other grain-mill products; Chemicals not elsewhere classified; Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Meat

packing, wholesale; Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts.

Milwaukee Area.—Foundry and machine-shop products not elsewhere classified; Meat packing, wholesale; Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts. The following are among the leading industries in this area, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments: Boots and shoes, other than rubber; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Engines, turbines, tractors, water-wheels and windmills; Knit goods; Wrought pipe.

Baltimore Area.—Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Smelting and refining copper; Meat packing, wholesale; Men's, youths and boys' clothing (except work clothing) not elsewhere classified. The following are among the leading industries in this area, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments: Bread and other bakery products; Petroleum refining; Cane-sugar refining; Tin cans and other tinware not elsewhere classified.

Cincinnati Area.—Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Meat packing, wholesale; Paper; Soap; Foundry and machine-shop products not elsewhere classified; Men's, youths' and boys' clothing (except work clothing) not elsewhere classified; Steel-works and rolling-mill products; Printing and publishing, book and job.

Providence-Fall River Area.—Cotton goods; Worsteds goods, Dyeing and finishing textiles; Silk and rayon goods, Jewellery.

Bridgeport New Haven-Waterbury Area.—Non-ferrous metal alloys and non-ferrous metal

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, 1932-33

Country	From U.S.	Into U.S.	Country	From U.S.	Into U.S.
Europe—	\$	\$	South America—	\$	\$
Austria	830,655	1,912,652	Argentina	30,960,566	13,022,017
Belgium	37,914,405	18,398,019	Brazil	27,815,356	20,660,852
Czechoslovakia	1,433,028	11,949,424	Chile	3,733,483	7,925,176
Denmark	9,624,862	1,372,561	Colombia	12,146,345	52,595,811
Finland	2,770,333	6,872,120	Peru	3,356,247	3,751,660
France	105,775,511	39,691,474	Uruguay	2,541,245	1,669,481
Germany	127,984,506	67,522,973	Venezuela	10,673,429	14,442,099
Great Britain	257,140,722	73,787,666			
Greece	3,452,604	5,436,449	Asia—		
Irish F. S.	3,222,004	281,556	British India	17,310,410	27,472,149
Italy	51,183,85	37,574,122	British Malaya	1,687,415	31,046,738
Netherlands	40,691,48	25,590,070	Ceylon	644,827	5,060,224
Norway	6,217,233	10,250,606	Hong Kong	8,702,314	3,477,187
Poland & Danzig	10,205,864	1,246,984	China	43,869,934	25,990,434
Portugal	4,878,219	2,574,864	Japan	108,373,017	114,488,709
Russia (Europe)	7,977,488	9,250,220	Neth. E. Indies	6,004,531	27,689,800
Spain	26,070,637	9,608,922	Philippine Isls.	41,488,531	86,604,003
Sweden	15,316,089	21,048,514	Russia in Asia	145,565	810,081
Switzerland	6,512,714	12,422,722	Turkey (Asia and Europe)	1,464,350	7,374,263
North America—			Oceania—		
Canada	194,393,131	146,159,517	Australia	24,904,588	3,181,177
Newfoundland	3,668,503	5,730,260	New Zealand	8,018,395	2,010,822
Mexico	33,255,513	28,822,318			
Central America	30,066,512	24,677,799	Africa—		
Cuba	24,153,701	54,329,359	Brit. S. Africa	15,869,506	2,121,653
Dominican R.	4,572,570	3,090,346	Brit. W. Africa	3,322,170	7,850,093
Neth. W. Indies	8,168,902	6,755,671	Egypt	2,854,520	3,551,658

products, except aluminium, not elsewhere classified; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Hats, fur-felt; Foundry and machine-shop products not elsewhere classified; Silverware and plated ware; Hardware not elsewhere classified; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Corsets and allied garments; Ammunition and related products.

Motor Vehicle Industries.—The value of the complete passenger cars and business vehicles manufactured in 1931 was \$1,316,355,778; of parts and accessories, \$837,234,593, and of tyres and tubes \$364,454,334. The number of complete passenger cars produced was 1,921,435 and of complete business vehicles 246,550, while 49,254,973 tyres and 49,166,765 inner tubes were also manufactured in 1931. The motor vehicle factories, the parts and accessories and tyre factories gave employment to 334,674 wage earners, who received \$43,614,930 in wages in 1931. The number of motor vehicles registered in 1931 in the U.S.A. was 25,814,103. The gasoline produced in 1931 amounted to 18,384,882,600 gallons, and that consumed to 16,719,239,000 gallons. The taxes levied on motor vehicles by the Federal, State, and Municipal Governments in 1931 amounted to \$1,025,735,112. The number of motor vehicles, exclusive of those shipped as "parts for assembly," exported in 1931 was 135,836.

TRADE BY CONTINENTS, 1932-33.

Continent.	From U.S.	Into U.S.
	\$	\$
North America	313,993,356	276,493,448
South America	96,647,993	167,050,281
Europe	722,493,021	360,968,527
Asia	239,764,663	336,864,377
Oceania	33,479,905	5,949,798
Africa	34,011,190	20,854,249
Total	\$1,440,388,108	\$1,168,180,630

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF U.S. MERCHANDISE.

Commodity	1931-32.	1932-33.
	\$	\$
Meat products	24,973,000	18,985,000
Animal Oils and Fats ..	42,130,000	35,314,000
Leather and manufs. ...	22,886,000	14,122,000
Furs and manufs.	15,306,000	12,344,000
Grains & preparations ..	101,327,000	39,045,000
Fodders and Feeds	16,321,000	7,499,000
Fruits and Nuts	92,714,000	66,670,000
Rubber and manufs.	84,825,000	14,520,000
Naval Stores, &c.	23,416,000	11,950,000
Tobacco and manufs.	94,102,000	69,172,000
Cotton, unmanufact. ...	339,286,000	324,287,000
Cotton manufs. & Yarn ..	52,677,000	40,768,000
Wood, sawmill products ..	33,825,000	21,595,000
Wood manfs. advanced ..	13,627,000	8,586,000
Paper and manufs.	18,829,000	13,340,000
Coal and Coke	53,126,000	39,722,000
Petroleum & products ...	238,880,000	180,663,000
Iron & Steel-mill products	41,440,000	27,150,000
Iron & Steel manufs.	26,908,000	16,895,000
Copper and manufs.	31,480,000	17,745,000
Machinery & Vehicles ..	295,676,000	200,407,000
Automobiles, &c.	112,568,000	86,807,000
Chemicals and Related Products	82,334,000	67,970,000
Photographic and projection goods	16,457,000	12,302,000

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Commodity.	1931-32.	1932-33.
	\$	\$
Meat products	10,174,000	7,591,000
Dairy produce	14,234,000	12,572,000
Fish	25,796,000	20,692,000
Hides and Skins, raw ...	37,413,000	22,984,000
Leather and manufs.	24,648,000	15,805,000
Furs and manufactures ..	38,868,000	31,107,000
Vegetables, &c.	18,846,000	12,561,000
Fruits and Nuts	51,316,000	38,368,000
Cocoa or Cacao Beans ...	19,847,000	18,011,000
Coffee	149,120,000	128,548,000
Tea	15,767,000	10,670,000
Sugar	116,955,000	101,840,000
Oil Seeds	25,816,000	14,832,000
Vegetable Oils	30,931,000	23,376,000
Tobacco and manufs.	36,946,000	24,075,000
Cotton manufactures	35,833,000	26,124,000
Jute and manufactures ...	29,848,000	20,935,000
Flax, Hemp & manufs. ...	27,320,000	18,224,000
Wool and Mohair	12,706,000	4,566,000
Wool manufactures	17,390,000	10,011,000
Silk unmanufactured	158,479,000	96,422,000
Sawmill products	16,987,000	7,566,000
Paper base stocks	68,056,000	47,616,000
Paper and manufs.	110,256,000	77,707,000
Petroleum & products ...	87,876,000	24,962,000
Precious Stones	17,920,000	11,867,000
Copper and manufs.	43,894,000	9,150,000
Tin in bars, blocks, &c.	23,470,000	22,922,000
Chemicals and Related Products	62,046,000	49,150,000
Art Works	31,227,000	15,273,000
Books, &c.	8,286,000	5,065,000

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Activities of the U.S. Employment Service, Department of Labour, showing the work done during the fiscal years ending June 30.—

ADULT SERVICE.

Year	Registrations	Help Wanted	Referred.	Placed.
1924	2,755,593	2,201,157	2,104,620	1,806,990
1925	2,663,846	1,876,626	1,873,926	1,609,977
1926	2,727,763	2,091,539	2,058,638	1,791,381
1927	2,440,640	1,991,598	1,944,097	1,688,476
1928	2,590,095	1,607,344	1,632,456	1,412,645
1929	2,332,505	1,771,957	1,778,311	1,534,022
1930	2,346,316	1,518,081	1,558,367	1,345,936
1931	2,421,936	1,216,698	1,223,726	1,104,136

JUNIOR SERVICE.

Year	Registrations	Help Wanted.	Referred.	Placed.
1925	72,563	21,846	29,949	22,131
1926	53,021	28,097	36,257	24,734
1927	55,261	27,988	36,111	24,631
1928	56,116	29,117	36,741	26,037
1929	61,424	35,027	42,848	31,369

(The Junior offices are conducted in co-operation with local agencies, usually public schools.

Most of them serve limited groups of boys and girls. Only a few attempt centralised placement. These facts should be borne in mind in interpreting the figures.)

FARM LABOUR (Seasonal)

1924	425,548	1928	559,571
1925	392,750	1929	611,598
1926	423,112	1930	704,100
1927	433,954		

NOTE.—The Employment Service has been entirely reorganized under the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Bill signed by the President June 6, 1933, and activity data will be presented in another form from November, 1933.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I, II, and III. Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries:—

Capital Stock actually outstanding	\$10,042,761,815
Funded Debt actually outstanding	12,788,784,664
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	22,831,546,479
Dividends declared	150,774,322
Interest accrued	628,052,269
Total dividends and interest	768,826,591
Railway operating revenues	3,168,537,310
Railway operating expenses	2,441,814,224
Number of passengers carried	No. 480,727,777
Number of tons carried earning revenue	1,229,078,365
Number of passenger-train cars in service	50,546
Number of freight-train cars in service	2,198,653
Number of units in company service	97,955
Total units in service	2,347,154

Year.	Miles Operated	Year.	Miles Operated.
1911	254,732	1922	261,984
1912	259,033	1923	262,482
1913	261,036	1924	262,158
1914	263,547	1925	261,871
1915	264,378	1926	261,562
1916	266,031	1927	262,091
1917	264,233	1928	262,713
1918	263,707	1929	262,546
1919	263,821	1930	262,215
1920	262,544	1931	261,816
		1932	260,438

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number of Streams	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic Ocean	214	5,572
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River)	67	4,621
Mississippi River and branches	43	12,798
Pacific Ocean	40	1,663
Great Lakes	10	462
Others	13	2,290
	387	27,406

PUBLIC ROADS.—On Dec. 31, 1932, there were approximately 3,000,000 miles of rural roads. The mileage of State highways was 358,210, of which 266,060 were surfaced. In 1932 the expenditures for State highway purposes were \$316,765,000.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1933, the mercantile marine of the U.S. (vessels of 500 gross tons and over) consisted of 340 sailing vessels of 518,029 gross tons; 2,575 steam vessels of 11,349,758 gross tons, and 275 motor vessels of 703,828 gross tons—total, 3,130 vessels of 12,571,615 gross tons. (The total in 1932 was 3,327 vessels of 13,324,300 gross tons.) In the year ended June 30, 1933, sailing and steam vessels of 60,723,097 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 22,565,796 tons were American and 38,157,301 tons foreign. The tonnage cleared from the various seaports was 60,671,456, of which 22,228,083 tons were American and 38,443,373 tons foreign.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On June 30, 1932, there were 48,159 post offices in the U.S. handling 26,544,351.951 "pieces" of mail matter, of which amount 26,186,137.125 were domestic and 358,214,826 foreign. The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 543. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the dollar of 100 cents. The rate of exchange with sterling will be found on p. 531.

INDIAN POPULATION.

In 1932 the enumerated and estimated Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 317,234. The leading Indian States are as follows: Oklahoma, containing 94,552, Arizona 48,162, New Mexico 28,736, S. Dakota 26,296, California 19,215, Montana 14,741, North Dakota 9,613, Washington 12,063, Wisconsin 11,897, and Minnesota 14,743. The seeming decrease in the total population and the population of Oklahoma and Minnesota was caused by the change in the estimated figure for the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma and dropping from the rolls Indians in Minnesota, and not by an actual decrease in population. For further explanation see page 49 of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, June 30, 1931. The decrease in North Dakota was caused by shifting the population of the part of Standing Rock Agency in South Dakota to that State. The decrease in Minnesota, which also affected the total population, was caused by dropping a large number of Indians illegally enrolled from the Consolidated Chippewa Agency Census Rolls. Total disbursements authorized for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, for Indian Service are \$16,766,000. In addition to this the sum of about \$5,516,400 is to be paid over to the Indians from receipts for oil and other leases, interest on trust funds, &c. The total wealth of U.S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1928, amounted to \$1,716,815,123, of which \$220,106,386 was tribal, and \$796,708,737 individual.

RECLAMATION.

Commissioner, Elwood Mead, Interior Dept. Building, 19th and F. N.W., Washington, D.C. Employees: Washington Office, 30; Field, 1,500 to 2,000. Expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, over \$25,000,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation was organized as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged

In the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in 15 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Thirty projects, comprising an irrigated area of about 1,500,000 acres, are under construction or operation, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,500,000 acres under private canals purchasing stored water from the government reservoirs, making a total irrigated area of nearly 3,000,000 acres. The funds for this work have come chiefly from repayments by the water users, from oil leasing and other mineral operations, and from the sale of public lands. The money expended is returned to the fund by graduated payments of settlers.

The Bureau has built 17,807 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 169,650 canal structures). There have been constructed 133 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 23,044,966 cubic yards, including the Owyhee Dam (405 feet high), Oregon, on the Owyhee River, the highest dam in the world; Arrowrock Dam (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise River, and the Elephant Butte Dam (306 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The Bureau has under construction the Boulder Dam on the Colorado River, which, when completed, will have a maximum height of about 730 feet and a volume of 3,400,000 cu. yds. of concrete. The Bureau has built 190 tunnels, 1,497 miles of road, 120 miles of railroad, 4,086 miles of telephone line, 22 power plants, and 3,587 miles of transmission lines. The construction cost to June 30, 1933, was \$216,784,745. This work has involved the excavation of 319,004,119 cubic yards of materials, and the Bureau has used 6,502,636 barrels of cement.

Nearly 700,000 persons are living on the 43,377 farms irrigated by the Bureau, and in the project towns and cities. Of the 3,000,000 acres above referred to, 1,702,720 acres were harvested in 1932, producing crops worth \$50,000,000, or an average of \$30.70 per acre.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers and sailors of all wars have a preference right of 90 days to enter these farms.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

The Bureau issues settlement and other booklets. An annual report is also issued, and other publications from time to time, relating to various phases of the work.

An engineering library of about 6,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Bureau. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation

of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested. The Bureau also maintains a photographic file of about 40,000 negatives of scenes on the projects from the beginning of construction through the period of settlement and development.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, North Capitol and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The buildings have a floor space of 22 acres, and, together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately \$10,100,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is over \$12,000,000, including the Public Documents Division. There are over 4,300 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office, which operates generally on the 5-day week plan, at a total yearly compensation of about \$9,000,000. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments, emergency relief activities, and independent establishments of the U. S. Government. The office has the largest battery of type-setting machines in the world, including 174 linotype machines, 2 Ludlows, 2 material casters, 100 monotype keyboards and 130 monotype casting machines, which produced about 2,750,000,000 ems of type in the fiscal year 1932. The 192 presses of the office are credited with 2,000,000,000 chargeable impressions, not including 212,000,000 on money order forms and 1,300,000,000 on postal cards. During the year the office handled approximately 80,000 separate jobs. In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, this office produced 10,000,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotypes, and 612,000 square inches of half-tones and line-cuts, supplied blank paper to other Government establishments at a cost of \$413,000, and manufactured its own printing and writing inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal, some of these supplies being furnished to various branches of the Government. It also has one of the largest industrial cafeterias and recreational rooms in the United States. *Public Printer*, George H. Carter, *Iowa* \$50,000 *Deputy Public Printer*, John Greene, *Mass.* 7,500 *Production Manager*, Elwood S. Moorhead, *Pa.* 5,600

* During the fiscal year 1934 all salaries and wages are subject to a reduction of 15 per cent. under an Executive order issued in compliance with Public Act No. 2, approved March 20, 1933.

The "Lame Duck" Amendment.—The XXth Amendment, which became effective on Oct. 15, 1933, provides (Section 1) that the terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this Article had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors shall then begin. Section 2 provides that Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day. Sections 3 and 4 provide for the succession to the Presidency in the event of a President elect dying before the beginning of his term. Section 5 provides that Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of the Amendment. Section 6 prescribes that the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States must ratify the Amendment within seven years of its submission before the Amendment can be operative.

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

HAWAII.

The Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands form a Territory of the U.S. and consist of a chain of 20 islands in the N. Pacific Ocean between 18° 55'—22° 16' N. lat. and 154° 4'—160° 30' W. long. The nine inhabited islands are:—

Island	Sq. miles.	Pop. (1930).
Hawaii	4,016	73,325
Oahu	598	202,887
Mauli	728	48,756
Kauai	547	35,806
Molokai	261	5,032
Lanai	140	2,356
Niihau	97	136
Kahoolawe	69	2
Molokini	3	...

The total population (Census of 1930) was 368,336, an increase of 112,424 since 1920; of the total 121,072 were aliens.

The islands were discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778 (he was killed there in 1779) and formed a kingdom under native rulers until Queen Liliuokalani was driven from the throne in 1893, a republic being proclaimed in 1894. In 1897 the group was annexed by the U.S., being organized as a Territory on June 14, 1900. The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. There is a Senate of 15 and House of Representatives of 30 members, the Territory sending a Delegate to Congress at Washington, D.C.

The group is of volcanic origin and contains many craters, Haleakala on Maui being the largest in the world. Kilanea and Mauna Loa, on Hawaii, are active volcanoes, with Mauna Kea (13,823 ft. above mean sea level) extinct. The islands are very fertile, and rice, cane sugar, pineapples, coffee, bananas and other tropical and sub-tropical products are abundantly grown.

Revenue (1932-31)	\$12,839,762
Expenditure (1930-31)	11,895,693
Debt (June 30, 1931)	32,000,000
Total Exports (1931-32)	105,093,072
Total Imports	76,028,496
Exports to U.S.	55,362,867
Imports from U.S.	67,515,507

Governor (1929-1933), Lawrence M. Judd, assumed office July 5, 1929.

CAPITAL, Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, population (1930) 137,582. Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, has a population of 19,468.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between 4° 40'—21° 10' N. lat. and 116° 40'—126° 34' E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 114,400 square miles, of which total 103,288 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 7,075 other islands having a combined area of 11,112 square miles. At the Census of 1930 the population was ascertained to be 12,604,100, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom (in 1928) 8,724,065 are Roman Catholic, 4,000,000 are Aglipayan, 200,000 are Protestant, (and 1918) 443,037 are Muhammadan, 508,596 are Pagan, 24,463 are Buddhists, and all others 5,454. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the United States (6,931 in 1921).

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1565

Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. Aguinaldo was deported, but on his return his assistance was accepted by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898.

On Aug. 31, 1928, the Philippine Scouts, which form a part of the United States regular Army, consisted of 88 officers and 6,239 enlisted men. On the same date the regular Army in the Philippines (other than the scouts) consisted of 512 officers and 3,788 enlisted men, many of these officers being on duty with the scouts. The Philippine constabulary, which is under the Philippine Government, in Oct., 1928, consisted of 397 officers and 6,119 enlisted men. All enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary are natives of the islands, while almost all the constabulary commissioned personnel are Filipinos.

The expenditure on education in 1931 amounted to \$17,027,378 for public schools only; the University had an enrolment of 7,533 students, and there were 1,099,306 pupils enrolled in the public schools. The principal exports are sugar, tobacco (Manila hemp), coconut oil, copra, abaca, embroidery, desiccated coconut, lumber and timber, copra meal and magnesia; the imports being cotton and its manufactures, iron and steel and dairy products, automobiles and accessories, wheat flour, silk and its manufactures, paper and its manufactures, and coal.

Receipts	\$46,074,000
Expenditures	46,730,000
Debt (Dec. 31, 1931)	50,368,459
Total Imports	\$92,393,662
Total Exports	120,331,688
Imports from U.S. (1932)	47,171,214
Exports to U.S. (1932)	79,781,825

Notes.—(Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (1928), 324,522. The next largest towns are Cebu (86,154), Legaspi (32,670), Iloilo (67,147), and Zamboanga (47,305); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

Governor-General, Frank Murphy, assumed office at Manila, 1933.

Vice-Governor, John M. Halliday.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrones or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26' N. lat. and 144° 39' E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital

of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population of 20,857, of whom 19,612 are classed as native, 425 of the naval station, and 761 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS.

Wake Island, annexed in 1898, has an area of about 1 sq. mile and lies in the N. Pacific about 1,000 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong.

Midway Islands, with a total area of 28 sq. miles and a population (1930) of 35, lie in the N. Pacific about 1,200 miles from Hawaii. The group is administered by the U.S. Navy Dept.

PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50'–18° 30' N. lat. and 65° 30'–67° 15' W. long., with a total area of 3,433 square miles and a population of 1,543,073 at the census of 1930. Three fourths of the population are of Spanish descent and about one fourth coloured. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 984 miles from Key West. *Puerto Rico* was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508, and he was made Governor of the island in 1509. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 12, 1898, when it was ceded to the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 344 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1931, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses; the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (2 from each of the 19 representative districts and 1 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years. The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. and holds office at the pleasure of the President. A Supreme Court of 5 members is also appointed by the President. There is a Cabinet composed of 7 heads of Departments, two appointed by the President and five by the Governor. The Governor also appoints all inferior judges. Great improvement has been made in the progress and welfare of the island during the present century—the island is self-supporting, free public schools are established throughout, a system of good roads reaches every important city and town, public buildings are attractive and well built, health and sanitary measures are in force. The capital, San Juan, had 124,775 inhabitants in 1930, other towns being Ponce (53,430), Mayaguez (37,060), Arecibo (12,863), Bayamon (12,936), and Caguas (19,792).

TUTUILA, AMERICAN SAMOA.

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Anuuu, Ofu, Olosega, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population of 20,055 in 1930, distributed (1930) as follows:—Tutuila and Anuuu, 7,809; 1140, 1,243; Olosega, 438; Ofu, 466; Rose Island, uninhabited; and Swain's Island (annexed May 13, 1925), 99.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles. Copra is the only export of importance.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1930 of 22,022. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 9,834; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a population of 11,413, the capital being Christianstad (or Bassin); *St. John* (20 sq. miles) has a population of 765, the capital being Cruz Bay. St. Croix exports sugar; St. Thomas is famous for its bay rum.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas, contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station. The climate of the Virgin Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.

Governor, Paul M. Pearson.

Governor Sec., Boyd J. Brown.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal." Its headquarters are at Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Colonel Harry Burgess, U.S.A.) at its head.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and resulted in the failure of the company, a receiver being appointed in 1889. A new company was formed to carry on the work, and excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000, of the

territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 20, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1922 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of \$25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

The total investment by the United States in the Panama Canal to June 30, 1933, was \$539,000,059.23, which includes the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, 1913 to 1921, inclusive, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum on construction funds. Beginning with the fiscal year, 1922, the annual payment of \$500,000 to Panama has been charged to operation. The total net revenue from the operation of the Canal and its adjuncts to the end of the fiscal year, 1933, was \$177,799,555.60, exclusive of interest on the capital investment.

The Canal was opened to commercial traffic Aug. 15, 1914, and was closed from Sept. 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916.

Fiscal Year	No. of Transits.	Canal. Net Tons	Cargo Tons
1915	1,075	3,799,578	4,888,454
1916	758	2,390,108	3,054,114
1917	1,803	5,798,557	7,058,563
1918	2,069	6,574,073	7,538,031
1919	2,024	6,124,990	6,916,621
1920	2,478	8,546,044	9,374,499
1921	2,892	11,415,876	11,599,214
1922	2,736	11,417,459	10,884,010
1923	3,967	18,605,786	19,567,875
1924	5,230	26,148,878	26,994,710
1925	4,673	22,855,151	23,958,836
1926	5,197	24,774,591	26,037,448
1927	5,475	26,227,815	27,748,215
1928	6,456	29,752,637	29,630,709
1929	6,413	29,837,794	30,663,006
1930	6,185	29,930,614	30,030,232
1931	5,527	27,792,146	25,082,800
1932	4,506	23,625,419	19,807,998
1933	4,494	22,821,876	18,777,728

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44.08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks, and transit from sea to sea occupies about 8 hours (passage through locks 4 hours). The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The

water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

From New York to Various Ports :

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town.
Yokohama	9,699	13,056	15,099
Manila	11,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong	11,691	11,605	—
Melbourne	9,945	12,933	13,162
Sydney	9,691	13,437	13,402
Wellington	8,522	14,355 (a)	14,129
Colon	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso	4,633 (b)	—	—
San Francisco	5,262	—	—
Seattle	6,038	—	—

From Liverpool to Various Ports :

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town.
Colon ..	4,548	—	—
Valparaiso ..	7,207	—	—
Sydney ..	12,385	12,201	—
Wellington ..	11,096	12,462	13,353
Melbourne ..	12,519	12,084	12,157
Yokohama ..	12,273	12,536	—
Manila ..	14,129	9,649	—
Hong Kong ..	13,764	9,743	—

Nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal, and the amount of Tolls paid in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933. —

Flag	No. of Vessels.	Panama Canal Net Tons	Tolls Paid.
Belgian	12	66,602	\$54,334.36
Brazilian	2	7,312	6,992.50
British	1,039	5,660,302	4,814,485.52
Chilean	7	26,708	25,255.41
Colombian	7	1,900	1,968.60
Danish	113	530,515	423,216.66
Danzig ..	44	324,554	304,505.76
Finnish	1	3,319	3,693.75
French	66	381,076	305,257.65
German	325	1,021,076	822,609.33
Italian	52	394,889	316,525.27
Japanese	217	1,179,514	1,154,288.82
Netherlands ..	80	500,474	413,970.48
Norwegian ..	407	2,013,881	1,570,866.36
Panamanian ..	324	120,693	92,980.87
Peruvian	4	336	2,479.10
Russian	4	3,587	3,517.50
Swedish ..	88	423,441	321,470.43
United States ..	1,686	10,099,102	8,933,590.79
Venezuelan ..	6	5,952	5,526.72
Yugoslav	10	46,858	42,561.65
Total 1933	4,494	22,821,876	\$19,620,458.53
Total 1932	4,506	23,625,419	\$20,707,377.05

(a) Via Strait of Magellan 22,744.

(b) Via Strait of Magellan 6,360.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

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3rd Secretaries, R. M. Makins; M. R. Greiffen-luguen; H. W. A. Fieaso-Pennelather.
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Mil. Attaché, Lieut.-Col. Maurice Fitzmaurice Day, M.C.
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Archivist, G. R. Ranken.
Asst. Accountant, Miss P. M. Pascoe.
Asst. Archivist, Miss E. G. Baker.

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" James A. Brannen.
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" " " C. Burke Elbrick.

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 Edinburgh—Consul, Robert D. Longyear.
 Glasgow—Consul-General, Samuel W. Honaker.
 „ Consuls, Marcel E. Malige; George J. Haering.

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 „ Vice-Consuls, Albert W. Scott;
 Robert Janz.

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Dublin—Envoys Extraordinary and Min. Plen.,
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 „ 1st Sec., James O. Deuby.
 „ Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Cortlandt Parker.
 „ Cons.-Gen., Henry H. Balch.
 „ Consul, Benjamin M. Hulley.
 „ Vice-Cons., Sidney A. Belovsky.
 Cork—Consuls, Leslie E. Woods.
 Galway—Cons. Agent, Robert A. Tennant.

UNITED STATES ENVOYS TO GREAT BRITAIN, 1792-1933.

Year	President	Envoy	Year	President	Envoy
1792	Washington...	Thomas Pinckney.	1861	Johnson ...	Charles Francis Adams.
1796	John Adams	Rufus King.	1868	„	Reverdy Johnson.
1803	Jefferson	James Monroe.*	1869	Grant ..	John Lothrop Motley.
1806	„	William Pinckney.*	1870	„	Robert C. Schenck.
1811	Madison	Jonathan Russell, <i>Ch. d'Aff.</i>	1876	„	Edwards Pic report.
1815	„	John Quincy Adams	1877	Hayes	John Welsh.
1817	Monroe	J. Adams Smith, <i>Ch. d'Aff.</i>	1879	„	Wm. J. Hoppin, <i>Ch. d'Aff.</i>
1817	„	Richard Rush.	1880	„	James Russell Lowell.
1825	J. Q. Adams	Rufus King.	1880	Garfield	„
1826	„	Albert Gallatin.	1880	Arthur	„
1827	„	W. B. Lawrence, <i>Ch. d'Aff.</i>	1885	Cleveland ...	Edward J. Phelps.
1828	„	James Barbour.	1889	B. Harrison ...	Robert T. Lincoln.
1829	Jackson	Louis McLane.	1893	Cleveland ...	Thos. F. Bayard, <i>Amb.</i>
1831	„	Washington Irving, <i>Ch. d'Aff.</i>	1897	McKinley ...	John Hay, <i>Amb.</i>
1831	„	Martin Van Buren.	1898	„	Henry White, <i>Ch. d'Aff.</i>
1832	„	Aaron Vail, <i>Ch. d'Aff.</i>	1899	„	Joseph H. Choate, <i>Amb.</i>
1836	„	Andrew Stevenson	1899	Roosevelt ...	Whitelaw Reid, <i>Amb.</i>
1841	Tyler	Edward Everett.	1909	Taft	„
1845	Polk	Louis McLane.	1913	Wilson ...	Walter H. Page, „
1846	„	George Bancroft.	1918	„	John W. Davis, „
1849	Taylor	J. C. B. Davis, <i>Ch. d'Aff.</i>	1921	Harding	George B. M. Harvey, <i>Amb.</i>
1849	„	Abbott Lawrence.	1921	Coolidge ...	„
1852	Fillmore	Joseph R. Ingersoll.	1923	„	Frank B. Kellogg, <i>Amb.</i>
1853	Pierce	James Buchanan.	1925	„	Alanson B. Houghton, <i>Amb.</i>
1856	„	George M. Dallas.	1929	Hoover	Charles G. Dawes, <i>Amb.</i>
1856	Buchanan	„	1932	„	Andrew W. Mellon, <i>Amb.</i>
1861	Lincoln ...	Charles Francis Adams	1933	Roosevelt	Robert Worth Bingham, <i>Amb.</i>

* Monroe appointed alone in 1803, and jointly with Pinckney in 1806

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Year.	Imports of Merchandise			*Year	Exports of Merchandise		
	Free	Dutiable	Total		U.S. Origin	Re-exports	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1913	987,494,162	825,484,078	1,812,987,234	1913	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149
1914	1,127,502,699	766,422,958	1,893,925,657	1914	3,329,684,025	34,895,123	3,364,579,148
1917	1,846,840,520	810,514,665	2,659,355,185	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1918	2,118,599,372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1919	2,230,222,808	865,497,860	3,095,720,668	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1920	3,405,233,003	1,833,119,111	5,238,352,114	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1921	2,137,440,504	1,517,018,842	3,654,459,346	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1922	1,508,888,618	1,009,190,390	2,608,079,008	1922	3,699,909,375	71,247,114	3,771,156,489
1923	1,168,373,000	1,612,886,000	3,780,959,000	1923	3,886,682,000	70,015,000	3,956,697,000
1924	2,019,367,000	1,534,670,000	3,554,037,000	1924	4,223,973,000	87,683,000	4,311,656,000
1925	2,295,500,000	1,528,628,000	3,824,128,000	1925	4,778,155,000	86,426,000	4,864,581,000
1926	2,910,416,000	1,554,456,000	4,464,872,000	1926	4,653,128,000	100,234,000	4,753,362,000
1927	2,680,190,000	1,571,815,000	4,252,004,000	1927	4,867,346,000	100,753,000	4,968,100,000
1928	2,647,527,000	1,499,972,000	4,147,499,000	1928	4,773,332,000	103,738,000	4,877,071,000
1929	2,737,500,000	1,554,388,000	4,291,888,000	1929	5,283,938,000	89,578,000	5,373,516,000
1930	2,522,265,000	1,326,706,000	3,848,971,000	1930	4,618,105,000	75,741,000	4,693,846,000
1931	1,644,709,000	787,365,000	2,432,074,000	1931	3,031,557,000	51,872,000	3,083,429,000
1932	1,145,851,000	584,419,000	1,730,270,000	1932	1,908,087,000	40,248,000	1,948,335,000
1933	744,414,000	423,767,000	1,168,181,000	1933	1,423,448,000	26,940,000	1,440,388,000

* Fiscal Year ended June 30.

Foreign Countries.

The following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below:—

Salaries and Allowances.

Rank.	Salary	Representation Allowance	House Rent Allowance
<i>Diplomatic Service</i>			
1st Secretaries	1,200-1,500	300-1,100	300-525
2nd Secretaries	800-1,000	250-700	250-437
3rd Secretaries	300-600	150-650	150-437
<i>Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Service</i>			
Commercial Counsellors	1,700	300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade I		300	250
1st Secs. of Consulates	1,200-1,500	300	
Consul-General		300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade II	800-1,000	250	200
Inspectors and Consuls	600-800	100	100-200
Commercial Secs., Grade III	300-600	50-150	100-200
Vice Consuls			

AFGHANISTAN.

(Pushtunah.)

King of Afghanistan, H.M. Mohamed Zahir Shah, born 1914, acceded Nov. 8, 1923 (on the assumption of his father, King Nadir Shah).

Minister in London, H. E. Sardar Ali Mohammad Khan, 31 Princes Gate, S.W. 7.

Afghanistan lies on the N.W. frontier of India. The estimated area is 245,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated (1933) at about 11,000,000.

Afghanistan is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khannab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Duranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu, but Persian is more universally spoken.

Afghanistan is divided into five major provinces, Kabul, Mazar, Kandahar, Herat, and Badakshan (with Qataghan, Kafirstan (now Nuristan), and Wakhan), and four minor provinces, the Eastern, Southern, Furai, and Maimana. Each province is under a Governor (called in major provinces *Najib-ul-Hakumah*, and in minor provinces *Hakim-i-Aala*). Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe and the army now consists of about 35,000 to 45,000 regulars. A small Air Force is maintained. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are based on the "Shariat," or Islamic law and tribal custom. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Two schools under French and German superintendence respectively have been opened and a large number of middle and primary schools in the provinces. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, and gold are found.

The following roads are fit for motor traffic, except after snow or heavy rain, but are mostly unmetalled — Kabul-Khyber; Kabul-Gardez; Kabul-Kandahar-Chaman; Kandahar-Pasahlerat (sometimes impassable, owing to lack of bridges); Kabul-Bamian; Kabul-Mazar-i-Sharif (opened in 1933) and Mazar-i-Sharif-Maimana-Herat.

Goods are still chiefly conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (220 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). The exports to India are mainly timber, carpets, fruits, raw wool, skins and *ghis*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £3,250,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence. The Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother,

Nasrulla Khan, seized the throne by a *coup d'état* and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanulla Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as King. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, 1919, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dacca was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by King Amanulla and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent. By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921, Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognise boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; to receive Legations at London and Kabul and consular officers at Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Kandahar and Jaisalabad respectively. The Afghan Government import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. A Trade Convention was concluded and Afghanistan adhered to the International Postal and Telegraphic Union. In 1929 Amanulla Khan, whose modernist reforms had brought on him the charge of infidelity, was expelled. After a usurpation of some months by a local freebooter Kabul was captured (Oct. 1929) by Nadir Shah.

CAPITAL, Kabul (about 80,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (60,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (30,000), Mazari-Sharif (20,000), and Khanabad (5,000).

FLAG: Black, with white device in centre.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Richard Roy Macdonachie, K.D.E., C.I.E. (1929).

Comptroller, Capt. H. L. Mallam.

Military Attaché, Maj. A. E. Farwell.

Surgeon, Capt. E. S. S. Lucas.

Secretary, Capt. E. W. Fletcher.

Oriental Secretary, Khan Sahib Sikander Khan. *British Consul at Jelalabad*, Mufi Abdullatif Khan.

British Consul at Kandahar, Khan Bahadur Sayyid Siddiq Hassan.

ALBANIA.

(Shqipëria.)

King of the Albanians, Zog I, born Oct. 8, 1895; elected *President*, Jan. 31, 1925; proclaimed *King*, Sept. 1, 1928.

Prime Minister (Mch. 4, 1930), Pandell Evangeli. *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Dajfer Villa.

Minister in London, (vacant)

Chargé d'Affaires, M. Fuad Aslani.

Legation, 36 Egerton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W. 3. (Kensington 1755).

Sec. of Legation, Çatlu Saraçi.

Consul-General in London, Edwin Crippwell, 229, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2. (Met. 8615.)

Albania (the former Turkish Province of Scutari and parts of Kossovo and Yanina) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic; total area about 11,000 to 12,500 sq. miles; total population (Census of 1930) 1,002,104. The political neighbours are, on the north and east, Yugoslavia, and on the south-east and south, Greece. Albania was declared independent by

a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the *Treaty of London* of Dec. 20, 1912. The first King of Albania (Prince William of Wied) abandoned the throne in Sept. 1914, having been in power only six months, and during the Great War the country was invaded by troops of the Central Powers and of the Allies, and remained in a state of anarchy. After the Armistice a National Council at Durazzo established a provisional government, supported by an Italian military occupation of the country. The independence of the country was reaffirmed and guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The provisional government was in power until 1920, when a revolt overthrew it and set up a new government which remained in power until upset by a further revolution in December, 1924. A new Constitution was proclaimed on Jan. 21, 1925, under which Albania became a Republic under a President (elected for 7 years), with a Council of Ministers, a Senate, and a House of elected Representatives. On Sept. 1, 1928, the Constituent Assembly proclaimed the country a democratic monarchy and offered the crown to Ahmed Bey Zog, the President, who assumed the title of Zog I, King of the Albanians; the Senate then ceased to exist, and a High Council of State was formed of 20 members appointed by the King.

The country is very primitive, agriculture and sheep and goat rearing being the principal industries, and olives and olive-oil, grains and tobacco the principal products, but there is some mineral wealth which remains largely undeveloped. A harbour, under construction at Durazzo to accommodate vessels up to 7 metres draft alongside the quays and 4 metres elsewhere, is expected to be completed in the summer of 1933.

Gold Francs.

	1928-29	1933-34
Estimated Revenue....	28,500,000	24,537,000
Estimated Expenditure....	31,588,395	27,527,000
Estimated Debt: -		

*Italian Economic loan	50,000,000
Budget deficit	3,088,393
	1932.

Total Imports.... Gold Francs 22,814,500

Total Exports..... 4,500,360

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 30,806); other centres are Scutari (pop. 20,209); Elbasan (pop. 13,796); Gjimokastro (10,836); Berat (pop. 10,403); Korytza or Korçha (pop. 22,787); Durazzo (pop. 9,739); and Valona (pop. 9,706).

FLAG: Red, with black double-headed spread eagle in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Rruga Tomorica, Durazzo.)

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir R. M. Hodgson, K.D.E., C.M.G. (1928) £2,425. *Naval Attaché*, Captain R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.

Asst. do., Eng.-Com. F. V. Stopford, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. H. R. G. Stevens, D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. T. G. Hetherington,

C.B.E.

Archivist, F. W. Borman.

Albanian Secretary (local rank), Triphoni Toul.

* In July, 1931, the Albanian Government accepted the offer of the Italian Government of annual loans of 20,000,000 Gold Francs, maximum for 20 years, making a total maximum of 200,000,000 Gold Francs, from 1931.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICER.

Durazzo—Vice-Consul (local rank of and Secretary), Edward H. J. Hadwen.
„ Pro-Consul, F. W. Borman.

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The franchise was enlarged after a bloodless revolution in April, 1933.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, azure, yellow, red; crown on yellow band.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E. long and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus enclosing the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,300,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000. The various Arab States are shown below.—

THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.

King of Saudi Arabia (Jan. 8, 1926), H. M. Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman al Faisal Al Saud, G.C.I.E., born 1880.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, born 1905.

Minister in London, His Excellency Sheikh Hafiz Wahiba, 43 Eaton Place, S.W. 1. (Shi'ane, 3898.)
1st Sec., M. Mahmood Riyad Zaid.
and Sec., M. Youssef Sal omia.

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabite sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 the present King threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Shammar, which he captured by force of arms, and in 1925 completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now *de facto* part of the Kingdom.

Nejd ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahna Deserts, and reaches eastward to the

Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at 1,275,000 Arabs, negroes and half-breeds, the majority being Muhammadans of the Wahhabite movement. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown; the principal industry is camel and sheep raising. The exports are woven cloaks, dates, live stock, hides and skins. The capital is Riyadh, and the principal trading centres are Hufuf, on the Persian Gulf littoral (30,000), Shaqra, Anaisah, Buraida, Hail and Haula (Central), which have populations of 8,000 to 10,000. The only ports (Persian Gulf) are Qatif and Uqair, which are suitable only for sailing craft. Riyadh is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from Hasa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahhabis.

The Hejaz extends from Asir in S. to Transjordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wedji, Yanbo, Rabigh and Jeddah (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the Hejaz Railway. The *Oases of Khubar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina (Al Medina, "The City"),* 800 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabi'a, A.H. 12). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. *Mecca*, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. *Jeddah*, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee and carpets. The course of the *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo.

Asir extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from lith on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of Al Yemen (about lat. 17° 15' N.) and includes the seaboard down to lat. 16°. Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bishah in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to Arabian geographers, Asir is part of Al Yemen. The territory includes the Farsan Islands. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The capital is Sabia, a small inland town.

The total cost to the British Government of

the subsidies paid to King Ibn Saud during the years 1917 to 1923 is approximately £542,000. No subsidy was paid before 1917 or after 1923, and the subsidy was given in the first instance in consideration of assistance in the war against Turkey. The later payments were made subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That Ibn Saud refrained, and restrained his adherents from aggressive action against the Hejaz, Kuwait, and Iraq.

(2) That he afforded co-operation in the matter of the Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca) by maintaining the safety of pilgrim routes to his territory.

(3) That he consented to be guided generally by the wishes of His Majesty's Government in regard to his foreign policy, and to co-operate with them in promoting their own policy, which had for its object the maintenance of peaceful conditions in Arab countries and the promotion of the economic interests of both parties.

No terms of repayment were suggested.

By the Treaty of Jeddah (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognized Ibn Saud as an independent ruler, King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.

FLAG: Green square with narrow white band at staff; white device on square.

CAPITAL, Riyadh.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Andrew Ryan, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1930).

Jeddah—Vice-Consul, A. S. Culvert (with local rank of 2nd Secretary); G. W. Furlonge (with local rank of 3rd Secretary); A. C. Oppenheim (with local rank of 3rd Secretary); Munshi Ihsanullah.

Pro Consul, Basil W. Seager.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KUWAIT.

Ruler, Sheikh Sir Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., born 1885, acceded March, 1921.

Kuwait (or Koweit) has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Saudi Arabia (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Kuwait, the capital (pop. 60,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin-Constantinople-Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903. The trade of Kuwait (1929-30) was valued at £71,825 for imports, and £182,900 for exports.

British Political Agent, Lt.-Col. H. R. P. Dickson, C.L.E.

THE SULTANATE OF OMÂN.

Sultan, H. H. Sayyid Said bin Taimur, born Aug. 13, 1910, etc. Feb. 10, 1932.

Omân (area undefined; estimated pop. 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia. Its seaboard is nearly 600 miles long, and extends from 'Ibbat (on the W. side of Cape Musandam) round Ras Rajir (200 miles N. of Socatra) with the exception of a small strip of the E. coast of the Musandam Peninsula from Dibbah to Khor Kalba, which is in the administration of the minor chiefs of Trucial Oman. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Great Desert, but of late years the Omanis have become autonomous and are now subject to the Imam of Omân.

The interior is for the most part mountainous, the high country extending down to the sea coast in a series of arid rocky heights, though

vegetation exists on the higher mountains. N.W. of Muscat the sea coast littoral tract is fertile and prosperous, and date groves extend along it for over 100 miles. This strip is known as the Batlinah Coast. The remainder of the coast, with one notable exception, is barren and forlorn and rarely visited by Europeans.

Guadur, a port on the Makran Coast, and a small tract of country round it, also owns allegiance to Muscat. It is the last remnant of the Omani possessions on the Persia side of the Gulf. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his capital. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1931-32 to Rs. 5,444,445. Dates and dried fish are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat (with the sister town of Matrah), has an estimated population of 12,500.

Muscat—British Consul and Political Agent, Major C. E. V. Bremner, M.C., I.A., 1st member Rs. 2,400.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

Imam, Yahya Muhammad Hamid-ud-din, born 1869.

Yemen occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Aden and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 2½ millions. Under Turkish rule, it was divided into the vilayets of Sana, Taiz, and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the borders of the Hadramut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range form the most fertile part of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet, coffee and oats, are extensively grown. The chief port of Yemen is Hodeida which is noted for the export of coffee, shipped from Hodeida to Masawa and Aden, and thence to Europe. The trade from Yemen perhaps exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The Imam is the head of the Zaidi sect of the Shiah Division of the Muhammadan religion; about half of his subjects are Zaidis, the remainder being Shafais, over whom he rules by force majeure alone. On the withdrawal of the Turks from Yemen, the Imam took over occupation of the territory bordering on the Aden Protectorate populated by the Shafai sect of Sunni Muhammadans, and also the 'Ibbama, or coast lands, from S. of Hodeida to Sheikh Said. Since 1920 the Imam of Yemen has been gradually encroaching on the Aden Protectorate, which is populated by tribes of the Shafai sect, but has now been ejected by air action from Aden, in support of the Protectorate tribes. In 1925, the Imam occupied Hodeida, which had been evacuated by the Idrisi, and later took the ports of Midi and Loheiya, together with the intervening country between the highlands and the coast, all of which is populated by Shafai tribes. The rule of the Imam is very unpopular with the Shafais owing to his exactions. About 60 miles to the south of Sana is the town of Dhammar, an ancient seat of learning.

CAPITAL, Sana; population, about 40,000.

BAHRAIN.

Ruler, H. E. Shaikh Hamid bin Isa Al Khalifah, C.S.I.; acceded Dec. 9, 1932; proclaimed Feb. 9, 1933.

Financial Adviser, C. Dalrymple Belgrave.

Political Agent, Lt.-Col. Gordon Loch, I.A.

Asst. to do., Khan Bahadur Abdul Hali Elhashimy.

Bahrain is the largest of a group of islands (Bahrein, Manamah, Muharra, Sitra, Nabi Saleh and some uninhabited islets) half way up the Persian Gulf near the Arab Coast (El Hasa). Bahrain is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the principal export, varying in value from 2 to 2 millions sterling per annum. The principal imports are rice, cottons, dates, sugar and spices. The Bahrain Petroleum Company have been prospecting and have met with some success since they commenced operations in 1930. The people (about 115,000) are Muhammadans. Bahrain has been in treaty relations with the Government of India since 1880. In 1880 the ruler engaged not to make treaties with any other state and in 1923 the active control of affairs was handed over to the present regent.

CAPITAL, Manama; population, about 25,000.

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadhram, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadhram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x, 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Qabr Hind) and Shubun (Qabr Salihi). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. The most important Coastal Chief is the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla (H.H. Sultan Omar bin Awadh) who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Saiyun and Terim. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long-standing feud between the Kathiri and the Qa'iti (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1919 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the Qa'iti Sultan of Mokalla permits access to the port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

TRUCIAL COAST.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate Coast*, which partly encloses the Persian Gulf from Ras-al-Khaimah to Odaid, are bound under treaties with the Government of British India

to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India via Lugal and Bahrain.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(República Argentina.)

President, General Augustin P. Justo, assumed office, Feb. 20, 1932.

Vice-President, Dr. Julio Roca.

Min. for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas.

Interior, Dr. Leopoldo Melo.

Finance, Dr. Federico Pinedo.

Justice and Public Instruc., Dr. Manuel de Iriondo.

Agriculture, Dr. Luis Duhaou.

War, Col. Manuel A. Rodriguez.

Navy, (vacant).

Public Works, Dr. Manuel R. Alvarado.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Manuel Mallbran, G.B.E., 11 Leowndes Square, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Señor Don Carlos Miguens, G.B.E.

First Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Pablo Santos Muñoz.

and Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Mariano A. Barrenechea.

Military Attaché (vacant).

Naval Attaché (vacant).

Attaché and Legal Adviser, Señor Dr. Don Ricardo Q. Blamey Lafone.

Agricultural & Commercial Counsellor, Señor Dr. Don Anibal Fernandez Beyro.

Counsil-General, Señor Don Mario Molino Salas, 7 Gower Street, W.C. 1.

There is a Consulate-General at Dublin, and there are also Consulates at Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport, and Glasgow; and Vice-Consulates at Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Hull, Manchester, Middlesbrough, and Swansea.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 3,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. (For the sta. of Christ the Redeemer see Chile.) On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of

Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 2,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahia Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluences with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 11,846,655 in 1932. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. In 1931 the immigrants numbered 353,829, and the emigrants numbered 337,113. The climate is moderate. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9) the Independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1899) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 128 members. Members of Congress receive \$18,000 (paper) *per annum*.

Production.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were (1930) 32,211,855 cattle, 44,413,211 sheep, 9,828,111 horses, 1,039,420 mules (1930), 5,647,356 goats (1930), and 3,768,738 pigs (1930). The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1932 the exports of wheat were 3,441,882 metric tons, oats 715,621, casein (1932) 17,680, cotton (1932) 28,272 tons, linseed 5,027,609, maize 7,055,387 metric tons, butter (1932) 25,363 tons, wool (1932) 121,205 tons, sheepskins (1932) 20,251 tons, chilled meat (1932) 379,634 tons, frozen meat (1932) 35,660 tons, frozen mutton and lamb (1932) 70,631 tons. Oil has been found in various parts of the Republic and is worked to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Comodoro Rivadavia, in the Department of Escalante. The Argentine State Oilfields produced 902,255 cubic metres in 1932; the out-

put of private companies was approximately 1,286,576 cubic metres in 1932.

Communications.—There were (1932) 24,858 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £234,000,000 of British capital. Telegraphs about 75,250 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. There are aeroplane services between Argentine centres, neighbouring Republics and Europe and North America. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. In 1932, 2,744 vessels (20,128,146 net tons) entered at all ports; of the total, 4,395,198 net tons (43·38 per cent.) were British.

Defence.—The Navy consists of a super-dreadnought battleships (reconstructed in 1925), 5 destroyer leaders, 4 destroyers, 4 coast defence ships and auxiliary vessels, a light cruiser, and 3 submarines. Strength about 800 officers and 14,000 men. The principal naval base is at Puerto Belgrano, near Bahia Blanca, and there are minor bases at La Plata and Buenos Aires, while a new submarine base is being built at Mar del Plata. The naval aviation base is at Puerto Belgrano, with a subsidiary base at Punta Indio. The Army is organised in 5 divisions and numbers about 1,500 officers and 25,000 men on a peace footing. Each division would consist of about 40,000 men on a war footing. The military aviation bases are at El Palomar (B.A.), Los Tamarindos (Mendoza), and Parana (Entre Rios). In 1933 the military air force consisted of 3 Reconnaissance Groups, a Fighter Group, and a Light Bomber Group; there is an aircraft factory at Cordoba.

Education.—Primary Education is secular, free and compulsory from the ages of 7 to 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitute a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. Secondary Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, numbering 57 in 1929, with 17,600 students, average annual fees \$45 (paper); in Normal Schools, numbering 86 in 1923, with 30,000 students who pay no fees; and in 60 Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are National Universities at Cordoba, Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Tucuman, and Faculties at Santa Fe, Rosario and Paraná.

	1931.	1932.
Revenue (Budget)	\$641,320,000	\$847,928,027
Expenditure (Budget)	784,130,000	839,263,376

The Argentine Debt.

According to official figures the Public Debt at June 30, 1931, stood as follows:—

Federal (Paper Pesos)	\$3,871,572,000
Provincial (Paper Pesos)	1,154,710,766
Municipal (Paper Pesos)	371,593,570

	1931	1932
Total Imports (gold \$)	\$516,484,457	\$375,656,396
Total Exports ..	640,558,451	566,624,300

Exports to U.K.	£50,870,371
Imports from U.K.	10,662,101

CAPITAL. Buenos Aires. Pop. (1932), 2,214,702. Other large towns are Rosario (480,000), Cordoba (260,000) and La Plata (182,401).

NATIONAL COLOURS: blue and white (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Edificio Británico, Calle Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Henry
(Gatty Chillon, K.C.M.G. (1933) £6,775
Counsellor, (vacant).

and *Ser.*, D. F. Howard, M.C.

Hon. Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. A. McClymont,
C.B.E., D.S.O.

Commercial Counsellor, S. G. Irving
Commercial Secretary (Grade II), E. R. Lange-
man

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. H. C. Halifax, R.N.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. B. Maycock, O.B.E.

Archivist, Edward Lamb.

Assistant Commercial Counsellor, J. Walker.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, V. H. St. J.
Huckin

" *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Stevenson; I. G.
Holliday (*acting*); R. J. Knox, M.B.E.;
A. H. B. Perkins (*acting*).

Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consul, George H. Walsh

" *Pro-Consul*, Gerard Soetemanns.

Gallegos—Vice-Consul, Robert Littlejohn

La Plata—Vice-Consul, W. Puleston.

Mendoza—Vice-Consul, Richard Chulcott.

Port Maderu—Consul, Henry C. H. James.

Rio Grande—Vice-Consul, John Goodall.

San Julian—Vice-Consul, A. L. McQuibban

Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, L. A. Harris

Rosario—Consul, J. R. M. Fell.

" *Vice-Consul*, Alexander S. Nolan, M.B.E.

Santa Fe—Vice-Consul, R. H. Smiles.

Villa Constitución—Vice-Consul, E. A. Puleston.

Tucuman—Vice-Consul, S. A. Shoolbridge.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Calle Bartolome Mitre 442, Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires is 7,100 miles from Southampton;
transit, 19 days.

ARMENIA. See Soviet Union.

AUSTRIA.

(Oesterreich.)

President of the Federation (Dec. 6, 1928), Herr

Wilhelm Miklas, born Oct. 15, 1872

Federal Chancellor and Minister of Foreign

Affairs (Sept. 21, 1933), Dr. Engelbert Dollfus.

Vice-Chancellor, Major Emil Fey.

Education, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg.

Social Welfare, Dr. Richard Schmitz

Finance, Dr. Karl Buresch

Commerce and Communications, Kommerzialrat

Fritz Stockinger.

Ministers without Portfolio, Landeshauptmann

Dr. Ender; Sektionschef Dr. Robert Keiser.

Police, Hofrat Karl Karwinski.

Agriculture and Forestry, Dr. Heinrich Gleissner.

Military Affairs, Generaloberst Alois Schonburg-

Hartenstein.

Justice, Ober-Landesgerichtspräsident Dr. Franz

Glas.

Employment, Tourism, &c., Landesgerichtsrat

Odo Neustädter-Stürmer.

Minister in London, Baron George Francken-

stein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Baron Lothar Wimmer

Secretary, Count Max Attens

Consul-General, Sir Charles D. Selgman.

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined

to the Kingdom of Hungary, was the largest

Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of

Europe, situated between 42°-51° N. lat. and

9° 30'-26° 20' E. long. It embraced an area of

240,456 sq. miles, and a population (1914) of

nearly 53,000,000. At the conclusion of the

Great War, the territories of Austria comprised

an area of 32,175 square miles with a population

(1923) of 6,534,451 (estimated Dec. 31, 1927, at

6,678,527). Before the armistice of Nov. 11,

1918, the Hungarians, Czechoslovaks, Poles,

Jugoslavs and Rumanians had seceded from the

"Dual Monarchy." The Emperor Karl "with-

drew from the exercise of government" by

proclamation (Nov. 11, 1918) and a Republic of

"German Austria" was declared Nov. 12, 1918.

Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* (Sept. 10,

1919) the political neighbours of Austria are

Germany and Czechoslovakia on the N.; Italy

and Yugoslavia on the S.; Switzerland on the

W. and Hungary on the E.

Under the new Constitution (Nov. 1920),

Austria became a Republican Federation of eight

Provinces:—

Province	Area (sq. miles)	Population 1927.
Lower Austria and Vienna ..	7,560	3,359,082
Upper Austria	4,627	928,006
Carinthia	3,679	403,722
Styria	6,320	1,025,475
Salzburg	2,765	237,384
Tyrol	4,881	338,491
Vorarlberg	1,010	150,231
Burgenland (West Hungary)	1,533	300,234
Total	32,175	6,732,625

Under the Constitution the Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted; a government formed, and a President elected; Vienna was later formed into a separate Province. The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* over the *Social Democrats*, the *Pan-Germans* coming next in order. In June, 1921, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non-party Government, which gave way (May, 1922) to a Christian Socialist Pan-German Coalition Government under Doctor Seipel (a priest). Elections were held again in October, 1923, March, 1927, and November 1930 and a similar Government was returned on each occasion. Since March, 1933, Parliamentary Government has been in suspense.

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

Defence.—During the War of 1914-18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 2,500,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed. Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free, the children in attendance at schools numbering about 720,000 in 1927. Secondary education is provided in gymnasia, and real-schools and there are universities at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck.

Finance.—The finances of Austria went from bad to worse for four years after the Armistice, owing to heavy deficits and incessant inflation.

The deficit on the State Budget was estimated in July, 1922, at considerably more than one billion crowns, and by Oct. 1922, the exchange value of the crown had sunk to about one-fifteen-thousandth of its nominal value, £1 being equal to 325,000 crowns (in place of 24'22). The circulation on Sept. 30, 1922, was over two billion crowns. In September and October, 1922, the League of Nations worked out a scheme for the restoration of the Austrian finances within two years under the control of a High Commissioner appointed by the League, the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia agreeing to guarantee four-fifths of a loan of 520,000,000 gold crowns (about £25,000,000) in order to fill the deficit in the Budget during the two years. The guarantees for the remainder were given by other powers and a short term loan of £3,500,000 was issued in March, 1922. In the following June the big League of Nations loan was successfully floated, nearly one half in London, about £5,000,000 in New York, and the rest in various continental capitals. The sum actually received amounted to over £26,500,000. About £11,000,000 was used to repay the previous short term loans issued in 1922 and 1923. The High Commissioner, Dr. Zimmermann, appointed by the League of Nations to supervise the carrying out of their scheme for the reconstruction of Austria, entered on his office in Dec. 1922. Great progress has been made since in reducing Government expenditure and increasing the revenue. Thus about 79,000 superfluous officials were dismissed or pensioned off by the end of December, 1924, and on the completion of the work of reconstruction Dr. Zimmermann left Vienna in July, 1926. The issue of uncovered bank-notes was stopped on Nov. 18, 1922, and the Austrian crown was stabilised at about 18 345,000 = £1. In 1925 a new currency was introduced, the unit being the Austrian *schilling* (=10,000 paper crowns), the rate of exchange in Sept., 1923, being 34 56 sch. = £1 sterling. Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £20,000,000 to the Republic. The favourable condition of the Austrian State lasted until 1929, but in 1930 there was a small deficit on working account and in 1931 measures were passed to reduce expenditure and increase revenue.

	1931.	1932.
Receipts.....	2,008 5	1,909 0
Current Expenditure ...	2,232 2	1,918 2
Working Deficit	223 7	9 2
Capital Expenditure	98 3	5 8

Since 1930 Austria is being continuously affected by the general trade depression which causes an increase in the number of unemployed, a falling off in production and foreign trade, and a decline in the revenue. In May 1931 the leading bank, the Oesterreichische Credit Anstalt, got into difficulties and had to be supported by the Government. In order to relieve the strain on the Austrian National Bank, the Bank of England advanced £4,300,000 to the Austrian Government on June 16. In August 1931 the Austrian Government applied to the League of Nations to make an enquiry into its situation, and experts were sent; at the Conference of Lausanne (1932) the offer was made to facilitate the raising of a loan of not more than 300,000,000 sch. for Austria, under certain conditions, to which the Austrian Government

subsequently agreed, and this loan was issued in August 1933.

	1931.	1932.
Total Imports	2,209 6	1,408 6
Total Exports	1,326 7	783 8
Imports from U. K.	75 7	37 4
Exports to U. K.	93 2	28 5

Communications.—In Sept., 1923, there were about 4,140 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1924, but the new Republic is land-locked.

Industries.—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. The most important mineral production is that of iron ore, magnesite, and salt; there are also lead, zinc, copper, common and brown coal, and graphite. The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, steel, wood-work, brewing, and machinery.

CAPITAL. Vienna, on the River Danube. Pop. (1931) 1,824,912; other large towns are Graz (152,706), Linz (102,081), and Innsbruck (56,401). **Flag:** Three horizontal bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Metternichgasse 6, Vienna III.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Walford Selby, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (1933) £4,050
1st Secretary, R. H. Hadow, M.C.
2nd Secretary, W. G. Hayer.
Commercial Secretary (Grade I), (with personal rank of *Commercial Counsellor*), E. C. D. Rawlings, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. N. Mason-MacFarlane, M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. R. F. Moody, M.A.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, G. B. Taylor.
BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Vienna—Consul (with personal rank of Consul-General), H. C. Dick, C.M.G., M.B.E.
Pro-Consul, Frank Walker.
 Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

BELGIUM.

(*Royaume de Belgique*)
 King of the Belgians, Albert, born April 8, 1875; succeeded his uncle, Leopold II., Dec. 17, 1909; *mar.* Oct. 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent, (2) Charles Theodor, b. Oct. 10, 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, b. Aug. 4, 1906; married (Jan. 8, 1930) the Crown Prince Humbert of Italy.
Heir Apparent, H. R. H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, born Nov. 3, 1901, married, Nov. 10, 1926, H. R. H. Princess Astrid of Sweden, and has issue a daughter, born Oct. 11, 1927, and a son (Prince Baudouin), born Sept. 7, 1930.

MINISTRY. (December, 1932.)
Prime Minister, Comte de Broqueville (Catholic).
Foreign Affairs, M. Paul Hymans (Liberal).
Justice, P. E. Janson (Liberal).
Education, M. Lippens (Liberal).
Interior, Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs, Vicomte Pouillet (Catholic).
Public Works, Agriculture and Middle Classes, M. G. Sap (Catholic).
Industry and Labour, Ph. van Isacker (Catholic Democrat).

National Defence, A. Devèze (*Liberal*).
Transport, P. Forthomme (*Liberal*).
Colonies, M. P. Tachoffen (*Catholic*).
Finance, H. Jaspar (*Catholic*).
Health, Comte Carton de Wiart (*Catholic*).

Ambassador in London, Baron E. de Cartier de Marchienne, *Chaucery*, 103 Eaton Sq., S.W.1.
Passport Office, 10 Belgrave Place, S.W.1.
Counsellor, Robert Silvercruys.
1st Secretary, Henry Borel de Bitcher.
Military Attaché, General A. Nyssens.
Asst. do., Capitaine-Commandant Hemeleers-Shenley.
Air Attaché, Major Chevalier Willy Coppens, D.S.O., M.C.
Commercial Attaché, M. C. Bastin.
Assistant do. and Consul, M. A. de Clercq.
Agricultural Attaché, L. Borremans.
Consul-Chancellor, A. Bomhals.
Chancellor, N. Dondervorst.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11,750 square miles and a population, Dec. 31, 1931 (including Eupen and Malmédy) of 8,213,449. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper" signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, the Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty; the main object of this act was to turn the French frontier defences and reach Paris before French resistance could be organized, but the Germans were foiled by the heroic defence of the forts at Liège, which gave the French and English armies time to establish contact and block the way to Paris. The invaders, however, ultimately over-ran nearly the whole of Belgium, and the Belgium army was entrenched during the remainder of the war period behind the river Yser. The Germans were ousted from the country shortly before the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918. About 10,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants. In addition, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg joined Belgium in an economic union when it ceased after the war to form part of the German *Zollverein*.

Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races, the Flemish, of Germanic stock, and the Walloons, of Latin stock. Flemish is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Lunenburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainaut, Namur, Luxemburg, Liège, and the southern half of Brabant. The town of Brussels is bilingual, and the upper classes everywhere speak French. The official languages are both Flemish and French, and also German in the districts

acquired after the war. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 48 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,130 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 154 senators (with the exception of 40 elected by the provincial councils and 20 elected by the senators themselves) and 187 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.) This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; i.e., to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This was done (Feb. 7, 1921) and a new Chamber was elected in 1925. The present Chamber (elected in Nov. 1932), consists of 79 Catholics, 24 Liberals, 73 Socialists, 8 Frontists (extreme Flemish Nationalists), and 3 Communists. Deputies receive 42,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Municipal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant, and Limbourg), glass, textiles (Ghent and Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1928 a new Recruiting Law was passed, curtailing compulsory service for an average of 22 months, including rappels. The annual contingent is fixed at 44,000, and the Army consists of a Field Army of 3 Corps, each of 5 Divisions, and a Cavalry Corps of 2 Divisions.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special

schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. After considerable opposition, Ghent University, which had in the past given its teaching and transacted its business in French, was in 1930 turned into a purely Flemish institution. It had already been made bi-lingual in 1923.

Revenue (1932)	France	9,086,853
Expenditure (1932)		11,504,843
Deficit (Dec. 31, 1932)		
Internal consolidated		27,241,221,225
External		26,358,272,978

Total		53,639,494,203
Internal floating		1,715,397,000
External		497,770,000

Total		55,854,661,203
Imports (1932)	France	16,424,375,000
Exports (1932)		15,130,450,000
Imports from U.K. (1932) ..		2,435,539,000
Exports to U.K. (1932) ..		2,340,314,000

The imports in 1932 were: manufactured articles (4,794,661,000 francs), raw materials (7,203,147,000), foodstuffs and beverages (4,158,871,000), and live animals (203,309,000); the exports were: raw materials (5,300,159,000 francs), manufactured articles (7,928,651,000), and foodstuffs and beverages (1,429,414,000) and live animals (152,392,000).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1931 there were 5,147 kilometres of normal gauge railways, 4,823 of which were operated by the National Railway Company; the length of light railways (narrow gauge) at the end of 1931 was 5,188 kilometres, 4,632 kilometres (of which 1,000 are electrified) being in operation. In 1930 there were 9,600 kilometres of telegraph line, with 48,000 kilometres of telegraph wire. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,992 kilometres (1931), and there are 20,309 kilometres of State and provincial roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile—marine consisting (1931) of 162 vessels (529,747 tons), in addition to which there were (1930) 552 fishing boats. In 1931, 17,555 vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 27,793,141). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge. The vexed question of the navigation of the Scheldt, the mouth of which is entirely in Netherlands territory, has lately been the subject of negotiations between the Belgian and the Netherlands Governments, which have not yet (Nov. 1932) reached a conclusion.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1930) of 885,924 (with suburbs). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (451,334); Ghent (208,539), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (169,566) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.
BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir George Russell Clerk, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1933)

£5,050

* Including Debts to Foreign Governments.

Counsellor, G. N. M. Bland, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, D. Mackillop.

3rd Secretary, R. E. Barclay.

Commercial Secretary (Grade I.) (225, Rue

Beliard, Brussels), N. S. Reyniers, O.B.K.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. V. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.

Asst. do. Comdr. F. V. Stafford, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. Hon. W. Fraser, D.S.O.,

M.C.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. M. Field.

Archivist, C. F. O. Gibson; A. S. Davidson.

Asst. to Comm. Sec., W. Harpham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., H. Tom, C.M.G., M.B.E.

" Vice-Cons., I. L. Henderson; J. Robinson;

L. A. L. Siffre (acting).

" Pro-Consul, A. Janssens.

Brussels—Vice-Consul, E. G. Sebastian, D.S.O.;

Capt. S. L. Robertson (acting).

" Pro-Consul, E. L. Philip.

Ghent—Vice-Consul, C. V. A. Lee.

" Pro-Consul, Edgar Ide.

Ostend—Vice-Consul, E. R. Tempier.

Lège—Consul, D. J. Rodgers, C.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, J. Mullany.

Charleroi—Vice-Consul, S. P. Brooke-Brooth.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 22, Place de Brouckère, Brussels.—President, W. C. Clark-Hall; Secretary, B. G. de M. Taunton.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Governor-General, His Excellency Lieutenant General Auguste Constant Tiliens.

The Independent State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908. Situated between long. 22°-31° E. and lat. 5° N.-13° S., the colony comprises an area of 909,624 sq. miles, with a native population (1932) of 9,382,882. The European population (Jan., 1933) was 18,722, of whom 12,045 were Belgians, 1,320 Portuguese, 1,238 Italians, 1,207 British, 428 Greeks, 597 Americans, 396 French, 453 Dutch, 182 Swiss, and 766 others of various nationalities.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Ikoma to Tchela in the Mayumbe (86 miles). Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 7,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (58 miles), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (170 miles) connects the West Coast of Africa with British East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga-Bukama Railway (446 miles) links up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. The Bukama-Port-Franqui Railway (702 miles) commenced in 1923 and opened in 1928 makes it possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Kasai, a distance of 3,400 miles. This new route plays an important part in the export of copper from the Katanga mines, its possibilities being limited only by the capacity of the Port of Matadi. Other railways are Kindu-Kongolo (223 miles), Aketi-Bondo (95 miles), Charlesville-Makumbi (56 miles) and

Manono-Mayumba (32 miles), making a total for the Colony of 2,772 miles. A new line has been completed from Katanga to join the recently completed Benguela Railway in Portuguese Angola, and work has been started on a line from Stanleyville to Lake Albert which will provide the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Regular air services are established from Boma to Leopoldville, Leopoldville to Stanleyville and Leopoldville to Port Francqui (fortnightly services in conjunction with Belgian European mail); and from Elisabethville to Broken Hill (to link up with Imperial Airways African Service). Motor roads total 26,127 miles. The most important motor road is the *Route Royale Congo-Nil* (553 miles) from Djambi, on the Rabi, to Redja, on the Nile. Another runs from Bukama (201 miles) Kanda-Kanda and Luabo to Djoko-Punda, on the Kasai (625 miles). A complete system of telegraphic communication has been established throughout the Colony and is connected with the international system.

The West Coast District has rather scanty rain (40 inches), but on the Mayumba Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Cotton, cocoa, rubber and coffee are successfully planted. The Colony is rich in minerals. Extensive radium deposits exist in the Katanga, where there are enormous deposits of copper, but the smelters have been practically at a standstill since 1931. Bukama is the centre of an extensive tin-belt, and alluvial and reef gold are found in the North-eastern Congo. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. The chief exports are palm-kernels and palm-oil, cotton, cocoa, gum-copal, rubber, ivory, copper, gold, tin, radium, and diamonds. Capital, Leopoldville (pop. 1,995 whites). Principal towns, Matadi (433 whites); Jadotville (Katanga) (pop. 2,997 whites); Stanleyville, Eastern Province (586 whites); Copulhatville (478 whites).

Revenue	1932	433,674,475
Expenditure		608,016,521
Debt		4,959,253,033
Imports		464,631,939
Exports		667,022,436
Imports from U.K.		39,648,000
Exports to U.K.		5,546,000

Ruanda and Urundi (ceded July, 1919) formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live-stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Nyanza (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi).

Leopoldville—Consul-General, Harold C. Swan.

" Vice-Cons., C. W. von Hirschberg.

Elisabethville—Consul, H. G. Willis.

Stanleyville — Vice-Consul, P. R. Morgan (acting).
Matadi—Vice-Consul, G. V. Richardson.

BHUTAN.

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 740).

BOKHARA. See Soviet Union.

BOLIVIA.

(República Boliviana.)

President, Dr. Daniel Salamanca, born July 8, 1869; assumed office, March 4, 1931.

Vice-President, Señor José Luis Tejada Sorzano.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Carlos Victor Aramayo. 26 Grosvenor Place, W. 1.

Counsellor, Señor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia.

1st Secretary, Señor Don Mariano Deheza.

Secretary (Specially Attached), Señor Don Eduardo Aramayo.

Attaché, Pastor Llobet.

Consul-General, Señor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia. 26 Grosvenor Place, W. 1.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 73° W., and its area is officially estimated at 514,400 square miles (other estimates giving an area of 708,125 square miles), with an estimated population of 3,066,815. The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830).

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illimani (Sorata), and Illimani, two of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamoré, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked only for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, Indian rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state. The principal exports are tin and silver ores, crude rubber, copper ores, bismuth, lead ores, wolfram, wool, coca, hides, and antimony; the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, flour, and coal. There are (1929) 1,374 miles of railways in operation, and the construction of a line from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, in two sections of 115 and 120 miles respectively is in the preliminary stages. There are 4,000 miles of telegraph wire, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cochiza, Capatandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (3½ days);

branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosí. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia) is now completed. There is through railway communication with Buenos Aires from La Paz. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guayaquil and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (719 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas (the first section of which is open) may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Potosí to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction, and trains run to Betanzos.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882 (see Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Estimated revenue (1933)	Bs. 19,964,481
Estimated expenditure (1933)	21,019,572
Public debt (1933)	461,288,566
Exports (1932)	48,903,564
Imports (1932)	22,351,535
Imports from U.K. (1932)	4,088,913
Exports to U.K. (1932)	40,452,276

Spanish is the language of the country.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz

Pop. (1932) 146,000.
Other large centres are Cochabamba (55,574), Potosí (35,000), Santa Cruz (30,000), Sucre (32,000), Tarija (11,500), and Oruro (40,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands; Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Avenida Arce, La Paz.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Richard Tysle Nosworthy (1931)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

La Paz—Vice-Consul (with local rank of 2nd Sec.), G. E. Vaughan.

Cochabamba—Vice-Consul, Thomas O'Connor

Oruro—Consul, Frank Milton.

Potosí—Vice-Consul, John Davidson

Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London: transit, via Buenos Aires, 28 (via New York 35 to 40) days

BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brasil)

Chief of the Provisional Government, Dr. Getúlio Dornelles Vargas, assumed office Nov. 3, 1930.

MINISTRY.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Afonso de Mello Franco

Justice & Interior, Dr. Antunes Maciel.

Communications & Public Works, Dr. José Americo de Almeida.

Agriculture, Major Juarez Távora

War, Gen. E. S. Cardoso.

Marine, Rear-Ad. Protógenes Pereira Guimarães.

Finance, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha

Education and Public Health, Dr. Washington P. Pires.

Labour, Dr. Salgado Filho.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Senhor Raul Régis de Oliveira, C.B.E.

Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W. 1. Counsellor, Senhor Carlos Taylor.

Commercial Attaché, Senhor J. A. Barbosa Carneira.

2nd Secretary, Senhor Decio de Moura

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. Natal Arnaud.

Consul-General in London, Senhor Ayres de Maya Monteiro, Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

Consul-General in Liverpool, Senhor Luiz de Faro.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Álvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. 5° 10' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 45' and 73° 59' 22" W., being 2,327 miles from north to south, and 2,321 from west to east, with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,577 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,258,870 square miles, with a population (Census 1920) of 30,635,605, estimated at 39,103,856 in 1928.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Mato Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra Geral* (Capimão 9,363 feet) between Minas Geraes and Espírito Santo, the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolúma, 5,748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paranaíba*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Apurés*, which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra do Gurgueia*, *Branca* and *Araucária*, which envelop Paulo.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The *Rio Amazon* has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the *Xapó* and *Marañon*, the *Putumayo* or *Ica*, *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapanahy*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaia* flow northwards from the Plateau of Mato Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Paranhayba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Mato Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Pará, on to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguassú, which unites with the Upper Paraná at the Brazil-Argentine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguassú*, and on the São Francisco are the no less famous falls of *Pau do Afonso*.

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal, the centenary of Brazilian

Independence being celebrated by an International Exhibition at the capital (Sept. 7, 1922, to July 2, 1923). On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was deposed and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil*. The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write; they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 222 members; members of both houses are paid. Constitutional Government was suspended after the revolution of 1930. Elections for a Constituent Assembly were held in May, 1933, under a new law (which included a provision for female suffrage). The Assembly is expected to meet before the end of the year 1933, to consider a new Constitution and to elect a President.

The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order:—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being 34,270,324 (Census of 1920). The chief products of the country are coffee, maize, sugar, raw cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oleaginous fruits, *hera-maté*, rubber and tobacco; the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manaus; coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and *hera-maté* (tea). The principal imports are machinery, wheat, iron and steel products, cotton goods, and coal and coke.

Foreign trade of Brazil, 1932:—

Imports from:	Exports to:
U.S.A. £6,576, 68	U.S.A. £16,788, 826
U.K. 4,175, 278	France 3,568, 270
Germany .. 1,551, 720	Germany .. 3, 57, 243
Argentina .. 1,505, 725	U.K. 2,571, 703
France 1,213, 620	Argentina .. 2,105, 024
Belgium 851, 533	Netherlands 1,482, 952
Italy 871, 843	Italy 1,550, 312
Venezuela (Oil) 728, 743	Uruguay 1,328, 341
Netherlands 628, 475	Belgium 954, 109
Portugal 469, 443	

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 54,910 all ranks. The Navy consists of 3 Dreadnoughts, 2 battleships, 11 destroyers, 1 tender, 4 submarines, and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were 1,783,571 pupils in 1928. Secondary and Technical education is

carried out by Federal, State and Municipal authorities, with 2,440 pupils in Federal schools, 7,975 in State and Municipal institutions, 45,061 in private schools, and 24,688 in technical institutes in 1928. Higher education (11,661 students in 1928) is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State University of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University colleges at Manaus (Amazonas) and Curitiba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In December, 1932, there were 20,300 miles of railway open. Length of telegraph lines, about 95,000 miles. In 1928 steam and sailing vessels of 44,154,937 tons (of which 8,790,384 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Manaus, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Macao, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande.

	Gold.	Paper.
Revenue (1931)...	Milreis 144,272,798	1,880,532,973
Expenditure (1931) ..	153,691,644	1,848,576,841

External Debt (Dec. 31, 1931)	£100,569,755
	Francs 329,335,000
	U.S. \$143,336,998

Approximate total ...	£138,898,430
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1931)...	Milreis 2,589,709,000
Floating Debt ..	783,142,242

	1931.	1932.
Total Imports	£28,756,000	£21,744,000
Total Exports	49,544,000	36,630,000
Imports from U.K. ...	4,169,340	4,827,069
Exports to U.K.	5,703,797	4,220,337

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1920), 1,468,621. Other large centres are São Paulo, 879,988; San Salvador (Bahia), 220,868; Recife (Pernambuco), 240,543; Belém (Pará), 279,491; Porto Alegre, 273,375; Belle Horizonte, 208,849; Niterói, 208,233; Macao, 203,930 and Curitiba, 200,125.

FLAG: Green, with yellow lozenge in centre; blue sphere with white band and stars in centre of lozenge.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(71 Rua Real Grandera, Rio de Janeiro.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
 His Excellency Sir William Seeds, K.C.M.G.
 (1930) £5,585 || *1st Secretary*, J. M. Trontbeck. | |
2nd Secretary, A. N. Noble.	
Commercial Sec. (Grade I), E. Murray Harvey, O.B.E., M.C.	
Commercial Secretary (Grade II), J. G. Lomat, M.B.E., M.C.	
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. H. C. Halifax, R.N.	
Military Attaché, Maj. L. H. G. Andrews.	
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. B. Maycock, O.B.E.	
Archivist, T. J. F. Kenny M.B.E.	

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-Gen., C. A. Goodwin,
 M.B.E.
Vice-Consuls, C. E. Gedge; N. C. Robinson.
Norrio-Verho—V.—Consul, William Pollard.
Bahia—Consul, A. H. Marlow.
" Vice-Consul, J. Rowsell.
" Pro-Consul, Charles R. Girdwood.
Ilheus—Vice-Consul, C. H. Howe.
Pará—Consul, S. C. Lawrence.
" Vice-Consul,
" Pro-Consul, J. M. de P. Leite.

Mantos—Vice-Consul, C. E. Turner.
Maranhão—Vice-Consul, R. J. Smith.
Parnahyba—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
Pernambuco—Consul, W. R. Mackness.
 " *Pro-Consul*, L. A. Mello.
Ceará—Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. F. R. Hull, M. B. E.
Jodo Passaúna—Vice-Consul, R. H. Vance.
Macaeio—Vice-Consul, Kenneth C. Macray.
Porto Alegre—Consul, J. E. M. Carvell.
 " *Pro-Consul*, J. A. Macdonald.
Rio Grande do Sul—Vice-Consul, Vivian Wigg.
São Paulo—Consul-General, Arthur Abbott, C. B. E.
 " *Vice-Consul*, John C. Belfrage.
 " *Vice-Consul*, A. H. Norris (acting).
 " *Pro-Consul*, Maurice Potter.
Corumbá—Vice-Consul, Simeon Quass.
Curitiba—Vice-Consul, W. S. Tate (acting).
Santos—Consul, (vacant).
 " *Vice-Consul*, H. McCandell.
São Francisco—Vice-Consul, R. O'N. Addison.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL,
 Avenida Rio Branco 51-53, Rio de Janeiro,
 (Branches at Bahia, Pernambuco and Paulo.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SÃO
 PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua 15 de
 Novembro 20, São Paulo. (Branches at Santos
 and Porto Alegre.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit,
 17 days.

BULGARIA. (Bulgariya.)

Tsar, Boris III., born Jan. 30, 1894, succeeded (on
 the abdication of his father) Oct. 3, 1918;
 married Oct. 25, 1930, Princess Giovanna of
 Italy (Queen Ioanna); their Majesties have
 issue a daughter, born Jan. 13, 1933

MINISTRY (Dec. 21, 1932).

Prime Minister & Minister for Foreign Affairs,
 M. N. Mouchanoff.
Interior, Dr. Alexander Gunguinoff.
War, Gen. Alexander Kusoff.
Finance, S. Stefanoff.
Commerce & Industry, D. Gitcheff.
Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, M. S.
 Koustoukoff.
Agriculture, C. Monravieff.
Justice, M. Katchakoff.
Public Works, V. Dimoff.
Education, M. Boyadjeff.
President of the Sobranie, M. Al. Malinoff.

Minister in London, M. P. Hadji Mischef, 24
 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. 7.
Chancery, 3 Queensbury Place, S.W. 7.
 1st Sec., M. Iliia Boyadjeff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the
 north by Rumania, on the west by Yugoslavia
 and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and
 on the south by Greece and Turkey. The total
 area is stated at 39,844 square miles, with a popu-
 lation (June 30, 1932) of 5,911,700. The prevail-
 ing religion of the Bulgarians is the Eastern
 Orthodox Church. For secular purposes, the
 Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the
Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878) and in 1885
 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-
 created principality. In 1908 the country was
 declared to be an independent kingdom, the area
 at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a

population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful
 war of the Balkan League against Turkey in-
 creased the size of the kingdom, but in August,
 1913, a short campaign against the remaining
 members of the League reduced the acquired
 area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000
 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915,
 Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the
 Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She
 thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and
 on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional sur-
 render to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919,
 she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded
 to the Allies her Thracian territories (later
 handed over to Greece) and some territory on
 the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested
 in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of
 Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is
 a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranie*
 of representatives (1 per 20,000 inhabitants),
 elected for a maximum term of four years by
 adult manhood suffrage. Members receive
 12,000 leva a month and free railway travel.

PRODUCTION.—About 75 per cent. of the popu-
 lation is engaged on farming small holdings, the
 principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats,
 maize, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, beans, sugar
 beet, fodder, fruits, vegetables and cotton. The
 live-stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs,
 horses, asses and mules. Rich and extensive
 brown and black coal deposits, certain of which
 (mainly State-owned mines) produce about
 1,500,000 tons yearly for home needs. There is
 a large variety of thermal and mineral springs,
 several of which have been modernised. Certain
 areas are well mineralised with copper, lead,
 zinc, iron, manganese, &c., but only copper and
 lead are mined and treated on a commercial
 scale. There are large deposits of bituminous
 shale and indications of petroleum. Alluvial
 gold is found in many places. Local industry
 is encouraged by tariff protection and other
 arrangements, and includes foodstuffs and bever-
 ages, cotton and woollen textiles, electrical
 goods, ceramics, metal-working, chemicals,
 leather, paper and woodwork. The principal
 imports are raw, semi-manufactured and finished
 textiles, metals and manufactures, industrial
 and agricultural machinery, implements and
 tools, chemicals, tanning materials, mineral
 and vegetable oils, greases, fats, gums, wax,
 paper, hides, leather, glassware, china and por-
 celain, drugs and medicines, colonial goods,
 sawn timber, rubber. The principal exports
 are cereals and flour, bran, tobacco, eggs, beans,
 poultry and dairy produce, sunflower seed and
 cake, vetches, goat, sheep and lamb skins, attar
 of roses, live-stock, nuts, fruits, silk cocoons,
 charcoal, hardwoods, copper matte and lead ore.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914-1918 ser-
 vice in the Army was universal and compulsory,
 and on a peace footing it numbered about
 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1915-
 Sept. 1918) about 560,000 passed into the
 ranks of the Army. By the *Treaty of Neuilly*
 the Bulgarian Army is limited to 30,000 all
 ranks.

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is obliga-
 tory up to 4th Standard, and free up to 7th
 Standard. 1,721 elementary schools, 103 high
 schools (including American, French, German
 and Italian schools). Illiteracy is rapidly
 decreasing. There are many technical and

commercial schools. Sofia has a State University, a Free University, and Art, Music and Military Academies.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Dec. 31, 1932, there were 15,186 miles of roads of which 10,340 miles were open, 4,011 miles under construction, and 835 miles traced. Of roads in actual use 4,730 miles were State and 5,610 miles communal. There were 1,605 miles of normal and 285 miles of narrow gauge railway open. 578 post and telegraph offices, 563 telephone exchanges with 18,956 subscribers (8,000 in Sofia). The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rustchuk, Rvistor, Vidin and Lom on the Danube. In 1932 the vessels cleared at Black Sea ports numbered 6,129 (2,046,442 tons), 12,575 vessels cleared at Danube ports (2,273,223 tons).

Budget revenue (estimated)	1932 33
Budget expenditure (estimated)	5,856,100,000
	6,875,300,000

DEBT (Dec 31, 1932) —

External (including obligations under Treaty of Neuilly)	Gold francs	802,557,000
	Leva	20,627,580,000
Internal	Gold francs	254,057,000
	Leva	6,785,593,000
Total	Gold francs	1,056,617,000
	Leva	27,413,173,000

TRADE —

Total Imports	1932
Total Exports	Leva
Imports from U.K.	3,471,000,000
Exports to U.K.	3,383,000,000
	358,000,000
	88,000,000

CAPITAL, Sofia, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, on the River Isker, the capital and commercial center, is on the main railway line to Istanbul, 338 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna, and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Population (1932), 252,695. Other important trading and industrial centres are Plovdiv, Sliven and Galovo.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Boulevard Ferdinand 73, Sofia)
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G.
 (1933) £3,500
1st Secretary, J. Balfour
Hon. Attaché, Maj. D. McCallum, M.C.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O. R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. F. V. Stopford, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. F. A. Sampson.
Archivist, R. P. Llewellyn.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Sofia—*Consul*, C. H. Summerhayes, M.B.E.
 " *Vice-Consul*, S. Harrison, O.B.E.
 Bourgas—*Vice-Consul*, A. C. Kendall.
 Varna—*Vice-Consul*, F. P. Baker.

CHILE.

(República de Chile.)

President (1932–1938), Señor Don Arturo Alessandri; installed Dec. 24, 1932.

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Juan Enrique Tocornal.

Chancery, 3 Hamilton Place, Park Lane, W.1.
1st Secretary of Embassy, Don Luis Renard.
and Secretary, Dr. Don C. Manuel Pereira.

Commercial Counsellor, Don Julio Bietancourt.
Commercial Attaché, Don Santiago Monk.
Consul, Don Humberto Videla, 76 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15' and 55° 50' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 48' W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,800 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a great height—the highest being, in Aconcagua Provincia, 7,019 metres (23,025 feet) with many others over 20,000 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of a trail leading from Chile to Argentina has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer*, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid (Chile is divided into 16 provinces and 3 territories (Aysen and Magallanes) and the aggregate area is estimated at 289,798 square miles. In 1929 Chile signed a treaty ceding the province of Tena to Peru but retained the province of Arica in return for a payment to Peru of £2,200,000.

The population (Census of 1930) was 4,287,445. Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions; (a) the Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) the indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos, (c) mixed Spanish-Indians; and (d) European immigrants, who were represented in 1920 by 25,062 Spaniards, 12,360 Italians, 7,200 British and Irish, 8,950 Germans, 7,200 French and 5,000 Syrians. In 1932, the births amounted to 34 per 1,000, marriages 6.6 and deaths 22.8 per 1,000.

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1820, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipú* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. The present Constitution was voted by an overwhelming majority at the plebiscite held on Aug. 30, 1925, and superseded that of May 25, 1833. It was drafted by a Committee appointed *ad hoc* by President Alessandri. In accordance with the new Constitution, the President is to be elected by direct vote of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of 124 Deputies. There is universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21, can read and write, and are on the electoral roll.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, vines, tobacco, hemp, Chile pepper, potatoes, onions and melons are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish; the exportation of fruit to the United States is increasing yearly. Excellent wines are produced, and the Government is taking steps to develop their exportation. The live stock includes (1930) 2,387,940 cattle

6,262,482 sheep, 788,831 goats, and 331,156 swine, 441,027 horses, 31,414 mules and 37,455 donkeys.

The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and manganese ore. The production of bar copper in 1932 was 97,516 tons, Chile being the second greatest copper producing country in the world. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, copper, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Calchinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper, iron, manganese and silver; and the south, iron and coal (1,085,005 tons of coal were mined in 1932). In 1932 the production of nitrate was 693,778 tons, the exports of this fertilizer being in the same period 243,400 tons. Early in 1930 a law was passed constituting a national nitrate company, to be called *Compania de Salitre de Chile (Cosaeh)*, with a capital of £75,000,000 with State participation, to take over the whole of the nitrate industry, the export tax being abolished, and its place in the budget taken by a fixed payment to the Government during the first three years, and after that by the Government's share in the company's profits. By decree of Jan. 1, 1933, the dissolution of the *Cosaeh* was enacted. The liquidation of the concern is now proceeding, while a bill for the reorganization of the whole nitrate industry is being considered (Oct. 1933) by the Chilean Congress. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw-mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, jammits, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, match, brush, cordage, paper and cigarette factories, breweries and distilleries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroidery, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and 13 lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, oats, borax, frozen meat, wheat, copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, barley, honey and beans. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and agricultural and mining machinery, and motor vehicles.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were (1931) 5,542 miles of railway, of which 1,755 miles are British controlled. In 1931 there were 19,825 miles of telegraph, 910 post-offices, and 5,250 miles of telephone, with 13 public wireless stations. The mercantile marine (1932) numbers 127 vessels (161,777 tons). In 1932 416 vessels (1,165,265 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad, and 12,163 coasting vessels (16,287,423 tons); legislation was passed in February, 1922, reserving the coasting traffic to vessels of the Chilean mercantile marine.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the army for a training period. The peace effective of the active army is 19,474 (1932). The Air Force has a peace strength of 113 machines with 150 pilots and 1,000 mechanics. The navy consists of 1 battleship (recently renovated), 1 ironclad, 3 cruisers, 11 destroyers and 10 submarines, with a complement of 632 officers and 7,217 other ranks.

EDUCATION is free, and in July, 1920, elementary education was made compulsory; there

are 4,301 schools, attended by 479,761 children out of a total on the registers of 662,706. There are 3 Universities (2 in Santiago and 1 in Concepción). The National Library contains about 450,000 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the religion is Roman Catholic.

	1931.	1932.
Revenue	\$783,805,209	\$514,119,058
Expenditure	1,027,115,597	763,609,112
Internal Debt		
(Dec. 31)	934,492,345	934,119,058
External Debt		
(Dec. 31)	3,685,229,980	2,430,829,002
Total Imports	705,004,012	213,785,818
Total Exports	824,738,960	290,493,965
Imports from U.K.	112,500,000	49,534,839
Exports to U.K.	1118,500,000	91,431,395

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1932), 712,533. Other large towns are:—Valparaíso (193,205), Concepción (77,599), Talca (45,020), Iquique (46,458), Chillan (39,511), Antofagasta (53,591), Temuco (35,748), and Viña del Mar (49,488). **FLAG:** 2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top quarter a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Avenida Vicuña Mackenna No. 152, Santiago.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
 His Excellency Sir Robert Caminow Macmillan,
 K.C.M.G. (1933)
1st Secretary, G. H. Thompson, C. M.G.
2nd Secretary (Local rank), C. G. Kenball.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), A. J. Pack,
 O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. H. C. Hallifax, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. L. H. G. Andrews.
Air Attaché, Wing-Commander R. B. Maycock,
 O.B.E.
Archivist, F. Walker.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—Vice-Consul, C. G. Kenball.
Antofagasta—Consul, John Bowring.
Arica—Vice-Consul, L. R. Richards (acting).
Iquique—Vice-Consul, N. T. M. Clarke.
Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. W. Nicholls.
Valparaíso—Consul-General, D. F. S. Filmer.
" Vice-Consul, M. Y. Watson; Herbert
 J. Mundy.
Concepción—Consul, Edward Cooper, O.B.E.
Copulimbo—Vice-Consul, W. M. Somerville.
Colonel—Pro-Consul, James Monks.
Magallanes—Consul, H. W. Reid-Brown.
Osorno—Vice-Consul, Sydney Smith.
San Antonio—Vice-Consul, J. E. Duffield.
Talcahuano, Tond and Penco—Vice-Consul,
 Alfred E. Cooper.
Temuco—Vice-Consul, George H. Gaister.
Valdivia and Corral—Vice-Consul, Henry Allen.
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE
REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Calle Blanco No. 869, Val-
paraíso.
 Valparaíso is distant 9,000 miles via Panama, and 11,000 via the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. Via Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA.

(*Chung-Hua Min-Kuo.*)

President, Lin Sen, assumed office Dec. 27, 1931.
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT—Kuo-Min Cheng-Fu.
 The National Government Council consists of National Government Councillors, among whom are the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the

° \$ = POUND (26 = U.S. \$).

† Not including nitrate of soda exported "to order."

five Yuan (Councils). The President is *ipso facto* Chairman of the National Government Council.

President, Executive Yuan, Wang Ching-Wei.

Do., Legislative Yuan, Sun Fo (Sun K'E).

Do., Judicial Yuan, Chu Cheng.

Do., Examination Yuan, Tai Chi-Tao.

Do., Control Yuan, Yu Yu-Jen.

Executive Yuan—Cabinet.

(*Hsing Cheng Yuan Huat.*)

The Cabinet consists of the President and the Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and the following Ministers:—

Vice-President and Minister of Finance, H. H. Kung

Interior, Huang Shao-Hsiung

Foreign Affairs, Wang Ching Wei.

War, General Ho Ying-chin.

Navy, Admiral Chen Shao-kwan.

Industry, Chen Kung-Po.

Communication, Ku Chia-Hua.

Railways, Ku Meng Yu.

Education, Wang Shih-Chie'

Justice, Lo Wen-Kan.

Envoys Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary

in London, Quo Tai-eh, 49 Portland Place, W.1.

Counsellor, Wei-cheng Chen.

1st Secretaries, Tennyson Tan; Ching-Lin Hsia;

Linh Chieh.

Attache's, Loh Ming-Sun; Fang-chen Tien.

Consul-General, London, Dr. Wei-Cheng Chen,

49 Portland Place, W.1.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory	Square miles.	Population
China Proper	1,532,800	414,012,519
Tibet	463,320	6,500,000
Chinese Turkestan	550,580	2,491,000
Mongolia	1,360,000	4,000,000
Total...	3,906,300	427,002,519

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1931: British, 13,344; Japanese, 260,621; Russian, 66,479; American, 8,637; Portuguese, 2,368; German, 3,444; French, 8,651; the total being 370,333. Out of a total of 7,921 foreign firms in China, 725 were British, 1,142 Russian, 3,940 Japanese, 284 German, 377 American, and 229 French (in 1923). The total number of Chinese abroad is estimated (1930) at 6,372,043.

Chinese civilisation is the oldest in the world, and its government, based upon that of the family, remained unchanged in its root idea until the revolution of 1911-12, by which the autocracy of the Emperor and the power of the bureaucracy were merged into a Republican form of government. For more than 2,000 years the Emperor was the supreme head of the State legislating by edict in matters great and small. In the seventeenth century the *Ming Dynasty* was overcome by the *Manchus* from the north, who have now become almost entirely absorbed by the conquered race. The conditions and practices of the autocracy were preserved by the *Manchus*, but for many years the civil service had become the power in the Empire and the central authority was but loosely exercised over the provincial and district adminis-

tration. Many reforms were initiated or promised in the last few years of the Imperial rule, and an executive body was actually created, while a legislature was promised. At the close of the year 1911 the party of the reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed.

China became a Republic on Feb. 22, 1912, with a President and Vice-President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (*Tsuehuen*) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government; under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyins* or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The *Treaty of Kiakhta*, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. *Mongolia* has since developed into an independent self-governing republic.

On Oct. 1, 1930, *Weihaiwei*, the island of *Liu Kung* and certain other islands, leased to Great Britain in 1898, were restored to China. The area comprised in the lease was about 285 square miles, with a population of about 170,000. On Jan. 15, 1931, the Belgian concession at Tientsin was also formally restored to China.

The revolution of 1911 brought out a victorious general in the person of Yuan Shih-kai, but from his death in 1916 until June 1928 his subordinates and their successors fought for supreme power. Presidential elections were held and their results disputed, and the Parliament elected in 1913 held occasional meetings in 1924, but its measures were not carried into effect. The Emperor (who had lived in the Imperial Palace since his enforced abdication) was stripped of his title and driven out of the capital in 1924, and such government as existed in 1927 was centred in Peking (for Northern China), while the Kuomintang (People's National Party) was represented by a Nationalist Government at Canton (for Southern China). In June 1928 Peking was captured by the Nationalists, and the capital of the country was transferred to Nanking, and on October 10, 1928 (the anniversary of the outbreak of the Revolution at Wuchang in 1911), Chiang Kai-shek, the commander-in-chief of the victorious Nationalist armies, was installed as President of the Republic. The constitution promulgated in 1928 provides for government by five Councils (*Yuan*) Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examination and Control.

EDUCATION.—In 1924 there were 190,000 schools in operation, with 6,500,000 pupils. There is a University in Peking. In 1922 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese newspapers and magazines, published at regular periods, in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and the other large centres, in addition to English and other Foreign daily newspapers.

COMMERCE.—The foreign trade of China is stated as follows in *Haikwan taels*.

Year.	Net Imports.	Net Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1929	1,265,779,000	1,015,687,000	250,092,000
1930	1,309,756,000	894,844,000	414,912,000
1931	1,433,489,000	909,476,000	524,013,000
1932 *	1,100,000,000	525,000,000	575,000,000

* Estimate for 1932.

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

External Trade, 1932.

Haikwan Taels.

Country.	Imports to.	Exports to.
Great Britain	119,192,000	37,584,000
India	65,170,000	23,977,000
Hong Kong	60,474,000	75,665,000
Malaya	10,721,000	8,416,000
France	15,547,000	22,818,000
Germany	71,914,000	29,823,000
Japan	148,422,000	107,485,000
U.S.A.	269,176,000	60,000,000
U.S.S.R.	1,000,000	5,320,000

COMMUNICATIONS.—Of the total area of China about half consists of table lands and mountainous districts where communication and travel are difficult and dangerous. In the remaining districts the principal means of communication from E. to W. is afforded by the rivers, and from N. to S. by the Great Canal.

Railways.—The length of the railways is less than 8,000 miles, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, or less than one-fifth (per 100 sq. miles) of those available in Turkey.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtze. In 1931 the total tonnage of the 181,607 vessels and junks entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 160,005,101 tons. Of these ships 50,534 (60,560,794 tons) were British; 31,589 (43,042,411 tons) Japanese; and 6,130 (6,177,767 tons) U.S.A. In June, 1928, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. There are about 53,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations. Telephones, Municipal and long distance, are in general use in the settled and trade areas, and wireless telephony has been installed in the large centres.

Maritime Customs.—The Chinese Maritime Customs consists of about 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of whom are British subjects, and some 8,000 Chinese, all under the control of the *Inspector-General* (Sir Frederick Maze). By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service is responsible

for the payment of the Indemnities and foreign Loans secured on the Customs; also manages the Lighthouse Administration; is closely associated with conservancy operations, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations.

Post Office.—The Chinese Post Office was established by Imperial Decree in 1866 and placed in the hands of Sir Robert Hart, the great I. G., who developed it on modern lines. It remained a branch of the Maritime Customs until the death of Sir Robert Hart in 1911, when it was transferred to the Ministry of Communications and a Foreign Co-Director. Letters can be sent all over China at the uniform rate of 5 cents per 20 grammes. The number of Post Offices and Agencies (1931) was 12,523. In 1931, 774,017,800 postal packets and 6,217,230 parcels were handled.

BUDGET (1931-1932).

Revenue	Taels 632,644,996
Expenditure	682,990,864
External Debt (Jan. 1, 1931)	£153,000,000

At Jan. 1, 1931, according to the official statement of the Ministry of Finance, the total internal debt was 741,640,659 taels (including arrears of capital and interest).

OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

Mongolia has an estimated area of about 1,360,000 square miles, and a population of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, of whom the greater number are Buddhists. In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kiakhta was recognised as an Autonomous Republic. Negotiations with Russia, after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance, and by Treaty (May 31, 1924) the U.S.S.R. acknowledge the suzerainty of China over Outer Mongolia.

North-West (or *Outer*) *Mongolia* covers an area of about 360,000 square miles, and consists of an elevated plateau bounded by the Russian Altai range (N.W.), the Sayans (N.E.), the Kental (S.E.), and the Eklagh Altai (S.W.). The plateau contains many lakes and is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the headwaters of the Yenisei, the Irtysh and the Selenga. Agriculture is almost unknown, but excellent pasture provides grazing grounds for numerous cattle and sheep, and particularly for transport animals (camels and oxen). The exports are wool, hides and skins, and gold. The chief centres are Urga (Kuren, or Ulan-Buot-Khoto, "Town of the Red Knight"), Uliassutai, and Kobdo, all of importance as trading centres on the main caravan routes. Part of Outer Mongolia has declared itself independent of its suzerain as the Republic of *Tannu Tuva*. The districts affected lie between the Sayan and Tannu Olai ranges, the capital of the Republic being Chien Belder (or Krasny, "Red Town").

Inner Mongolia covers an area of about 1,000,000 square miles and includes the Gobi ("Desert"), or *Shamo* ("Sand Desert"), which covers nearly one-third of the total area, and in the extreme south-east the *Ordos* Desert, bounded on the south by the Great Wall of China, and encircled on the north by part of the main stream of the Hwang-ho river. In the north-east of Inner Mongolia rises the Keru-lun, which flows into the Dalai Nor in Manchuria. Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders. The principal industry (as in North-West Mongolia) is sheep and cattle raising and the breeding of camels,

oxen and horses for transport, in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi, the general direction of the caravan routes being from south-east to north-west. The principal centres are: Kalgan, Kuku-khot, Kuku-ergh, Dolon-Nor and Biru-khoto. In the north-east, Keu-lun (on the river of that name) is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Pechili and the western route from Urga, in N.W. Mongolia.

Tibet (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India. (See p. 741.)

Chinese Turkestan (or *Sinkiang*) has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes *Zungaria* and Chinese *Tartary*, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Kashgar and Urumchi. (See p. 741.)

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Nanking.
Population (1928), 1,000,000.

Nanking, selected as the capital of China in 1928 in place of Peking, is the principal city in the province of Kiangsu, and the seat of the provincial government of Kiang-nan (embracing the three provinces of Kiang-su, Kiang-si and Ngan-hui). About 1000 A.D. it was named Kiang nan, but in 1368 this was changed to Nanking ("Southern Capital.") The city is built on the south bank of the Yangtse Kiang river, about equidistant from Canton and Peking, and is connected by railway (192 miles) with Shanghai. *Peiping*, the former capital, had an estimated population of 1,300,000 in 1921.

Shanghai comprises (a) the *International Settlement* administered by the Shanghai Municipal Council (for the defence of which British Forces were despatched), the estimated population being (1930) 1,011,051 (Foreigners, 36,471; Foreign Defence Forces, 4,083; Chinese, 971,377); (b) the *French Concession*, an independent administration, population (1930) 456,015 (Foreigners, 15,149; Chinese, 440,866); and (c) the *Shanghai City, Chapel and Nantao* areas surrounding these settlements, population (1930) 1,689,100, (Foreigners, 9,790; Chinese, 1,679,310)—a grand total for Shanghai of 3,156,166.

The population of the principal ports is estimated as follows:—Amoy, 400,000; Canton, 1,370,000; Changsha, 1,272,000; Chungking, 500,000; Chungking, 1,011,600; Foochow, 1,500,000; Hangchow, 729,950; Hankow, 290,000; Ichang, 450,000; Kinkiang, 380,000; Kungchow, 590,000; NANKING, 1,300,000; Ningpo, 2,200,000; Shanghai, 3,160,000; Soochow, 1,100,000; Tientsin, 838,000; Taungtan, 310,000; Wankien, 758,000; Wenchow, 1,750,000; Wuchow, 250,000.

FLAG: Red, with blue canton bearing a white sun.

BRITISH LEGATION, PEIPING (Peking).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan, C.B., C.M.G. (1933) £4,400

Counsellor, E. M. B. Ingram, O.B.E.

1st Secretary, A. Holman, M.C.

and Secretary, J. N. Behrens.

3rd Secretary, H. A. Caccia.

Chinese Secretary (with local rank of Counsellor), Sir E. Telchmann, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), A. H. George.

Naval Attache, Capt. J. G. P. Vivian, R.N.

Military do., Lt.-Col. V. R. Burkhardt, D.S.O.,

O.B.E., R.A.

Air Attache, Wing-Com. R. P. Wilcock.

Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D.

Consul, A. A. L. Tuson (acting).

Assist. Chinese Sec., L. H. Lamb.

Archivist, A. T. Cox, M.B.E.

Clerical Officer, R. G. Carter; A. Veitch;

E. L. Watkins.

Cypher Officers, C. N. Alport; K.O.B. Harding;

H. Tabh.

Commandant, British Legation Guard, Major

L. L. Welman, M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—*Consul*, E. W. P. Mills.

Canton—*Consul-Gen.*, H. Phillips, C.M.G., O.B.E.

" *Consul*, R. A. Hall (acting).

" *Vice-Consul* J. P. Coghlin.

" *Clerical Officer*, W. J. McLaughlin.

Changsha—*Consul*, H. A. F. B. Archer, O.B.E.

Chow—*Consul*, K. W. Tribe (acting).

Chengtu (vacant).

" *Pro-Consul*, Rev. E. Hibbard.

Chungking—*Consul-General*, F. A. Wallis (acting).

" *Vice-Consul*, G. F. Tyrrel (acting).

Foochow—*Consul*, A. J. Martin.

Hankow—*Consul-Gen.*, Sir W. M. Hewlett, K.C.M.G.

" *Consul*, F. A. Wallis.

" *Vice-Consuls*, H. A. F. B. Archer, O.B.E., M. C. Gillett (acting).

" *Pro-Consul and Clerical Officer*—W. C. Tice.

Harbin—*Consul-General*, C. F. Garstin, C.M.G., C.B.E.

" *Commercial Secretary (Grade II.)*, J. C. Hutchinson, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul*, E. W. Jeffery.

Ichang—*Consul*, D. A. Cameron (acting).

Kashgar—*Consul-General*, N. Fitzmaurice (acting).

" *Vice-Consul*, Lt. G. Sherriff, R.A.

Mukden—*Consul-General*, A. G. Major.

" *Vice-Consul*, D. H. Clarke, D.S.O., M.C.

Nanking—*Consul*, A. P. Blunt, C.M.G.

" *Vice-Consul*, A. Price.

" *Clerical Officer*, W. H. Williams.

Nanchang—*Consul*, S. Wyatt-Smith.

Ningpo—*Consul* (vacant).

Peiping (Peking)—*Consul*, A. A. L. Tuson (acting).

" " *Vice-Consuls*, R. H. Scott, G. R. Turrel; G. W. Aldington.

Shanghai—*Judge of Supreme Court*, P. Grant Jones (acting).

" *Commercial Counsellor*, L. Beale, C.B.F.;

Assistants, G. C. Pellham; W. G. C. Graham.

" *Consul-General*, Sir J. F. Brehan, K.C.M.G.

" *Assist. Judge*, P. G. Jones, C.B.E.

" *Consul*, J. W. O. Davidson, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consuls*, C. E. Whitmore (Acting Consul), J. C. Hill; G. V. Kiteou;

A. G. N. Ogden.

" *Crown Advocate*, A. G. Mossop.

" *Registrar and Coroner*, C. H. Haines, M.B.E.

" *Accountant*, W. C. Scott.

" *Chief Clerk*, I. T. Morris.

" *Assistant Clerk*, E. G. Abbey.

" *Archivist*, A. J. Evans.

" *Passport Office*, R. S. Heaney.

Shanghai—Clerical Officer, S. E. Faithful
 „ Marshal, J. J. McGeown.
 „ Usher, J. J. Dawe.
 Swatow—Consul, R. S. Pratt.
 Tientsin—Consul, H. I. Prideaux-Biune, O.B.E.
 Tientsin—Consul-General, L. Giles, C.M.G.
 „ Consul, S. G. Renne (acting).
 „ Vice-Consul, G. E. Stockley.
 „ Clerical Officer and Pro-Consul, H. C. Rabbits.
 Tsinan-fu—Consul-Gen., H. I. Harding.
 Tsingtao—Consul, J. B. Affleck, C.B.E.
 Yunnan-fu—Consul-General, H. F. Handley-Derry, C.B.E.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA AT Amoy, Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chungking, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Nanchang, Ningpo, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin and Tsinanfu.

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days)

COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia).

President (1930-1934), Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, born Nov. 12, 1882, assumed office Aug. 7, 1930.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England (vacant).
 Charge d'Affaires (ad interim), Señor Don Saturnino Rostegro.

Secretary of Legation, Señor Don Manuel Aya.
 Attaché, Sr. Dr. Don. Bernardo Samper.
 Consul-General, Señor Dr. Don Alejandro Lopez, 7 Seelham Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
 Consul-General in Liverpool, Señor Don Carlos Venzana, 41 North John Street.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,666 square miles, and a population (Census 1928) of 7,851,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras, the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Patia, Cauca, Magdalena, Cauquetá and Putumayo. The Patia flows through the famous *Mituma Gorge* of the Western Cordillera, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guataquí) is spanned by the remarkable Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone on the Funza is the Great Fall of *Teguendama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1829 Simon Bolívar (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada.

In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in enormous quantities, and in the year 1931 the output was 18,236,000 barrels; it is possible that new oilfields will shortly be opened near the Venezuelan frontier. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, petroleum, gold, bananas, and hides.

The standing army consists of about 20,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in then infancy, about 1,500 miles being open in 1932, with 23,206 (1931) miles of telegraph; there are also (1932) 1,880 miles of national roads, in addition to departmental (some macadam) and "dirt" roads (passable by motors in dry weather only). There is a daily passenger and mail service (German) between Bogotá and Barranquilla and a bi-weekly service in concert with Pan-American Airways to the U.S. New York can be reached in 34 days and mail is delivered in England 21 or 22 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations at Barranquilla, Bogotá, Medellín, Cali and Ciénega.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion, but all religions are tolerated. Spanish is the language of the country.

Revenue	1932
Expenditure	\$35,346,072
Foreign Debt, June 30, 1933:—	37,338,596
National	73,406,632
Departmental	60,183,500
Municipal	22,216,900
Mortgage Banks (May 31, 1933) ..	40,805,420
Internal Debt, National (June 30, 1933)	64,573,866
Total imports	30,460,780
Total exports	70,396,670
Imports from U.K.	5,915,848
Exports to U.K.	808,407

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 200,000; other large centres are Medellín (200,000), Barranquilla (87,000), Cartagena (68,000), Manizales (45,000), and Cali (45,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Apartado de Correo No. 17 Bogotá)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Spencer S. Dickson (1930) £2,700
 Consul, with local rank of Commercial Sec. (Grade II), T. J. Anderson.
 Archivist, T. W. Glover.

£16,951,332 of the National Debt is in the form of a short term loan by a bank group (Nat. City B. of N. Y., First Nat. B. of Boston, and Guaranty of Paris and London). Colombia suspended payment of interest on the National foreign debt in March, 1933, but resumed service in July, 1933, on the basis of current year's coupons to be paid one-third in cash and two-thirds in scrip, which is to be amortized in 4 years, and is non-interest bearing.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bogotá—*Consul*, T. J. Anderson.
Vice-Consul, T. W. Glover (*acting*).
Barranquilla—*Vice-Consul*, H. N. Burley (*actg.*).
Buenaventura—*Cons. Agent*, C. F. Patterson.
Cali—*Vice-Consul*, A. C. Thompson (*acting*).
Cartagena—*Vice-Consul*, H. L. Tyrer.
Manizales—*Vice-Consul*, A. R. Gordon.
Nariñito (Honda)—*Consular Agent*, A. Kippen.
Medellin—*Vice-Consul*, D. McKellar (*acting*).
Pasto—*Vice-Consul*, Stanley V. Woodcock.
Santa Marta—*Vice-Consul*, G. H. White.
 Distance 6,200 miles; transit, to Bogotá (via New York) 18 days.

COSTA RICA.

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1932-36), Ricardo Jiménez Oreamuno, assumed office May 8, 1932.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Leonidas Pacheco.

Minister in London (vacant).

Consul-General, London, José Vargas Porras, 33-36 King William Street, E.C. 4.
Consul, John C. Eggers.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the Isthmus, between 8° 17' and 12° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (Jan. 1, 1931) of 516,031.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1830 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1932) are coffee (£1,526,088), bananas, cacao, gold and silver bullion, skins and hides, fresh fruit and timber. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1932, 53 per cent. from United States, 11 from United Kingdom, 12 per cent. from Germany).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes the bulk of the important banana trade with the U.S. and U.K., as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports; and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1932, 494 vessels (1,258,510 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 420 miles of railroad were open in 1930. In 1930 there were 205 post offices, and 205 telegraph offices (3 wireless), with 2,612 miles of telegraph and telephone line. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1931.	1932.
Public income	£1,327,245	£1,484,745
Public expenditure...	1,478,493	1,608,798
Foreign debt.....	1,586,187	1,419,620
" "	*£5,561,000	*£5,811,000
" "	U.S. \$7,284,000	U.S. \$7,198,000
Railway		
Electricity		
"	\$1,746,000	\$1,589,000
Internal debt	£1,492,022	£2,000,981
Total imports	1,862,029	1,542,610
Total exports.....	3,062,896	2,413,103
Imports from U.K. ...	207,847	168,546
Exports to U.K.	1,846,178	1,136,000

CAPITAL, San José; pop. (1933), 57,047 (with suburbs, 67,327); Heredia 8,256 (with suburbs, 14,459); Limon, 16,133; Alajuela, 9,591; Cartago, 17,579; Puntarenas, 8,052.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Josiah Crosby, K.B.E., C.I.E. (1931) (resident at Panama, q.v.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—*Consul*, Frank N. Cox, M.B.E.*" Vice-Consul*, Alex. Murray.*Port Limon*—*Vice-Consul*, R. C. Johnston.

San Jose is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct 18 days; via New York, 20 days; Air Mails (via New York) 11 or 12 days from London.

CUBA.

(República de Cuba.)

President of the Republic, Dr. Grau San Martín, sworn in Sept. 11, 1933.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Manuel Márquez-Sterling.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Guillermo Patterson. *Legation*, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

Counsellor of Legation, Dr. Don Gabriel Suarez Solar.

and Sec., (vacant).

Commercial Attaché, Señor Don Luis Marino Pérez.

Consul, Señor Raoul Aeuille (*acting*). 95 Linden Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W. 2.

(Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 58° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 3,661,582 (June 30, 1930).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880-1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomist agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloody war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898,

* In process of redemption.

the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, there were (1932) 3,051,470 acres under sugar, about 500,000 acres under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar; sugar crop (1932-33) 1,990,000 tons; the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 4,500,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

3,800 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 2,200 miles of roads.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1932-33	1932-33
Revenue	\$47,045,000	\$44,117,000
Expenditure	60,385,000	51,475,000
External Debt (Feb., 1933)		56,046,000
Internal Debt (do.)		90,138,000
Imports	\$84,850,000	\$51,024,000
Exports	121,887,000	80,672,000
Imports from U.K. ...	4,347,000	2,985,000
Exports to U.K.	15,375,000	12,444,000

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. June, 30, 1930, 284,892); other towns are Santiago (143,466), Camaguey (84,825), Cienfuegos (76,951), and Matanzas (65,413).

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(San Pedro No. 4, Havana.)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, H. A. Grant Watson, C.M.G. (1933) £4,050
For Attaches, see U.S.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Consul (with local rank of Consul-General), H. W. Border.
" Vice-Consul, P. Pares; J. T. Weir.
" Pro-Consul, W. H. Bunbury.
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, G. W. Bradley.
Santiago de Cuba—Vice-Consul, L. Haydock-Wilson.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(Československá Republika.)

President, Professor Tomáš G. Masaryk, born March 7, 1859; assumed office Nov. 14, 1918; re-elected May 27, 1920; re-elected May 27, 1927.

MINISTRY.

Prime Minister, J. Malypetr.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Beneš.

Education, Dr. Ivan Dérer.
Finance, Dr. Karel Trapl.
National Defence, B. Bradáč.
Interior, J. Černý.
Justice, Dr. Alfred Meissner.
Posts, Dr. Emil Franke.
Agriculture, M. Houška.
National Welfare, Dr. Ludwig Czech.
Public Works, M. Jan Dostálék.
Commerce, Dr. Josef Matoušek.
Railways, Rudolf Bechyně.
Unification, Monsignor Dr. J. Šrámek.
Public Health, Dr. Franz Spina.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Jan Masaryk, C.B.E., 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

Legation, 8 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Dr. Vilem Černý.

Press Secretary, Dr. J. V. Hyka.

and Secretary, Dr. Jan Gerke.

Consul, Josef Bužáň, 8 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918, as the Czechoslovak Republic, and ten days later the *Národní výbor* (National Council) of Czechoslovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are Austria and Hungary on the S., Germany and Poland on the N., Germany on the W., and Poland and Rumania on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Bratislava, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Tisza River in the eastern slope of Mt. Vereczka)—a total area of about 54,877 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1930) as under:—

Bohemia	7,106,766
Moravia and Silesia	3,893,157
Slovakia	3,330,885
Subcarpathian-Russia	795,350

Total 14,726,158

Of the total population it is estimated that 65 per cent. are Czechs and Slovaks, 23 per cent. Germans, 5 per cent. Magyars, 3 per cent. Ruthenians, and 2 per cent. Poles. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom. About 80 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

By the Peace Treaty Czechoslovakia acquired about 80 per cent. of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire. It has several rich coalfields, and possesses valuable mineral resources which notably in Slovakia, have not yet been fully developed. Radium, gold, silver, iron, graphite and lead are all mined, while the whole country is rich in mineral and thermal springs. Bohemia has rich deposits of clay, kaolin and sand. The whole country is well farmed, and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence. In foodstuffs, however, the country is not self-supporting. Thirty-three

per cent. of the total area of the country is forest land, and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous. In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which have a total population of 10½ millions, more than four million people are engaged in industry. The various industries are well organised, and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe. Except in Slovakia and Ruthenia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working-class population are hard-working and in many cases highly skilled. The new Republic possesses, therefore, many valuable economic advantages, and it is no exaggeration to state that Czechoslovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours.

Czechoslovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, *via* the Danube, to the Black Sea.

Revenue (Budget)	*Kč. 9,323,376,000
Expenditure (Budget)	9,318,708,600
Debt (Jan. 1, 1932):—	
Internal Debt	25,901,000,000
External Debt	8,350,000,000
Bank Note Debt	3,300,000,000
Total Imports	Kč. 11,800,535,000
Total Exports	13,149,393,000
Imports from U.K.	426,445,000
Exports to U.K.	1,355,879,000

CAPITAL. Prague (Prahá), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia, with a population (census of 1930) of 848,081; other large towns are Brno (Brunn) in Moravia (pop. 263,346); Moravská-Ostrava (pop. 175,056); Plzeň (Pilsen), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop. 121,344); Bratislava (Priesaburg), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop. 122,516); and Liberec (Reichenberg) pop. 72,352.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white and red; blue triangle based on staff with apex in centre of flag.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Thunovská ulice 12, Prague III.)
Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Sir Joseph Addison, K.C.M.G. (1930) £3 750
1st Secretary, K. T. Gurney.
Commercial Sec. (Grade I), H. Kershaw, O.B.E.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. T. D. Daly, M.C.
Archivist, W. P. Dawkins, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Prague—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. J. W. Taylor, M.B.E.
Pro-Consul, L. C. Pettitt.
Bratislava—*Vice-Consul*, W. Dolson.
Brno (Brunn)—*Vice-Consul*, W. V. Neumark.
Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad)—*Vice-Consul*, R. Moser.
Pro-Consul, Dr. K. Moser.
Liberec (Reichenberg)—*Vice-Consul*, S. P. Elliott.

* The National Currency is the Czechoslovak *Koruna* or *Koruna* (Kč.), replacing the former *Austrian* crown.

DANUBE COMMISSIONS.

The *International Danube Commission* (Headquarters, Vienna) was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the States represented under the Treaty being Austria, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Wurttemberg, and Yugoslavia. The Commission maintains the liberty of navigation and the equal treatment of all flags of the Danube from Ulm (Wurttemberg) to Braila (Rumania) and its international system, obtaining funds for administrative expenses from equal contributions of all the States represented. From Braila to Sulina (the mouth of the Danube), the navigation is controlled by the *European Commission of the Danube* (Headquarters, Galatz), created by the Treaty of Paris 1856, after the Crimean War; the representation on this Commission is confined to France, Great Britain, Italy and Rumania. The river is connected by canals with the Main, a tributary of the Rhine (Ludwig Canal); a new and deeper canal is under construction to permit the passage of larger craft than at present, thus linking up the whole Rhine and Danube systems across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. The total length of the river is about 1,738 miles, and ocean-going vessels reach Braila, where transshipment into river barges is necessary. A pilotage and river-improvement service is maintained by the International Commission at the Iron Gates (headquarters, Orsova), the expenses being met by shipping dues.

The chief towns on the Danube are the Black Sea port of Sulina, with Galatz (confluence of the Sereth), Braila, Turnu-Severin and Orsova (Iron Gates), in Rumania; Rusechuk, Vidin and Iom Palanka, in Bulgaria; Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia; Buda-Pest, the capital of Hungary; Bratislava in Czechoslovakia, Vienna (the seat of the Commission), and Linz, in Austria; Passau and Regensburg, in Bavaria; and Ulm, in Wurttemberg.

The financial situation of the European Commission is shown below:—

Receipts during 1929	Gold francs 4,652,556
Expenditure, 1929	3,807,534

The receipts consist almost entirely of navigation dues (5,030,653 francs in 1927). The expenditure (1927) included 2,062,101 francs on the prolongation and strengthening of the embankments at Sulina, and 251,507 francs in repayment of the British portion of the loan raised by the Commission in 1924.

THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegation, D. W. Keane (*Delegate*); C. H. Dick (*Asst. Delegate*).

EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegates, D. W. Keane (*Plenipotentiary Commissioner*); T. B. Wildman (*Deputy Commissioner*).

DANZIG.

(Freie Stadt Danzig.)

Under Articles 100 and 102 of the Treaty of Versailles, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 725 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 390,000) was set up as a Free City, under the protection of the League of Nations, Poland undertaking to conduct her Foreign

Affairs. The Free City was constituted Nov. 15, 1920, with an executive Senate and an elected Legislature of 72 members. The harbour is administered by a mixed board of Poles and Danzigers under a neutral President, and the League of Nations is represented by a resident High Commissioner. In Jan., 1922, the Free City entered the Polish Customs Union. The principal exports are coal, timber, cereals, cement, bacon, eggs, mineral oils and sugar, and the imports herrings, iron ore, machinery, scrap-iron, artificial manures, fats, foodstuffs and textiles. The tonnage of ships entered in 1932 was 2,750,204 tons, and of those cleared 2,773,146 tons.

Danzig—High Commissioner of League of Nations, Sean Lester.

FLAG: Red, with gold crown over two white crosses near staff.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Danzig—Consul, R. Mackenzie Buchanan.

" **Vice-Consul,** Capt. M. A. Popham.

DENMARK.

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Christian X., born Sept. 26, 1870; *acc.* May 14, 1912; *married,* April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue two sons.

Heir Apparent, H. R. H. Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), b. March 11, 1899.

CABINET. (April, 1929.)

Premier and Minister of Defence, Th. A. M. Stauning.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. P. R. Munch.

Justice, C. T. Zahle.

Education, F. H. J. Borghjerg.

Industry and Commerce, Navigation and Fisheries, C. N. Hauge.

Worship, N. P. L. Dahl.

Public Works, J. F. N. Fins-Skotte.

Finance, H. P. Hansen.

Social Affairs, K. K. Steincke.

Agriculture, K. M. Bording.

Interior, B. Dahlgaard.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, Count Preben F. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, C. C. V. O., 1, Cadogan Square, S.W. 1.

Legation, 29, Pont Street, S.W. 1.

Consul-General, Poul Scheel.

Secretary of Legation, F. Hvass.

Agricultural Adviser, Søren Sørensen.

Attache, Baron P. J. Bertouch-Lehn.

Naval Attache (vacant).

Press Attache, M. C. E. Aagaard.

Consul-General in London, M. Ch. M. Rottboll, 7 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. 2.

Vice-Consul, Eugen Dons Møller.

Consulates at Falmouth, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Glasgow, Leth and Belfast.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'—57° 44' N. lat. and 8° 5'—12° 40' E. long., with an area of 25,042 square miles and a

population (Nov. 5, 1930) of 3,551,000. Nearly one-half of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woolens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, coffee, tea, maize and colonial produce. In 1932, 1,286,100 hectares were under corn crops, 38,000 sugar beet, 410,000 forage roots, and 419,000 hay crop. In July, 1932, the live stock numbered 496,200 horses, 3,237,400 cattle, 193,000 sheep, and 4,863,000 swine. The crops in 1932 included 10,553,000 hkg. (hkg = 100 kilogrammes) of oats, 10,091,100 of barley, 2,993,000 rye, 7,939,000 mixed corn, and 2,993,000 qrs of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. Sea-going mercantile marine (1932) 620 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 721,458. There are (1932) 5,290 kilometres of railway and 17,031 km. of telegraph line.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 12,000 trained men, the vote for 1931-32 amounting to Kr. 35,000,000. The Navy consists of a constant defence ironclads and 1 completing, 2 small cruisers, 23 torpedo-boats (built and building), 14 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1931-32, Kr. 22,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen and Aarhus.

	1930-31	1931-32
Revenue	Kr. 343,066,000	Kr. 332,650,000
Expenditure	317,427,000	332,562,000
Public debt	Kr. 1,795,214,000	Kr. 1,255,498,000
Imports	1,464,813,000	1,142,171,000
Exports	1,322,890,000	1,136,799,000
Imports from U.K. ...	218,578,000	255,297,000
Exports to U.K. ...	815,387,000	828,726,000

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1930), 617,000 (with suburbs, 771,000). Other centres are Aarhus 81,279; Aalborg 44,365; Odense 56,759; Hørsens 28,362; Randers 27,722; and Esbjerg 27,405.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Breitgade, 26, Copenhagen.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hugh Guiney, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1933).

2nd Secretary, H. F. B. Maxne.

Hon. Attache, Lt.-Col. N. N. Craig, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), E. G.

Cable.

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. C. Muirhead-Gould, D.S.C., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. F. V. Stopford, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.

Chaplain, Rev. H. C. S. Everett, M.V.O., M.A.

Archivist, J. M. Turner.

Asst. to Comm. Sec., W. N. Storey.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, E. G. Cable (with local rank of Commercial Secretary, Grade II).

Vice-Consul, John B. Dano.

Aalborg—Vice-Consul, H. F. Godbey (*acting*).

Aarhus (Jutland)—Vice-Consul, H. von der Hude.

København—Vice-Consul, L. Christensen.

Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Kornup,

M.B.E.

Horsens—Vice-Consul, Peter Nielsen.

Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff, M.B.E.

Odense (Funen)—Vice-Consul, Thorbjørn E. G.

Muus.

Randers—Vice-Consul, Victor H. Nisted.

Varde (Thorshavn)—Consul, V. Lützen.

DANISH-BRITISH ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE FOR TRADE DEVELOPMENT, Vesterport, Copenhagen, V.

Outlying Possessions.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with about 40,000 inhabitants. They include the FAROE, or Sheep Islands (525 sq. m., pop., 1930, 24,200); GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population, 1930, 16,896), the trade of which is a Government monopoly.

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. (República Dominicana.)

President (1930), General Don Rafael Trujillo, sworn in, Aug. 16, 1930.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Virgilio Trujillo, 67 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.

Consul, Señor Don Ruben Brache.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America. The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December, 1492, who named it "La Española" or "Little Spain." In 1496 he ordered his brother, Bartholomew Columbus, to found the capital at the mouth of the Ozama River, on the south of the island, which city he called Santo Domingo. The island immediately became the objective for adventurous Spanish colonists, who exploited the native Indians almost to the point of extermination for the sake of the gold found in the streams. African negroes were imported for the sugar and other plantations both in Santo Domingo and Haiti, and this accounts for the present large proportion of negro blood in both countries. A short time after its discovery Santo Domingo became the "jumping-off point" for other adventurers proceeding from Spain to the newly-found mainlands of the western hemisphere,

thus greatly diminishing the importance of the island and causing an exodus to those places.

In 1821 Santo Domingo broke away from Spain and declared itself independent, but in 1822 it was invaded and subjugated by its negro neighbours from the west, the Haitians. The latter were driven out in 1844, when the Dominican Republic was definitely proclaimed by the natives, and has so remained except for an interregnum of two years (1861-1863) when the Spaniards again took possession, but were eventually forced to withdraw.

On November 29, 1916, American military forces landed in Santo Domingo and a Military Government was proclaimed. From October 21, 1922, a Provisional Dominican Government was in office until July 12, 1924, when a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the customs and the redemption of foreign obligations, which continue to be administered by an American official.

The Dominican Republic comprises an area of about 19,322 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,200,000. An extensive system of motor highways, totalling nearly 700 miles of first-class roads, has been built, and as a result of recent repairs they are now in excellent condition for motoring. There are about 300 miles of second-class roads. The streets of the capital have been repaired and asphalted. There is a direct road from Santo Domingo City to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, enabling the journey from capital to capital to be made in one day. There are about 150 miles of public railway, and a telephone system connects practically all the towns of the republic. There are six wireless stations, and the All America Cable Company maintains an efficient service with all parts of the world.

Sugar, cocoa, beans and coffee are the most important crops, and tobacco is grown in fair quantity. Other products are mahogany, furniture woods, lignum-vitæ, log-wood, divi-divi, cotton, wax, honey, maize, hides, turtle-shell and starch.

Of the total import trade in 1932, 58.96 per cent. came from the United States, 6.08 per cent. (rice) from British India, and 4.87 per cent. from the United Kingdom. British trade is hampered by distance (as compared with the U.S.), by lack of resident British merchants and industrial undertakings, and by indifferent and slow steamship services from Europe.

	1931. (U.S. \$)	1932. (U.S. \$)
Receipts.....	\$7,311,418	\$7,424,552
Payments.....	7,920,120	7,380,678
Debt (Dec. 31, 1932).....		16,498,500
Imports.....	10,151,762	7,794,343
Exports.....	13,067,162	11,164,273
Imports from U.K.....	503,480	370,445
Exports to U.K.....	4,045,556	4,140,791

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo, on the Ozama, founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo (brother of Christopher) Columbus; population (1932) estimated at 40,000. Santo Domingo City was partially destroyed by hurricane September 3, 1930; rebuilding has proceeded rapidly, and the effects of the storm have almost disappeared. Other centres are Santiago de los Caballeros (27,000) and San Pedro de Macoris (14,000).

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(12 Calle Duarte, Santo Domingo.)
Chargé d'Affaires, H. E. Slaymaker (1932).
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. F. Day, M.C.
Asst. do., Capt. F. St. D. B. Lejeune.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santo Domingo—Consul, H. E. Slaymaker.
" Vice-Consul, H. H. Gosling.
" Vice-Consul, William A. Elders.
La Romana—Vice-Consul, D. A. A. Wetherall.
Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, J. M. Dooley.
Sanchez—Vice-Consul, Major S. H. Court, O.B.E.
San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, Rev. A. H. Beer, M.B.E.
 Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles, transit, 18 to 22 days.

ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

President of the Republic, Señor Dr. Don Abelardo Montalvo (acting).

Minister in London, (vacant)

Attache, Señor Don Hernan Pallares Zaldumbide

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Sr. Eduardo Wright, 23 College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.

Consuls at Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Glasgow, and Cardiff.

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat. $1^{\circ} 38' N.$ to $6^{\circ} 5' S.$, and between $65^{\circ} 20' W.$ and $81^{\circ} W.$ long (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq. miles.

The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Viceroyalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 2,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizos. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,702 ft.), Iniza (17,405 ft.), Carhuainrazo (16,515 ft.), Cotacachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. The *Witch-broom* disease, which appeared (1921) in the cocoa plantations, has had a disastrous effect on the agricultural wealth of the country. The average yearly output previous to 1921 was one million quintals (of 100 lb.) as compared with 335,052 quintals in 1920, 387,424 in 1930, 283,189 in 1931, and 300,468 in 1932.

Its chief products are cocoa, petroleum, rice, vegetable ivory, bananas, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, sugar, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quick-

silver, lead, iron and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, petroleum, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle; the chief imports are textile machinery, foodstuffs, and manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. The *Galapagos* (Tortoise) Islands (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador.

In October, 1926, an American Financial Mission arrived in the country and their recommendations have been enacted as laws. A new customs tariff, prepared by the Mission, came into force on July 1, 1927, and produced (*in thousands of Sucre*):—1926, 19,638; 1929, 19,869; 1930, 16,305; 1931, 13,387; 1932, 9,418. A new monetary law reintroduced the gold standard, the currency being stabilized at 5 sucres = \$1 U.S. A central bank was established on March 4, 1927, and a new banking law enacted. Ecuador suspended the gold standard on Feb. 8, 1932, and in May, 1932, introduced control of foreign exchange transactions.

In November, 1927, the Swedish Match Company of Stockholm secured the exclusive right to import and manufacture matches in Ecuador for a period of 25 years in return for a loan of 8,800,000 sucres, which sum was applied towards the establishment of a Mortgage Bank. Congress of 1931 rescinded this contract, and the monopoly is now administered direct by the Government.

The language of the country is Spanish

	1932.
	<i>Sucres.</i>
Revenue	42,162,183
Expenditure	42,157,206
Internal Debt (July, 1933)	30,056,321
External Debt (July, 1933)	U.S. \$24,309,897
	<i>Sucres.</i>
Imports	34,710,009
Exports	49,197,809
Imports from U.K.	2,203,095
Exports to U.K.	2,128,877

(CAPITAL, Quito. Population, 80,000; Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1920, about 100,000); other centres are Cuenca, 30,000; and Riobamba, 12,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, (see Lima, Peru).

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. H. C. Hallifax, R.N.
Military Attaché, Major L. H. G. Andrews.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Quito—Consul-General (and Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of the Minister), L. E. Keyser.

" Vice-Consul, Alfonso Toran.

Guayaquil—Consul, Hugh C. McClelland.

" Vice-Consul, John E. Peet.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days.

EGYPT.

(Misr.)

King of Egypt, His Majesty FUAD I., G.C.B. (Ahmad Fuad); born March 26, 1868; succeeded his brother as Sultan, October 9, 1917 (23 Zil Hidja, 1335); proclaimed King of Egypt, March 16, 1922; married, May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabri Pasha.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. Prince Faruk, son of the King, born Feb. 11, 1900 (at Ginnada el Ula, 1338)

Ministry (Sept. 24, 1933)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha.

Justice, H.E. Ahmed Aly Pasha.

War, H.E. Mohamed Naguib El Gharibly Pasha.

Education, H.E. Mohamed Helmy Issa Pasha.

Communications, H.E. Ibrahim Fahmy Keim Pasha.

Interior, H.E. Mahmoud Fahmy El Keissi Pasha.

Financial Adviser, Sir Frank P. Watson, K.C.M.G.

Finance Under Sec., Ahmed Abdul Wahab Pasha.

Foreign Under Secretary, Sherif Sabri Bey.

Director-Gen., Foreign Affairs (vacant).

Director-Gen. Posts and Lighthouses, Rear-Adm. G. Tomlin, C.M.G., M.V.O.

Egyptian Minister in London, (vacant).

Office of Legation, Bute House, 75 South Audley Street, W. 1.

Counsellor, and Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Abdel Wahhab Dawood Bey.

1st Secretary, Georges Chtani Effendi.

2nd Secretary, Radi Abou-Seif Radi Effendi.

Attaché, Hassan Mohamrad Effendi.

Archivist, Mohamed Mustafa Yassin Effendi.

Asst. do. (vacant).

Consul, Mohammed Hussein Effendi.

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (a) the valley and delta of the Nile, (b) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (c) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gaiatin and Zeberzet (or St. John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 34° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is continuous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the east, N. of Sollum (long. 25° E.), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S. along a meridian line approximately in long. 24° E. until it meets the parallel of 22° N. lat., which forms the N. boundary of the Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *faddins* (12,431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *faddins* (2,039 sq. miles), a total of 8,308,000 *faddins* (12,470 sq. miles); but within the boundaries above-mentioned is enclosed an area of about 363,181 sq. miles. The

* A *Waqf* is an institution of Muhammadan Law similar to the "trust" of English Law. When property is made *Waqf* it is dedicated expressly or implicitly to some charitable or religious object, or for the benefit of private individuals. The nearest British equivalent is "The Public Trustee."

population (Census of 1927) numbered 14,168,756, distributed as under:—

Division.	Population.	
	1927 Census	1927 Census
LOWER EGYPT:—		
Alexandria.....	444,617	570,314
Cairo.....	790,939	1,059,844
Canal.....	91,090	133,677
Damietta.....	30,984	34,812
† Desert, Southern.....	25,859	25,302
† Desert, Western.....	11,868	50,252
Red Sea Coasts.....	4,684	2,133
Sinai.....	5,430	14,742
Suez.....	30,996	39,166
Beherra.....	802,246	973,917
Daqahliya.....	986,643	1,077,109
Gharbiya.....	1,659,313	1,786,896
Minufiya.....	1,072,636	1,102,240
Qalubiyah.....	528,581	557,302
Sharqiya.....	955,497	1,012,382
Total.....	6,094,916	6,510,438
UPPER EGYPT:—		
Aswan.....	253,340	266,542
Assut.....	981,197	1,077,109
Bent Suez.....	452,893	506,830
Faiyum.....	507,617	554,581
Giza.....	864,740	965,660
Ismia.....	584,352	589,902
Minya.....	763,922	837,404
Qena.....	838,805	896,516
Total.....	5,186,872	5,692,544
Nomads.....	32,663	35,402
TOTAL.....	12,750,918	14,168,756

Of the total population in 1927 males numbered 6,369,517 and females 6,348,738. In 1927, males numbered 7,036,298 and females 7,096,996 (Nomads being excluded in each case).

Physical Features—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the flood of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouth. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity

(1) Bahkla and Kharga Oases. (2) Including Siwa Baharia and Farafra.

to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from S.E. to N.W. are known as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Bahariya and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. (A new pyramid, making 4 in all, was discovered by Prof. Selim Hassan in Feb. 1932). Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 180 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great back-bone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaus of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main wadis from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs. The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the *wadis*, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semitic race, known in the rural districts as *fellahin* (*fellah* = ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellahin* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but 824,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasants numbered 11,404,942 in the total of the Census of 1917 (including 126,432 local subjects of foreign origin). A second element is the *Bedouins*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and 107,364 Sudanese and Bebarin), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayum. The third element is the *Nubians* of the Nile Valley between Aswan and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 20,797 were Turks, 56,723 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,354 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 127 Germans, 23,922 other Europeans and Americans, and 1,450 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623,753 Muhammadans, 1,226,107 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 8,814 other religions. The chief Muhammadan religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gamel el Azhar* and the *Mufti el Dwy el Masriya*.

Government.—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country

was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

Rulers of Egypt since 1811.

Name	Born.	Reigned.
Mohammed Aly (<i>Fatih</i>)	1769	1805-1848
Ibrahim (<i>Fatih</i>)	1789	1848
Abbas I	1813	1848-1854
Said	1822	1854-1863
Ismail (<i>Khedive</i>)	1830	1863-1879
Mohammed Tewfik (<i>Khedive</i>)	1852	1879-1892
Abbas II (<i>Khedive</i>)	1874	1892-1914
Hussein Kamel (<i>Sultan</i>)	1853	1914-1917
Fuad I (<i>King</i>)	1868	1917

Legislature.—Legislative power is exercised by the King in concurrence with the Parliament within the limits laid down in the Constitution established by Royal rescript of April 19, 1923, and general elections took place for a Parliament, consisting of two houses, which first assembled March 15, 1924. Parliament consists of a Senate of 100 members of whom three-fifths are nominated by the King, the remainder being elected (for 10 years) on the basis of 1 Senator for every 180,000 inhabitants; and of a Chamber of 190 Deputies elected (for 5 years) on the basis of 1 for every 60,000 inhabitants.

Executive.—The executive power is exercised by the King through his Ministers within the limits of the Constitution, the Ministry being held jointly responsible to the Chamber of Deputies.

Local Government.—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhafzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirats*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *markazi*, who controls the head man (*ouda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudir* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganised in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence.—In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arabi *Pasha*) assumed alarming proportions, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. The defence of Egypt is reserved by the Constitution and remains under British control, the British garrison (under the command of a British general officer) amounting to 3 cavalry regiments, 3 batteries of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 7 battalions of infantry and 1 armoured car company, a total of 11,420. Service in the Egyptian Army is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen

by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £500, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army, which had a strength of about 11,200 all ranks in 1927.

There is no Navy in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The Egyptian Police (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 306 officers (75 Europeans), 476 European constables, and 6,585 men, the latter 359 officers and 6,162 men. There are also 60,850 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1931-32 there were 1,624 *Maktabas* (Indigenous native schools) under Government inspection, with 158,885 pupils. The Government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There are *Colleges* of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Fine Art, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo, and evening classes for workmen. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. The State University, founded in 1908, had 2,322 (168 of them women) students in 1931-32.

Agriculture.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222,400,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only the portion that can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile. In 1931 the land was held as to 5,321,481 *faddans* by 2,236,042 native owners, and as to 503,819 *faddans* by 6,185 foreign owners. The principal crops grown during *Saif* (summer) are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and Sorgho (a variety of maize). *Nil* (flood) part of *Saif*, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally commences in July. The principal crops are maize and rice. *Chittwi* (winter) commences in November and ends in June. The principal crops are cereals, beans (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba. The total cotton crop and the value of the quantities exported in recent years:—

Year	Kantars	Export value £
1924-25	7,273,974	£57,544,253
1925-26	7,964,645	43,825,564
1926-27	7,652,180	35,961,447
1927-28	6,041,499	45,138,000
1928-29	8,070,000	41,361,000
1930-31	8,015,400	...
1931-32	6,401,000	...

Livestock.—In 1931 the cattle numbered 792,123, buffaloes 821,833, horses 35,714, mules 20,527, donkeys 741,222, sheep 1,239,111, goats 636,026, and camels 152,470.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation are chiefly foreign.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufacture are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroidery, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian industries are dyeing, tanning and cement.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollum, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1931, was 3,374 miles (including 155 miles of branch line and 734 miles of siding). 26,937,000 passengers and 5,498,000 metric tons of merchandise were carried during 1930-31, the gross receipts being £7,038,894 and the working expenses £4,076,325. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 865 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Motor Vehicles.—On Dec. 31, 1928, there were 14,122 private motor cars, 6,311 taxi-cabs, and 4,045 lorries and omnibuses.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fār and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qosair being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—For the SUEZ CANAL see pages 929-930.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollum and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Iqhrhada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safage, Qosair and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line

(which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depot at Suez. In 1931, 8,509 steamers (31,428,601 tons) entered and 8,499 steamers (31,426,862 tons) cleared at Egyptian ports.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1931 4,206 post offices and stations, dealing with 120,190,426 letters, post-cards and newspapers, &c., and a total foreign correspondence of 56,800,000. There were on March 31, 1931, 223,000 miles of telegraph and 220,000 of telephone wire. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarnif* (village tax-collector).

	1931-32	1932-33
Revenue	£37,378,000	£37,492,520
Expenditure	37,372,000	37,309,639
Imports	£31,528,800	£27,425,741
Exports	27,937,120	26,987,417
Imports from U.K.	£6,838,000	£6,644,000
Exports to U.K.	10,857,000	10,406,000

Debt.—The *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury, has considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. Though the *Caisse* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund (£37,950,792 on April 30 1931), the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1931 and 1932:—

Debt.	1931	1932
Guaranteed Debt, 31 per cent.	3,760,400	3,517,200
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	30,633,980	30,633,980
Unifid Debt, 4 per cent.	55,250,460	55,250,460
Total	89,644,840	89,401,640

The Cost of the Debt (in the Budget for 1932-33) inclusive of £1664,826 assigned to the service of the Ottoman Loans of 1855, 1861 and 1869, which were guaranteed on the Egyptian Tribute, was stated at £24,201,903.

CAIRO, the capital (population 1927, 1,064,567), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khān-el-Khalili, the Hamzawi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Munkī, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA (population 1927, 573,023), founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over

1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" (see p. 170). It now contains two royal palaces, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. At the census of 1927 the towns of Tanta (90,014), Port Said (104,603), Mansura (63,696), Assiut (57,132), Faiyūn (52,372), Zagazig (52,351), and Damanhur (51,709), also exceeded 50,000 inhabitants.

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: (green, with 1 white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers.
(The Residency, Kas-el-Douhara, Cairo.)

High Commissioner (*Mandub es Sami*), His Excellency Sir M. W. Lamson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. 1933 £9,750

Counsellor, R. I. Campbell, C.M.G.
Oriental Secretary (with local rank of Counsellor), W. A. Smart.

1st Secretary, A. F. Yeucken, M.C.

Assistant Oriental Secretary (with local rank of 1st Secretary), L. B. Graftie-Smith, O.B.E.

and Secretary, F. K. Hoyer Millar.
Commercial Secretary (Grade I), G. H. Selous, O.B.E.

and Assistant Oriental Secretary (with local rank of and Secretary), N. Mayers.

Commercial Sec. (Grade II), L. B. S. Larkins.

3rd Secretary, G. P. Labouchere.

Hon. Attaches: A. H. Graham; N. J. Allgood.

Legal Counsellor, Hon. C. Campbell, C.M.G.

Liaison Officer, G. W. Courtney.

Archivist and Accountant, H. E. R. Watton.

Temporary Secretary, F. Pattison, M.B.E.

Assistant Archivist, H. L. B. Coe.

Medical Adviser, Dr. W. Fletcher-Barrett.

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Alexandria—Consul-General, C. E. Heathcote-Smith, C.B.I.

„ Vice-Consul, C. G. Hope-Gill; P. Cassar, M.B.E.

„ Medical Adviser, Dr. J. Mitchell.

Cairo—Consul-General, H. L. Rabino, O.B.E.

„ Vice-Consuls, A. N. Williamson-Napier; G. Farwagi, M.B.E.; D. O. Fynes-Chin on (acting).

„ Pro-Consul, M. W. Dawson.

„ Medical Adviser, Dr. H. G. C. Pochin.

Port Said—Consul, R. Pratt, O.B.E.

„ Vice-Consul, Joseph W. Canuana, M.B.E.

„ Pro-Consul, P. P. Caruana.

Suez—Vice-Consul, H. M. Eyras.

„ Pro-Consul, Abbas Barry.

There are Consular Agents at Assiut, Aswan, Beni Suef, Damanhour, Ismailia, Mansura, Mehalla Kebir, Minia, Solih, Tanta, and Zagazig.

H.B.M. SUPREME COURT
(sitting at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said).

Judge, Sir Wasey Sterry, C.B.E. (also Judge of H.B.M. Prize Court, Alexandria).

Crown Prosecutor, C. H. Perrott.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT,
6 Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

CAIRO is 2,500 miles from London; transit *via* Trieste, 5 days; *via* Marseilles, 6 days.

ESTONIA.

(Eesti Vabariik.)

Head of the State, M. Konstantin Pita.
Foreign Affairs, M. Julius Seljamaa.

Minister in London, Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167
Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Counsellor of Legation and Consul-Gen., Hans
Markus.
Secretary, V. Ojanson.
Agricultural Attaché, V. Raud.

The most northerly of the Baltic States is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea, and on the E. by Lake Peipus and the U.S.S.R. (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dagö, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about 28,632 sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with the U.S.S.R.), with a population (Jan. 1, 1933.) of 1,123,634 (87.8 per cent. Estonians, 8.2 per cent. Russians, 1.7 per cent. Germans). Agriculture and dairy farming are the chief industries, engaging 59 per cent. of the population. The value of the agricultural production in 1926 was £15,000,000, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon, and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including cotton, woollen, paper, timber, matches and distilling, with animal production valued at £7,000,000. There were (1933) 762 miles of broad gauge and 672 miles of narrow gauge railway in operation. The Legislature consists of a single-chamber Assembly (Riigikogu) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers, the Prime Minister being the Head of the State. The supreme organ of the Judicature is the State Court of Justice in Tartu (Dorpat).

Revenue	1932-33	Est. Kr. 61,954,892
Expenditure		61,954,892
External Debt (April 1, 1933) —		
International Debt (under League of Nations) {		\$3,771,500
To Great Britain		£664,300
To U.S.A.		£1,189,233
To Sweden		\$27,203,743
	Kronor	616,915

Imports	1931	1932
Exports	Kr. 61,224,000	Kr. 36,865,000
Imports from U.K.	71,073,000	42,571,000
Exports to U.K. ..	7,134,000	6,588,000
	25,990,000	15,628,000

CAPITAL, Tallinn (Reval), pop. (1933) 135,120, an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Leningrad; other towns are Tartu or Dorpat (74,456), the seat of the University; Narva (24,686), the chief manufacturing centre; and Pärnu (20,126), on the Gulf of Riga.

FLAG: Blue, black, white, in horizontal stripes.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Lai Tannu 17, Tallinn.)

British Minister to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Hugh Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (1930).

Naval and Military Attachés, see LATVIA.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tallinn—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires (with local rank of Second Secretary), A. J. Hill.
" Vice-Consul, J. E. P. Leslie
" Pro-Consul, Arthur Halsey.
Pärnu—Vice-Consul, James P. Hicks.

ETHIOPIA.

(Yoithiopia Negisa Negist Wangist.)

Emperor, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., son of the late Ras Makonnen, Governor of Harar; born July 24, 1891; crowned as Negus Oct. 1928, proclaimed Emperor April 2, 1930; crowned Nov. 2, 1930.
Crown Prince, H.I.H. Prince Asfa Wosan, eldest son of the Emperor, born July 27, 1916; married May 9, 1932, Princess Wolata Israel, daughter of Ras Sayouni.

Minister in London, Bajjford Tekla Hawariat. (Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim, Ato Ephrem Tewolde Medhon.)

Legation, 83 Elm Park Gardens, S.W. 10.

The area of Ethiopia and its dependencies is estimated at 420,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 5 to 6 millions, of whom less than one-half are Ethiopians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Eritrea, French Somaliland, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate.

Ethiopia is volcanic and mountainous, and contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while mica, platinum, salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugarcane, coffee, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and animals in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

The Ethiopians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their rulers claim descent from Menelik, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. The government is nominally an autocracy, but the Emperor's power does not yet extend throughout the country. There is very little popular literature, but education shows signs of progress. In addition to foreign mission schools, there are 20 Ethiopian schools in the country, of which 4 are in Addis Ababa. The potential army numbers between 600,000 and 1,000,000. The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding, the chief exports being coffee, civet, wax, hides and gold. The import duty, except for non-spirituous liquors and for a few articles on the free list, is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; there are certain heavy consumption taxes collected additionally. A railway, which is

under French control, links Addis Ababa, the capital, *via* Dire Dawa, with Jibuti, 486 miles away. The Government post and telephone administration is under French management, and the Italian Government have a concession that gives them control of a telegraph line from Addis Ababa to Asmara. The principal towns besides Addis Ababa are Dire Dawa, Harar, Gore, Jimma, Deba Markos (the capital of Gojani), Adma (the capital of Tigre), Gondar, Sayo, Aksum, Antalo, Dembecha and Ijube. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 40,000). Harar, in Eastern Ethiopia, has a population of about 25,000.

Total imports (1931) £753,775

Total exports (1931) £21,530

Imports from U.K. 1931 (about) 80,000

Exports to U.K. 1931 (about) 24,900

FLAG Three horizontal bands, green, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Sidney Baiton, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.M.G. (1929) £2,800
1st Secretary, P. M. Broadmead, M.C.
Archivist, A. R. Craig, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Addis Ababa—Consul (with local rank of 1st Secretary), William L. Bond.

Pro-Consul, A. Iyer.

Dangila—Consul, Major R. E. Cheesman, O.B.E.

Gore—Consul, Capt. E. N. Erskine, M.C.

Harar—Consul (vacant).

Mega—Consul, Maj. A. T. Miles, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Maj—Consul, Capt. R. C. R. Whalley.

Addis Ababa is 500 miles from Zerkla, *via* Harar; letters from London are from 20 to 24 days in transit to Addis Ababa; train from Jibuti takes 3 days; in dry seasons through train makes the journey in 36 hours.

FINLAND.

(Suomi.)

President, Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, born 1861,

assumed office, March, 1931.

Prime Minister, T. M. Kivimäki.

Foreign Affairs, A. Hackzell.

Minister in London, G. A. Gripenberg.

Legation, 2 Moreton Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W. 5.

Secretary of Legation, P. O. I. Hjelt.

Naval Attaché, Commander V. L. Kopio.

Commercial Secretary, R. Smedslund.

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and united to the Russian Empire, as an autonomous but not sovereign Grand-Duchy, in 1809. When the Russian Empire broke down in 1917 Finland declared herself an independent sovereign state (Dec. 6, 1917). The following year the country sustained severe disturbances on account of the aggression of Russian Bolshevism, but succeeded in restoring order, and the relations between Finland and Russia were finally settled by the Treaty of Dorpat (Oct., 1920).

The area is 149,926 square miles, with a population (1932) of 3,697,595, of whom 89.4 per cent. were Finnish-speaking, 10.1 per cent. Swedish-speaking, and 0.5 per cent. others (mainly Laps,

leading a nomadic life in the north). Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. The *Åland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia (area 557 square miles, population about 27,000), forms part of the Republic. There are 3 universities, 1 at Helsinki (Helsingfors) and 2 at Turku (Åbo); the university of Helsinki (founded 1640 at Turku and removed to Helsinki in 1828) has nearly 5,000 students, of whom about 1,000 are women. In addition, there are 1 technical and 3 commercial highschools. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests (62,400,000 acres) are a great source of wealth; there is no European country so wealthy in forests except Russia, the exports of sawn timber in 1932 being 732,020 standards; wood pulp, cardboard and paper, and dairy produce are also exported. There are (1931) 3,378 miles of railroad and about 3,900 miles of telegraph, with a well developed telephone system (32 per 1,000 inhabitants). There is railway connexion with Sweden and U.S.S.R., and telephone connexion with most countries of the world. The merchant fleet (1932) consists of 530 steamers (211,805 net tons), 164 motor vessels (19,039 net tons) and 257 sailing vessels (66,810 net tons).

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, the peace effective being about 25,000 all ranks. There is also a volunteer organisation of Civic Guards with an enrolled strength of about 100,000.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people; but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

Finland was for some years a Prohibitionist country, the only one in Europe, but after popular vote Prohibition was repealed by law as from April 5, 1932.

Finnish and Swedish are the official languages.

	1931.	1932.
Revenue	* Marks 3,975,100,000	2,925,076,683
Expenditure	4,245,600,312	3,001,666,206
Debt	3,248,000,000	3,471,903,613
Imports	3,464,755,145	3,502,297,456
Exports	4,456,692,713	4,631,422,785
Imports from U.K. ..	434,598,767	641,096,099
Exports to U.K. ..	1,991,250,648	2,166,055,019

CAPITAL, Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (1932) 260,838; other towns are Turku (Åbo) 67,722, Tampere (Tammerfors) 57,349, Viipuri (Viborg) 59,321, Vaasa (Uusaa) 26,630, Oulu (Ulenborg) 24,924, and Kuopio (33,760).

FLAG: white with blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Norra Kajen 4, Helsingfors.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, R. A. C. Sperling, C.B., C.M.G.

(1930) £2,950
and Secretary, J. T. Henderson.

* The Finnish Mark was stabilised on a gold basis in 1926, 1932 F.M. = £1 sterling at par, Finland went off the gold standard Oct. 13, 1931.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II) (s Esplanadgatan 2), R. K. Jopson, M.B.R.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. C. Muirhead-Gould, D.S.C., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr.-Com. F. V. Stopford, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. R. C. W. G. Firebrace, R.A.
Archivist, R. F. K. Dexter.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Helsinki (Helsingfors)—(Consul for Finland), J. A. Waite.
 —*Vice-Cons.*, G. E. Hilton (tempy.).
Hanko (Hangö)—*Vice-Cons.*, Uno Carenius.
Kokkola (Gamlakarleby)—*Vice-Cons.*, W. Sinedlund.
Kotka—*Vice-Cons.*, V. S. Syrén.
Kristinankangunki (Kristinestad)—*Vice-Cons.*, Johan I. Elström.
Kuopio—*Vice-Cons.*, L. Hallman.
Lovisa—*Vice-Cons.*, G. R. E. Nordström.
Oulu (Uleåborg)—*Vice-Cons.*, B. Weckman.
 —*Pro-Consul*, V. O. Snellman.
Pietarsaari (Jakobstad)—*Vice-Consul*, Thor Ervast.
Pori (Hornöfjärden)—*Vice-Cons.*, F. W. Rothenlew.
Tampere (Tammerfors)—*Vice-Cons.*, W. Cooke.
Turku (Åbo)—*Vice-Cons.*, W. J. B. Wilson.
Vaasa (Wasa)—*Vice-Cons.*, V. Bruun.
Viguri (Wibory)—*Vice-Cons.*, V. Laajans.
 —*Pro-Consul*, A. R. Wilson.

FRANCE.

(République Française.)

President of the Republic (1932-1939), Albert Lebrun, born Aug. 29, 1871, assumed office May 10, 1932.

MINISTRY (October 26, 1933)

Prime Minister and Minister of Marine, M. Albert Sarraut
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Paul-Boncour.
Minister for War, M. Édouard Daladier.
Minister for Interior, M. Camille Chautemps.
Minister of Finance, M. Georges Bonnet.
Minister of the Budget, M. Palmade.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Henri Queuille.
Minister of Commerce, M. Laurent Eynac.
Minister of Public Works, M. Pagnon.
Minister of Labour, M. Eugène Piot.
Minister of Education, M. Anatole de Monzie.
Minister of Colonies, M. Albert Dalimier.
Minister of Air, M. Pierre Côté.
Minister of Mercantile Marine, M. Rio.
Minister of Public Health, M. Bounevay.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur Charles Corbin, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, M. Roger Cambon.
1st Sec., M. J. de Margerie.
2nd Sec., M. G. Leveillard.
3rd Secretaries, M. Saffroy; M. de Charbonnière.
Attaché, Comte de Limur.
Military Attaché, Col. Voruz.
Asst. do., Commandant Cuny.
Naval Attaché, Commandant Donval.

Asst. Naval Attaché and Air Attaché, Capt. Albertas.

Commercial Attaché, Vicomte du Halgouët.

Financial Attaché, M. Rueff.

Consul-General (attached to the Embassy), M. J. Knecht.

Secretary Archivist, Comte La Combe.

Consulate General, 51 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

Consul-General, M. Goiran.

Consul at Liverpool, M. de Ledouix.

There are also Consuls at Manchester, Southampton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dublin, and in Jersey.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 51° 5' N. lat., and from 7° 45' E. to 4° 45' W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1924) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfurt* (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles; that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of March, 1931) of 41,834,923 (inclusive of Alsace and Lorraine).

Births and Deaths.

Year	Births	Deaths
1927	745,708	676,666
1928	745,325	675,110
1929	728,530	741,104
1930	748,911	649,125
1931	730,249	680,710

	1930.	1931.
Birth Rate	18.1	17.4
Death Rate	15.7	16.3
Marriages (per 1,000 pop.)	15.6	15.6
Do (Number)	342,698	326,358
Divorces (Number)	20,409	21,212

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1931) 2,800,893 were resident there, including (in 1921) 470,873 Italians, 415,546 Belgians, 303,121 Spanish, 55,456 British, 34,027 Russians, and 30,948 Americans.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789-1793), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20-June 29, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the *Senate* of 324 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years, one-third being renewable every 3 years) and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 612 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members of the legislature receive 62,000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes,

beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The agricultural production is shown in the following table:—

Production (Metric Tons).		
Crop.	1931.	1932
Wheat	7,188,000	9,018,000
Rye	750,000	893,000
Bailey	1,039,000	1,168,000
Oats	4,591,000	5,129,000
Potatoes	16,300,000	15,868,000

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (1,305,281 gallons of wine were produced in 1931), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1930 amounted to 465,500,000 gallons. The live stock (1931) included 15,433,840 cattle, 9,844,690 sheep, and 6,397,970 pigs, 2,919,700 horses, and 1,500,000 goats. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony and salt. Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the *Saar basin* are ceded to France for 25 years, at the end of which time (*i.e.* in 1935), the inhabitants are to decide by a *plebiscite* whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self-governing community. The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbrück (60,000), Saarouis (16,000), and Metz (20,000), on the River Saar. In 1931 the coal mines of France produced 30,000,000 tons, and the production of the enlarged area reached 52,000,000 tons of coal in 1931. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE.—The National Army of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. The peace strength of the Metropolitan Army (1930-31) was 316,992 all ranks, including the (Military) Air Force (36,800). The Naval Air Force (for Coast Defence) is included in the Naval personnel. In the War of 1914-1918 over 80 per cent. of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis and Morocco). The French Navy was manned in 1930 by 57,415 officers and other ranks. For strength see Tables pp 372 and 373.

ARMISTICE MONUMENT.—In the Forest of Compiègne is a *Carrefour de l'Armistice*, from which the *Clairière de la Victoire* leads to the Armistice Monument, unveiled Nov. 22, 1922. The monument marks the spot where the Germans signed the armistice terms presented by Marshal Foch, and bears the inscription *Ici le 11 Novembre 1918 succomba le criminel orgueil*

de l'Empire Allemand vaincu par les peuples libres qu'il prétendait asservir.

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades; and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *prefet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary: Secular, comp and free*. Age 6-13. Schools include (a) infants; (b) lower primary; (c) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary: p*. State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences, or (d) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5-6 yrs. *Sevices* school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private facilities and private institutions further higher education) at Aix, Algiers, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, Strasbourg, and Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The length of the *Routes Nationales* in 1930 was 41,350 miles. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways having a length of (1929) 6,200 miles. The system of railroads in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *conceded*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on January 1, 1931, was 25,964 miles, of which over 1,040 miles are electrified. The length of telegraph wires (1930) was 223,000 miles, and of telephone lines 133,000 miles, with 1,113,000 subscribers. In 1928 there were 642,744 private motor-cars registered in France, of which (1928) 541,438 were touring cars. Goods transport vehicles numbered 305,587, cycle-cars 27,450, motor-cycles 232,201, and motor-boats 3,313. In 1932 the passengers carried in civil aircraft numbered 36,892.

Shipping.—The gross tonnage of the French mercantile marine in 1930 was 3,530,879 gross tons, of which 146,911 tons were motor vessels and 60,288 tons were sailing ships. During the year 1932 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 52,642,000 tons, of which 13,246,000 tons were French; while the total clearings amounted to 44,498,000 tons, of which 11,781,000 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Cherbourg, Le Havre, Rouen, Bordeaux, Calais, Boulogne, and Dunkirk. A bill was passed by the Chamber in 1921 for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1,300 ton vessels from the sea to

Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

FINANCE.

French Budget (1931-2).

Revenue —		France.
Taxes	43,163,170,400	
Monopolies &c	655,302,064	
State Lands	476,245,300	
Miscellaneous	6,152,804,631	
Extraordinary	165,000,000	
Algeria	30,963,000	
Total	50,643,485,395	

Expenditure —		France.
Debt Service and Finance Min.	25,308,480,757	
Army	6,421,014,240	
Navy	2,799,830,314	
Air	2,199,444,489	
Education	3,012,795,873	
Foreign Office	299,333,445	
Labour and Health	2,104,002,638	
Agriculture	642,602,800	
Public Works	2,412,763,374	
Colonies	701,985,056	
Miscellaneous	4,756,256,718	
Surplus	2,975,691	
Total	50,643,485,395	

French Debt (March 31, 1932)

Internal	frances 284,305,240,766
External Debt:—	
U.S.	\$3,863,650,000
Sterling	£755,875,000
Argentine	\$4,006,400

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, encaustic, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woolen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

French Foreign Trade (1932).

Imports:—		France.
Food and Drink	10,959,919,000	
Raw Materials	13,231,919,000	
Manufactures	5,634,006,000	
Total	29,825,844,000	

Exports:—		France.
Food and Drink	2,923,435,000	
Raw Materials	4,540,187,000	
Manufactures	12,229,614,000	
Total	19,693,236,000	

Imports and Exports, 1932.
(In millions of France)

To France from	(In millions of francs)	From France to
2,457	Great Britain	1,962
1,067	Argentina	322
2,441	Belgium	2,241
535	Brazil	119
3,619	Germany	1,690
635	Italy	595
715	Spain	386
609	Switzerland	1,511
2,918	U.S.A.	957

Trade with Great Britain.

Year.	Imports from Great Britain.	Exports to Great Britain.
1927	£23,633,000	£63,436,000
1928	25,157,000	60,621,000
1929	31,663,000	56,549,000
1930	22,698,000	49,186,000
1931	32,115,000	40,883,000
1932	26,787,000	19,023,000

Alsace-Lorraine. — *High Commissioner*, M. Mihan (1920). Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the *Treaty of Frankfurt* (May 10, 1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914-1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxembourg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles; the population in March, 1921, was 1,709,749. Principal towns, Strasbourg (pop. 181,465), Mulhouse (99,534), and Metz (78,767).

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algeris, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36' W. to 6° 16' E. longitude, 37° 6' N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at 222,150 square miles, with a population (1921) of 6,553,451, of whom 920,788 were Europeans and 5,632,663 natives. The revenue in 1921 was estimated at frances 1,199,056,329, and the expenditure at frances 1,195,401,883. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1929 to frances 2,923,773,000 (total exports fr. 4,026,589,000), and the imports from France to fr. 4,552,060,000 (total imports fr. 5,849,550,000). The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1926 there were 2,696 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1928 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 4,322 of a net tonnage of 6,685,250 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (municipal population, 1921, 257,122), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran (163,743), Constantine (104,902), Bona (68,778), Sidi-bel-Abbas (45,902), Philippeville (47,750), Mascara (31,449), and Tlemcen (46,660). Governor-General, M. Jules Carle (1930).

CAPITAL, Paris, on the Seine. Population (1931), 2,871,039; there are 82,127 houses and 1,149,366 families according to the census of March 1921. Fourteen other cities exceed 100,000—Marseilles 800,881, Lyons 579,763, Bordeaux 262,990, Nice 219,549, Lille 201,568, Toulouse 194,564, St. Etienne 101,088, Nantes 187,343, Strasbourg 181,465, Le Havre 165,076, Toulon 133,263, Rouen 122,957, Nancy 120,578, Roubaix 117,190, Clermont-Ferrand 103,143, Reims 112,820, Mulhouse, Limoges, Dijon,

Grenoble, and Amiens exceed 90,000, and 34 others exceed 50,000.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris. VIII.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Lord Tyrrell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (1928) £14,450

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, R. H. Campbell, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, O. C. Harvey.

2nd Secretaries, C. B. Peake, M.C.; C. E. Steel.

3rd Secretary, F. K. Roberts.

Hon. Attaché, Capt. J. W. L. Crawshaw, Hon. R. M. Watson.

Press Attaché, Sir C. Mendl.

Commercial Counsellor, Sir J. R. Cahill, C.M.G.

Commercial Sec. (Grade II.), A. H. S. Yennies.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. C. P. Fitzgerald R.R.

Asst. Do., Engr.-Com. F. V. Stopford, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. T. G. G. Heywood, C.B.E.

Air Attaché, Group Captain R. M. Field.

Superintending Architect, W. E. Fuller, O.B.E.

" (Assistant), E. J. Moignaud; W. F. Redmond.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Cons. Gen., G. D. N. Haggard, O.B.E.

" Vice-Consuls, A. G. Ponsonby; D. G. Ryd-

ings, O.B.E.; H. M. Walsh (acting)

" Pro-Consuls, Honore J. Doney; John W.

M. Gray; R. H. Myers.

Rheims—Vice-Consul, G. H. Oliver.

Ajaccio—Consul, Maj. W. Follett Routley.

" Pro-Consul, Raymond K. Kemp.

Bastia—Vice-Consul, A. Bezert.

" Pro-Consul, S. H. Bevert.

Algiers—Cons. Gen., G. P. Churchill, C.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, Capt. F. K. Brennan.

" Pro-Consul, B. Incha.

Bone—Vice-Consul, G. C. Bowker.

Bugue—Vice-Consul.

Oran—Vice-Consul, G. T. C. Smith (acting)

" Pro-Consul.

Antananarivo—Consul, J. Helm Smith.

" Vice-Consul, J. F. Spence.

Majunga—Vice-Consul, Albert Rowntree.

Tamatave—Vice-Consul, A. Rollo (acting).

Bordeaux—Consul, C. K. Ledger.

" Vice-Consul, Albert E. W. Murphy.

" Pro-Consul, J. Lambert.

Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin.

La Pallice—Vice-Consul, F. Lusk.

" Pro-Consul, William H. Jones.

Pau & Tarbes—Vice-Cons., H. T. H. Hewetson.

" Pro-Consul, H. A. C. Hewetson.

Pauillac—Vice-Consul, Maurice Adde.

Tonnay Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rizat.

Toulouse—Vice-Consul, G. W. Huggins.

Brest—Consul.

" Vice-Consul, A. Mignon.

Congo—Consul-General (Leopoldville), H. C. Swan.

" Vice-Consul.

Libreville—V. Cons., A. Leonard Smith, M.C.

Dakar—Consul-General, V. V. Cusden.

" Vice-Consul, Lt. Col. J. Martin, R.N.

Duala—Vice-Consul, W. Darwall.

Djibouti—Vice-Consul, T. C. Salmon.

Guadeloupe—Consul, Louis Devaux.

Harre—Consul, F. O'Meara.

" Vice-Consul, John P. Beecher, M.B.E.

" Pro-Consul, A. T. Ireland.

Cherbourg—V. Cons., Capt. J. C. Stark.

Lille—Consul, J. K. V. Dible.

" Vice-Consul, Capt. C. T. Morrow, M.B.E.

Amiens—Vice-Consul, Stuart Osawa, M.C.

" Pro-Consul, Oscar Sydney Gadeby.

Boulogne—Vice-Consul, H. S. Bradbrook, M.B.E.

Calais—Vice-Consul, John Gilman.

" Pro-Consul, J. H. Hartshorn.

Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, Harry W. F. Whiting,

M.B.E.

" Pro-Consul, Gawin Wild.

Lyon—Consul, H. H. Cassells, M.V.O.

" Pro-Consul, E. G. King.

Grenoble—Vice-Consul, Alfred J. Swannell.

Marseilles—Consul-General, H. S. London.

" Vice-Consuls, W. J. Sullivan; F. Besant

(acting).

" Pro-Consul, W. Miller.

Montpellier and Sete—Vice-Consul, Norman B.

R. Brown.

Toulon—Vice-Consul, Charles H. Thomas.

" Pro-Consul, Percy Trinn.

Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher.

Nantes—Consul, W. C. Graham.

" Vice-Consul, F. Percy-Bush.

Loirent—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert, M.B.E.

St. Malo—V. Cons., Capt. L. Richardson.

" Pro-Consuls, Col. E. L. Perry, D.S.O.;

W. H. Tinsley.

St. Nazaire—Vice-Consul, A. Raffin.

" Pro-Consul, J. F. Raffin.

Tours—Vice-Consul, Ian Macdonald.

" Pro-Consul.

New Caledonia—Consul, W. Johnston (acting).

Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, Col. C. B. Stokes, C.I.E., D.S.O.,

O.B.E.

Cannes—Vice-Consul, J. G. Taylor.

" Pro-Consuls, Walter Gray Taylor; A.

P. Cunningham.

Menton—Vice-Consul, A. S. Dean.

" Pro-Consul.

Monaco—Consul, (see Nice).

" Vice-Consul, W. M. L. Ainslie.

" Pro-Consul, J. C. Henry.

Pondicherry (India)—Consul, Maj. H. G.

Tranahell, I.A.

" Pro-Consul, M. Papourayan Mudallier.

Reunion—Consul, J. A. Mancini.

Rouen—Consul, H. E. Bowle.

" Vice-Consul, Capt. G. J. Neill.

Duqupe—Vice-Cons., P. U. Allen.

" Pro-Consul, Maj. R. W. Lamb, M.C.

Saigon—Consul-General, F. G. Gorton.

" Vice-Consuls, H. F. Morford; Alexander

Denholm.

Haiphong—Vice-Cons., T. L. Christie, M.C.

St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul-General, G.

Campbell, C.M.G.

Stasbourg—Consul-General, T. J. Morris, C.M.G.

" Vice-Consul, A. H. Douglas.

Tahiti—Consul, Dr. W. J. Williams.

" Vice-Consul, I. E. Walker.

Tunis—Consul-General, E. G. Lomas, O.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, A. W. Robertson.

" Hon. Physician, Dr. Joseph Valletta.

Sfax—Vice-Consul, R. Farugia.

" Pro-Consul, Armand Farugia.

Susa and Kairoan—Vice-Cons., Harry Engerer.

" Pro-Consul, Louis Carnaud.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 6 Rue Halevy, Paris, IXème. President, H. C. Wehman.

There is also a British Chamber of Commerce at 2, Rue Beauvau, Marseilles.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours.

FRENCH COLONIES.

Group.	Sq. kilometres	Population
North Africa	3,770,000	13,000,000
Eastern Group	200,000	2,100,000
West Africa	7,640,000	19,560,000
America	100,000	500,000
Indian Ocean	640,000	5,900,000
Indo-Chinese	740,000	21,000,000
Pacific	20,000	100,000
Total	13,110,000	62,160,000

In ASIA.—*French India* includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanaon, in the Godavary delta; and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of (1922) 268,000. The trade of Pondicherry and Karikal in 1927-8 was valued at £268,529 for imports, £624,648 for exports, and £1,349,135 for re-exports. *French Indo-China* comprises the possession of Cochín-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898-9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1922) estimated at 19,983,203, including the civil European population of about 17,500.

In ASIA MINOR.—The French mandatory sphere of Syria has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (see also pp. 932-933).

In AFRICA.—*Algeria* (see above) is an integral part of France. *Morocco* (see pp. 912-913) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

Tunisia has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and a population (Census of 1931) of 2,410,692 (Europeans 195,293, including 91,427 French civilian population, 91,798 Italians). The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates, the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. In 1930 the imports were valued at 2,107,455,000 francs and the exports at 1,127,133,000 francs. Tunisia, the capital, has a municipal population of 202,405 at the Census of 1931; other towns are Sfax (39,970), Bizerta (23,206), Sussa (25,324), and Kairwan (11,532). *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 13,500,000. It consists of Senegal (74,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; the trade of Senegal in 1930 was francs 866,000,000 imports,

and francs 668,700,000 exports, the principal export being ground nuts. *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. miles), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. miles), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; *French Guinea* (62,600 sq. miles, pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq. miles, pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. miles, pop. 878,500); adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23,400 sq. miles, pop. 800,000); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,160 sq. miles and a population of about 450,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq. miles, pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroun* (267,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,750,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. miles, pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,153,500) with its dependencies (Nosé Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands, and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000; other towns are Tananarive (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Maunajary, Tuléar, Audeveranto and Volohmar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadalupe, with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin; and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. Included in Cayenne is a group of islands (St. Joseph, Ile Royal, and Ile du Diabolo) known as Iles du Salut. On *Devil's Isle* Major Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894-1899. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

SOUTH CHINA SEAS.—In April, 1933, France occupied certain small islands (Spratly, Amboina Cay, Itu-Atu, Deux Iles group, Loaita and Thi-Tu) between 7° 54'-11° 29' N. lat. and 111° 55'-114° 25' E. long.

In OCEANIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with dependencies, the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Uvée, &c.), the Iliou Islands, and Futuna and Alofi. The Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, &c.) have an area of about 650 square miles, and a population of about 14,000; the Marquesas (Nukahiwa, Hivasa, &c.) 500 sq. miles, pop. 2,500. Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora-Bora, Maupiti, &c.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, &c.); the Tubuai Islands (Kuruti, Raiavava, Rimatava, &c.); Rapa Island; Makatea; and Malao Island. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

GERMANY.

(Deutsches Reich.)

President of the German Reich, General Field-Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, born Oct. 2, 1847, re-elected April 20, 1932.

MINISTRY (January 30, 1933).

Chancellor, Adolf Hitler.

Vice-Chancellor, Herr von Papen.

Foreign Affairs, Freiherr von Neurath.

Interior, Dr. Frick.

Labour, Herr Seldte.

Finance, Count Schwerin von Krosigk.

Agriculture and Food, Herr Darre.

Justice, Dr. Frick.

Defence, General Freiherr von Blomberg.

Posts and Communications, Freiherr von Eitz-Rubenach.

Economy, Herr Schmitt.

Ambassador in London, Herr von Hoesch.

9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.

Councillor, Otto Furst von Bismarck.

1st Sec., Herr Ernst H. Kuter; Baron Leopold von Plessen.

and Sec., Dr. Gunter Heule; Dr. Theodor M. Auer; Dr. Albert Hilger van Scherpenberg, Herr Werner von Fries.

Military Attache, Col. Leo Freiherr Geyt von Schweppenhurg.

Naval do., Capt. Erwin Wassner.

Chancellor, Herr Friedrich Wilhelm Achilles.

Consular Dept. of the Embassy, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The area of Germany is approximately 122,200 square miles, as against 208,800 square miles in 1914. By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Klass-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France; parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moresnet and Malmedy to Belgium. Danzig and territory became a Free State. After a plebiscite, part of Upper Silesia passed to Poland. Memel and district went to Lithuania. The Colonies, which had extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,220 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,230 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000—were renounced, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions to Japan, Australia and New Zealand. The population on June 16, 1933, was (provisional return) 65,306,130 (without Saar district), of whom 31,699,487 were males and 33,606,643 were females. The population on Dec. 3, 1920, was 64,925,993. Births in 1931 numbered 1,031,508, and deaths 725,983, births being 16.6 per 1,000 of population, deaths 11.2 per thousand. Religious confessions in the present area were in 1925:—Protestants 40,014,677, Roman Catholics 20,933,334, Jews 564,379, others 1,638,229. On June 16, 1933, 41.4 per cent. of all persons with earning occupations were engaged in industry, 30.5 per cent. in agriculture, 16.5 per cent. in trade and communications, 4.7 per cent. in the public services and the professions, 1.8 per cent. in the health services, and 5.1 per cent. in domestic service. There are 52 large towns

with over 100,000 inhabitants, with a population of 19,622,143, or 30.1 per cent. of the total population.

NATURAL RESOURCES.—Forests cover 12,769,092 hectares, consisting to about three-quarters of coniferous trees, and are the basis of a flourishing wood and wood-products industry. Although a great part of North Germany is sandy and infertile, natural conditions in general favour Agriculture. Grown are rye, wheat, spelt, oats, barley, buckwheat, maize, potatoes, beans, leguminous and root plants, including sugar-beet, hops, vegetables, fruits, vines, flax, hemp, rape, and tobacco. The livestock and dairying industries have attained a high degree of perfection. Mineral wealth includes coal, iron, manganese, copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, quicksilver, gold, silver, sulphur, antimony, cobalt, arsenic, bismuth, wolfram, uranium, graphite, alum, boracite, pyrites, petroleum, potash, amber, semi-precious stones, and chert clay, and salt, brine-springs, and medicinal waters are abundant. The muette iron mines of Lorraine were lost by the Peace Treaty of 1919, and as the remaining iron ore is insufficient and in part technically unsatisfactory, Germany is largely dependent upon import of iron ore.

CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS.—At the outbreak of war, Aug. 1914, Germany was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor." On Nov. 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. In Jan. 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female). Under the new Constitution of August 11, 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate states. Ministries are dependent upon the support of parliamentary majorities. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economic questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to an advisory Economic Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*).

Between the Revolution of 1918 and 1932, the government of Germany and of most of the states was almost continuously conducted by Cabinets supported by the middle and moderate-left parliamentary parties, of which the Social-Democrats and the Catholic Centre were the largest. The extreme (conservative-Nationalist parties and the Communists were in opposition. Successive elections practically obliterated the moderate-conservative People's Party and the Democrats, while the Centre and Social-Democrats remained relatively stable, and the Communists gained. Largely at the expense of the middle parties, the National-Socialistic (Hitlerite) party rapidly increased, gaining great successes at the Reichstag Election of Sept. 1930. In June, 1932, an ostensibly non-party (in reality ultra-conservative) Cabinet was formed with Herr Franz von Papen as Chancellor. Under a form of martial law the Socialist Centre Cabinet of Prussia was expelled from office, and the Reichstag was twice dissolved. In an election of July 31 the Nazis gained 230 seats, but in the

later election of November 6 their number fell to 196. Papen was succeeded in November by General von Schleicher. On January 30, 1933, a joint Nazi-German-National Cabinet was formed with Adolf Hitler as Chancellor, Papen as Vice-Chancellor, and the German-National leader Hugenberg as Minister of Economy. This Cabinet change rapidly took the dimensions of a "National Revolution" of exclusively National-Socialist colour. Hugenberg and his party associates were driven from office, and Herr Hitler's Cabinet, after a victorious Reichstag election in March, pursued a radical policy consisting of abrogation of the Constitutional guarantees, expulsion from office of non-Nazis and monopolisation of all well-paid official posts by Cabinet partisans, expulsion of non-Nazis from profitable positions in private business and replacement with Nazis, persecution of and violence against Jews, Liberals and Socialists, centralisation of control over the states by the creation of "stateholderships," partial arming of the formerly "private" S. A. and S. S. armies, active official propaganda in favour of wars of conquest, and partial repudiation of foreign debts. Party membership of the Reichstag of March 5, consisting of 647 members, was: National-Socialists 288, German-Nationals 52, Centre 73, Social-Democrats 120, and Communists 100, but the Reichstag as a legislative body ceased to exist.

EDUCATION.—Education is in the competence of the states, and according to the Constitution is in principle compulsory until the eighteenth year, but this principle is not uniformly in force. Public elementary schools number (census of 1926-27) 25,785, whereof 28,832 evangelicals, 15,312 Catholic, and 8,559 mixed, with 6,661,794 pupils. Intermediate schools (9 to 10 years course) number 1,548, with 259,290 pupils; continuation and special occupational schools, 29,652, with 2,507,000 pupils; superior schools (between elementary-intermediate school class and universities), 2,858, with 822,600 pupils. For higher education are 23 universities; also high schools, 20 technical, 3 forestry, 4 agricultural, 2 veterinary, 2 mining, 5 commercial, 7 pedagogic, and 11 philosophic-theological, with (1928) 112,300 students, whereof 13,100 women. There are 14 high schools and academies for the graphic arts, and 13 high schools and academies for music.

DEFENCE.—By Article 160 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German *Military Forces*, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 200,000 all ranks. By Article 181 of the *Treaty*, the German *Naval Forces* must not exceed 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers were to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov. 21, 1918), and was interned in Scapa Flow, where it was scuttled by its crews. By Article 198 of the *Treaty* the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval *Air Forces*, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, sea-planes or flying boats. In addition to the limited Army allowed by the Peace Treaty, Germany maintains untrained, equipped, and drilled land

forces, subject to military law, numbering over 1,000,000 men, who since the accession to power of the National-Socialist government have in part been armed. After prolonged negotiations for international regulation of armaments, Germany, on Oct. 14, 1933, withdrew from the Disarmaments Conference and from the League of Nations.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railroads* at end of 1930 was 58,176 kilometres of which 53,677 kilometres, whereof all except 956 kilometres were full-gauge, belonged to the German Railroads Corporation, which under the *Danew Reparation Scheme* of 1924 acquired all the lines taken over by the Republic from the states in 1921. The number of registered automobiles (July 1, 1933) was 322,209, motor cycles 852,776, and motor lorries 155,219. Length of *Telegraph and Telephone Lines* 302,100 kilometres; telegrams transmitted (1931), 26,597,000; post, telegraph, and telephone offices, 60,950; telephone subscribers, 3,113,700; letters carried, 5,930 millions; value of cash-on-delivery orders, 2,885 mill. m.; money orders, 3,155 mill. m. The number of employees in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 358,978. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17 65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register), number of seamen, 77,746. As a result of the War and of the Peace Treaty shipping in 1919 sank to 419,000 tons, but there has since been a rapid recovery, due mainly to native building, but partly to purchases from abroad. Finished new constructions of vessels exceeding 100 gross tons were in 1919, 134,535 tons; 1927, 261,105 tons; 1929, 357,600 tons; 1931, 176,735 tons. (On Jan. 1, 1932, shipping had increased to 4,318,000 gross tons. Recovery was helped by the establishment of eleven new yards during the War. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe; Bremen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Königsberg, on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic. Traffic in the chief ports has increased since the War at a great rate, and now exceeds that of 1913. Arrivals at all ports were: 1913, 34,396,691 net tons; 1931, 40,395,600 net tons. Traffic in the *Kiel Canal* in 1931 was: vessels 48,285, net tonnage 17,757,136.

SOCIAL INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfit for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. The National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen, overseers, foremen, engineers, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses, including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project

of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employes and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A law establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for all persons subject to Sickness Insurance and also for seamen, which is financed by equal contributions from employers and employed, came into force on Oct. 1, 1927. During the industrial depression 1930-32 Social Insurance finance suffered badly owing to the decline in receipts and the increase in cost of unemployment relief. Premiums were correspondingly increased and benefits reduced. The National Socialist Cabinet's policy is unfriendly towards Social Insurance, and already the service has been restricted.

PUBLIC FINANCES.—The state financial structure was radically altered after the War. The Reich appropriated the chief direct taxes, including income tax, which had formerly been collected by the states and municipalities, and the states lost the profits from their railways, which were taken over by the Reich. The Reich was thereby compelled to contribute to the state and municipal revenues, mainly out of the yield of income and turnover taxes. The financial relations between Reich and states became a matter of dispute, but the promised definitive regulation has not been effected. Between 1918 and 1924 all public budgets were in confusion in consequence of the currency depreciation. The currency reform of Nov. 1923 reacted favourably on Finance, and the Reich Budget of 1924-25 was balanced. The Reich was materially relieved by the automatic wiping-out of the internal Debt by currency depreciation. Under a later valuation law, holders of public loans were partially compensated, getting 12½ per cent. of the original gold value when they had acquired before July, 1920, and 2½ per cent. when they had acquired later, but no interest was to be paid to the latter class of holders until the Reparations liability had been discharged. After 1926-27 Reich budgets again showed deficits. In consequence of declining revenue due to the trade depression and to the accompanying heavy unemployment relief burden, much larger Reich deficits, and serious difficulties in balancing other public budgets, were experienced after 1929. The net Budget Estimates for 1933-34 (to which are not included the separately financed Railways and Posts, or the shares of taxes paid by the Reich as subventions to the states and municipalities) were:—

	1,000,000 Reichsmarks.
Revenue	5 570
Expenditure	5 570

The German Debt.

The long and short term Debt of the Republic on June 30, 1933, totalled 11,761 million Reichsmarks. Of this sum 682 million marks represented the outstanding liability on the Reparations Foreign Loan of (nominally) 800 million marks, 3,793 million marks represented the depreciated paper mark pre-war and war debts as valorised under the law of July 16, 1925, and

1,377 million marks the international 5½ per cent. (Young Plan) loan of 1930.

The suspension of Reparation payments at the initiative of President Hoover from July 1, 1931 on, materially relieved the Reich Budget. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January, 1921 (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds, to be redeemed by annual payments of 1 milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 26 per cent. of German exports. A new *Reparations Scheme* was agreed to by Germany and the Allies in August, 1924, providing for annual payments rising to 2,500 million gold marks, liable to increase according to an index of prosperity, the money to be supplied from (1) taxation, (2) railway bonds, and (3) bonds imposed on private industry. In 1930, by an agreement come to at the Hague, Reparations were again revised. Germany agreed to pay during a term of 37 years annuities averaging 1,989 million marks, and thereafter until 1987-88 annuities varying between 1,711 million and 858 million marks. Under a further agreement, concluded at Lausanne in July, 1932, Reparation annuities were abolished. Germany undertook to hand over to the creditors 3,000 million marks of 5 per cent. bonds, to be marketed as soon as an issue price of 50 became practicable, but no. before three years or after fifteen years. The creditor Governments agreed between themselves to ratify the Lausanne Agreement only if a satisfactory settlement of other international War Debts was attained.

FOREIGN DEBTS.—A short-term foreign debts crisis began in July, 1931, owing to sudden withdrawals of credits to German banks, for which the Reichsbank was unable to deliver gold or exchange. Under a "stand-still agreement" of February, 1932, Germany was protected against any further substantial withdrawals of credits until March, 1933, but she must pay and transfer the interest thereon. This agreement was later prolonged, with some modifications, until February, 1934. A Government census for February 29, 1932, shows public and private indebtedness to abroad at 20,623 million marks, whereof 10,153 millions short-term (maturing before March, 1933), and 10,470 millions long-term. In addition were foreign claims in the shape of holdings of German domestic securities and real property, which bring the total indebtedness to an estimated 25½-26½ milliard marks. Of the 20,623 millions debt proper, 3,125 millions were liabilities of the Reich (mainly Dawes and Young loans), 1,215 state and municipal debts, 6,706 millions bank debts, and 8,785 millions debts by Agriculture, Industry and Communications. The chief creditor countries were:

	Total Claims Marks	Whereof Long Term Marks
U.S.A.	8,352,000,000	5,165,000,000
Netherlands	3,575,000,000	1,914,000,000
Switzerland	2,761,000,000	1,146,000,000
Great Britain	2,415,000,000	1,126,000,000
France	955,000,000	482,000,000

The annual cost of service of the foreign debt (in the 12 months ending March, 1933) was returned at 1,438 million marks, whereof 1,225 millions for interest and 213 millions for regular amortisation. Including certain capital repayments of non-recurring kind, the debt-service

liability to abroad in the 12 months was approximately 1,700 million marks. In consequence of repurchases at low prices and of the depreciation of creditor countries' currencies, the present capital debt and the interest thereon are lower than the above figures. In June, 1932, Germany nevertheless defaulted on her whole foreign long-term debt by prohibiting transfer into foreign currencies for its service. In July an agreement was come to with the bondholders whereby under 50 per cent. of the interest but no amortisation instalments should be transferred until the end of 1933, the full service of the Dawes Loan, however, being maintained.

CURRENCY AND CREDIT.—In 1919-23 the mark currency rapidly depreciated. In November, 1923, was put through a *Currency Reform*, consisting in the creation of a *renten-mark*, nominally worth 1 gold mark, and in the stabilisation of the depreciated paper-mark at 1 billion paper-marks to 1 gold mark. The stabilised paper mark notes have since been withdrawn from circulation, and the *renten-marks* are being gradually replaced by *reichsmarks* of pre-war gold value, issued by the Reichsbank as reconstituted under the Reparations settlement of 1924. Currency conditions were satisfactory until the debts-withdrawal crisis of July, 1931, which led to a suspension of internal gold payments, and to the subjection of payments to abroad to official restriction. Foreign currency in German hands was expropriated against compensation in reichsmarks. By these means the stability of the reichsmark at gold parity was maintained; but the Reichsbank's reserves (gold and foreign exchange) fell between May, 1931, and June, 1933, from 2,576 to 274 million marks, and legal cover for circulation to under 20 per cent. (normal legal minimum, 40 per cent.) Owing to the foreign and home run, the Darmstädter und National and some other banks failed. By emergency decrees the Government drastically regulated credit, and attained in banking a dominant position. The effect of the credit crisis on industry and trade was less serious than anticipated, and in 1932 confidence began to return, but payments to abroad remained subject to official sanction. Bankruptcies, after reaching a maximum of 1,425 in October, 1931, declined in September, 1933, to under 300, and the number of bill protests fell heavily. The internal value of the currency increased, the wholesale-prices index falling from 121.6 in July, 1928, to 91 in January, 1933, the cost-of-living index from 156.5 in March, 1929, to 128.4 in August, 1933.

EMPLOYMENT.—Employment is subject to sharp seasonal fluctuations, being lowest in the summer and highest in the late winter. In 1922, under the influence of the inflation-activity of industry, the number of unemployed fell to 16,000. After the currency stabilisation, unemployment in general increased, but in the prosperous year 1927 fell to 250,000, after which a new increase followed. In February, 1930, were 3,366,000 unemployed; February, 1931, 4,971,000; February, 1932, 6,128,000; February, 1933, 6,047,000; September, 1933, 3,850,000; but the great improvement shown by the last figure is questioned.

AGRICULTURE.—Agriculture is the leading German occupation. The cultivated area in 1932 (omitting forests) was 29,369,576 hectares, of

which 4,450,129 h. were rye, 2,280,351 h. wheat, 3,884,524 h. oats, 1,568,210 h. barley, 2,879,233 h. potatoes, and 276,665 h. sugar-beet. The meadow area was 5,501,294 h. Owing to high wheat duties and other protective measures, the area under and yield of wheat has greatly increased, whereas cultivation of rye has declined. As against an average wheat crop of 3,700,000 metric tons in 1912-14 (on the present area), the estimated crop of 1932 was 5,100,000 tons; and in wheat Germany is now self-sufficing, and may have an exportable surplus. Area under orchards is (1932) 53,129 h., vineyards 82,781 h. The area under flax, hemp, and other industrial plants is smaller than in 1912. The livestock census of Dec. 1930 showed: horses 3,521,530, cattle 18,470,390 pigs 23,440,460, sheep 3,504,355. Agriculture has been financially weakened by the price-fall, and has debts totalling 22,500 million m.

INDUSTRY.—Industry is highly developed in all the larger German states. Prussia leads in coal-mining, iron and steel, metalwares, machinery, and electro-technical articles, but manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens. With leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as chemicals and brewing. Bavaria produces machinery, jewellery, scientific instruments, pottery, wood-products, paper, leather, textiles, and beer. Special manufactures of Saxony are machinery, yarns and cloth, knitted goods, hosiery, furs, pottery, glass, and musical instruments. Württemberg has manufactures of textiles, paper, leather, firearms, clocks, and tobacco; Baden of chemicals, jewellery, and cigars. The toys industry of Thuringia is important.

Intense industrial activity prevailed during the inflation years 1919-23, and after a reaction a new high level was reached in 1927, after which production in the finishing branches somewhat declined, while the heavy branches, including iron and steel, enjoyed prosperity throughout 1928 and 1929. In 1930, under the influence of the world-depression, a rapid decline in the output of all branches began. At the beginning of 1932, current industrial production was 40.9 per cent. below that of the last prosperity years, the decline for steel being 60.8 per cent., machinery 57.5 per cent., motor-cars 38.5 per cent., pottery 55.7 per cent., paper 22.5 per cent., finished textiles 31.9 per cent., footwear 28 per cent. The production decline in the heavy industries was very great:

	1932.	1927.
Metric Tons.		
Coal	104,740,331	153,597,600
Pig-iron	3,923,541	13,102,500
Ingot steel	5,751,127	16,305,300

The financial stability of industry was badly shaken by three years of trading losses, and numerous companies were obliged to reduce their capital in order to restore equilibrium to their balance sheets. A revival of industry set in in September, 1932, and has continued.

FOREIGN TRADE.—Foreign-trade policy has been increasingly Protectionist. Immediately after the War, import duties on many articles were sharply raised; and in 1925 a new part

tariff increased the duties on numerous industrial articles, and restored the foodstuffs duties, which had been suspended in August, 1914. A Bill reducing duties, drafted in accord with the recommendations of the Geneva Economic Congress of 1927, was dropped; the duties on foodstuffs were repeatedly raised, and supplemented by compulsion to mill native grain; and in 1932 duties on numerous agricultural and industrial products (including English yarns) were heavily increased, and the introduction of import-quotas for certain agricultural products was announced. The Nazi Government has continued the same policy, repeatedly increasing duties on articles of necessity.

Germany's chief imports, in approximate order of value, are: oil-fruits, fruit, cotton, wool, dany products, yarns, mineral oils, coffee, fodder, hides, eggs, cloth, tobacco, copper, furs, iron-ore, and wood. Chief exports: heavy iron and steel goods, textiles and clothing, machinery, chemicals and dyes, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal-wares, paper and wares thereon, leather and wares thereon.

The foreign-trade balance was increasingly passive until 1927, whereafter import surpluses declined. Equilibrium was reached in 1929. The years 1930 and 1931 witnessed large and increasing active balances, causes being the cessation of credit-financed import, the reduced demand, owing to the depression, for foreign raw materials, the increasing independence of foreign foodstuffs, and the repayments of foreign debt. The years 1927-31 witnessed a shift of £300,000,000 from the passive to the active side of the trade balance. The movement of imports and exports (including Reparation deliveries in kind) was:—

	Imports Marks.	Exports Marks.
1927	14,228,000,000	10,801,000,000
1928	13,447,000,000	13,483,000,000
1929	6,632,000,000	9,600,000,000
1932	4,666,000,000	5,739,000,000

Trade with Great Britain —

	1931 Marks	1932 Marks
Imports from	453,000,000	258,000,000
Exports to	1,134,000,000	466,000,000

In the first half of 1932 import was 2,387 mill. m., export 2,989 mill. m.

SECURITIES MARKETS—All stock exchanges were closed between July 11 and Sept. 3, 1931, and between Sept. 18, 1931, and April 12, 1932. The official securities index, based on 100 for average quotations of 1924-25, showed for Sept. 1933: for stocks, 62.48; for fixed-interest securities, 78.17.

FEDERATED STATES.

PRUSSIA.

The Republic of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1924 of 113,750 sq. miles and a population on June 16, 1925, of 38,120,173 (Saar district excluded).

The number of births in 1931 was 634,593, against 1,209,500 in 1913. The number of deaths in 1931 was 440,705, against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 325,680, against 323,709.

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Budget (net), 1933-34	1,800
Debt	599

The whole of the old *Funded Debt of Prussia* was taken over by the Republic under the arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communities, was created Great Berlin with a population on June 16, 1925, of 4,013,588.

Other largest cities are Cologne, on the Rhine (698,064), Breslau, on the Oder (554,801), Essen, on the Ruhr (468,696), Frankfurt, on the Main (461,849), Düsseldorf, on the Rhine (431,096), Hannover, on the Leine (422,435), and Dortmund, on the Emscher (320,256).

BAVARIA.

The Republic of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16'—50° 34' N lat. and 9° 01'—13° 50' E long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,486 sq. miles, and the population on June 16, 1925, 7,411,589. The Thuringian Duchy of Coburg was incorporated in Bavaria in 1921.

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Budget (net), 1932-33	606

CAPITAL, Munich, on the Isar. Population (1925), 680,704. Other large towns are Nürnberg, N.W. of Munich (392,494), and Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (165,522).

SAXONY.

The Republic of Saxony has an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population on June 16, 1925, of 4,980,689. Its chief towns, after the capital, are Leipzig (pop. 679,322), the great book-market, Plauen (pop. 111,398), and Chemnitz (pop. 331,641), the Manchester of Saxony.

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Budget (net), 1932-33	417

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1925), 618,684.

WURTEMBERG.

The Republic of Württemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1925) of 2,595,114, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics.

	1,000,000 Reichs-marks.
Budget (net), 1932-33	245

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1925), 341,461.

MINOR STATES.

Baden has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1925) of 2,336,498. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop. (1925) 145,664.

Land Thuringen. The Thuringian States, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Gera, and Gotha, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thuringen, with an area of 4,541 square miles, and a population of 1,628,398. Capital, Weimar (46,028).

Hesse has an area of 2,968 square miles and a population (1925) of 1,358,445, of whom more than half are Protestants. Capital, Darmstadt, pop. (1919) 89,095.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 5,068 square miles.

with a population (1925) of 686,938. Capital, Schwerin, pop. (1925) 48,157.

Oldenburg, area 2,479 square miles, with a population (1925) of 553,670. Capital, Oldenburg, pop. (1925) 52,187.

Brunswick, 1,418 square miles, pop. (1925) 508,660. Capital, Brunswick, pop. (1925) 146,654.

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop. (1925) 251,692. Capital, Dessau, pop. (1925) 70,316.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop. (1925) 166,023. Capital, Detmold (16,171).

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, area 1,130 square miles, with a population (1925) of 112,055. Capital, Neustrelitz, pop. (1925) 12,338. Fusion with Mecklenburg-Schwerin is announced.

Schleswig-Lippe, 130 square miles, pop. (1925) 48,660. Capital, Büchelburg (6,745).

Hildesheim was incorporated in Prussia in 1928.

The *Free Hanse Cities* are *Lübeck*, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 127,540), *Bremen*, on the Weser (area 99 square miles, pop. 332,547) and *Hamburg*, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop. 1,128,753).

Flags: The flags of the Reich are black, white and red; and the N.S. Party's swastika (*Hakenkreuz*) flag.

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REALM, BERLIN.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Wilhelmstrasse 70, Berlin W. 8.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir E. C. E. Phyllips, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1933) £7,800

Consul-General, E. C. Newton, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, I. A. Kirkpatrick.

2nd Secretary, W. I. Mallet.
3rd Secretary, G. P. Young.

Press Officer (with local rank of *First Secretary*), T. F. Breen, C.B.E., M.C.

Commercial Counsellor, J. W. F. Thelwall, C.M.G., M.C.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O.

Financial Adviser, G. H. S. Piment.

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. C. Munhead-Gould, D.S.C., R.N.

Asst. Dir., Eng. Cons., F. V. Stopford, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C.M.G., 1940.

Air Attaché, Wing-Commander J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.

Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Cragg.

Archivist and Accountant, J. K. O'Donoghue, M.B.E.

Asst. Archivist, R. T. Callender; C. H. F. Hardy.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berlin—*Consul*, G. Lyall.

Vice-Consul, Henry E. Pomeroy.

Breslau—*Vice-Consul*, W. H. Mercer.

Königsberg—*Vice-Consul*, F. Fullham.

Stettin—*Vice-Consul*, A. T. H. Evans.

Bremen—*Consul*, J. D. Scott.

Vice-Consul, Harry Bullock.

Cologne—*Consul-General*, J. Lowdon, C.M.G.

Vice-Consuls, McI. E. Vibert; A. G. Fallowfield.

Essen—*Vice-Consul*, Dr. C. A. Brittlebank, M.B.E.

Frankfurt-on-Main—*Consul-General*, R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E.

Vice-Consuls, J. C. O'Dwyer; A. J. P. Butler.

Stuttgart—*Vice-Consul*, R. M. Bowden Smith.

Hamburg—*Consul-General*, Joseph Pyke.

Vice-Consuls, R. J. Fowler; S. Bracher; Maj. W. M. Powell, M.B.E.; L. G. Baylis.

Hannover—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. W. C. R. Aue.

Kiel—*Vice-Consul*, A. Sartori, M.V.O.

Lübeck—*Vice-Consul*, H. G. Stölterfoht.

Leipzig—*Consul*, H. B. Baneroff-Livingston.

Vice-Consul, C. J. Girling.

Chemnitz—*Vice-Consul*, H. Monk.

Dresden—*Vice-Consul*, F. C. Robinson.

Munich—*Consul-General*, D. St. Clair Gainer.

Vice-Consul, Alfred G. Tyler.

Vice-Consul, C. J. Phillips.

BRITISH BOARD OF COMMERCE, Schopenstehl 20 & 21, Hamburg.

GREECE.

(Hellas.)

President of the Hellenic Republic, Alexander Zaimis, born Oct. 28, 1855, elected Dec. 14, 1929.

THE MINISTRY (March 10, 1933)

Prime Minister, M. P. Tsaldaris.

Justice, M. Taliadourous.

Foreign Affairs, M. D. Maximos.

Interior, M. J. Mountsomidis.

Communications, M. P. Rhallys.

Public Instruction, M. T. Tomikavas this.

Finance, M. S. Loverdos.

War, General Condylis.

Marine, Admiral Hadjikyriakos.

Agriculture, M. J. Theotokis.

Education, M. J. Rhallys.

National Economy, M. G. Peshmazgion.

Health and Social Service, M. J. Macropoulos.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur D. Caelamianos.

Legation, 51 Upper Brook St., W. 1.

Counsellor (vacant).

Secretary, M. P. Almannachos.

Naval and Air Attaché (vacant).

Vice-Consul (in charge of Consulate-General), George Seteriadis, 131 Gower Street, W.C. 1.

A maritime Republic in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean and Turkey, with an estimated area of 50,271 sq. miles and a population (census of May 15, 1928) of 6,204,684.

Government.—Greece became independent in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century, and after a succession of rulers of the Glucksburg dynasty was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. The legislature consists of a Senate of 120 members, and of a Chamber of Deputies (or *Bouli*) of 250 members, elected for 4 years by universal manhood suffrage.

From the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area was less than 25,000 sq. miles, the addition of portions of Macedonia and Epirus, Crete (2,050 sq. miles, pop. 336,151), and certain Aegean Islands increasing the area to 43,522 sq. miles. During the War of 1914-1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation

of *Thrace* (including the monastic republic of *Mount Athos*), and the islands of *Imbros* and *Tenedos*. Greece received under the *Treaty of Sèvres* a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of *Smyrna*, but military operations by forces of the Angora Government, under *Mustapha Kemal Pasha*, recovered the mandated region in Sept. 1922, the Greek forces being annihilated, and *Smyrna* was evacuated on Sept. 8 1922, and that part of the Greek population of Asia Minor which escaped massacre by the Turks took refuge in Greece. By the *Treaty of Lausanne* (1923) Greece lost Eastern *Thrace* (that part lying E. of the *Maritza* river) and the islands of *Imbros* and *Tenedos*, which were retroceded to Turkey. The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Aegean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and cranberry-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of wine, olives, olive oil, tobacco, currants, figs, cognac, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, sponges and carpets.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914-1918, and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The Navy consists of 1 armoured cruiser, 1 cruiser-minelayer, 8 (4 modern) t.b.-d., 7 torpedo-boats, and 6 submarines, with 5 patrol vessels (small torpedo-boats).

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Finance.—The debt in 1912 was 1,040,900,000 *drachme*, and the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 added 354,960,000 *drachme*, the Great War added 1,028,000,000 *drachme*, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1,776,140,000 *drachme*. On March 31, 1923, the total was stated at 43,148,184,550 *drachme*, (375 dr. to £1). The amount provided for fractional payment of the service in the budget of 1923-34 was 1,238,000,000 dr.

Communications.—There were (1928) 1,993 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post office numbers 1,146, telegraphs, 4,960 miles. The mercantile marine consists (1921) of 547 steamships (1,407,808 tons) and 759 sailing ships (58,508 tons). The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Calamata, Laurium, Cavalla, and Canea (Crete).

Budget, 1923-34.

Total estimated receipts *Drachmae* 7,966,797,890
Total estimated outgoings 8,291,936,132

Total imports	£99,024,955	£23,230,000
Total exports	15,782,416	12,680,000
Imports from U.K.	3,691,232	3,301,051
Exports to U.K.	1,970,176	1,022,128

CAPITAL, Athens. Population (1928), 425,920. Other large towns are Salonica (236,530), Piræus (251,330), Patras (61,280), Corfu (32,220), Candia (25,000), Canea (27,600), Volo (30,000), Cavalla (50,000).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(8 Odos Dragatsanion, Athens.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, S. P. P. Watclow, C.B.E. (1923)

1st Secretary, V. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.

2nd Secretary, A. V. Burbury, M.C.

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. H. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N. Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr.-Com. F. V. Stopford, R.N.

Military Attaché, Major F. A. Sampson.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. T. G. Hetherington, C.B.E.

Translator (with local rank of 1st Secretary), Shirley C. Atchley, C.M.G., O.B.E.

British Delegate on International Financial Commission, L. G. Roussin, C.M.G.

Chaplain, Rev. R. R. Raymer, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Archivist and Accountant, J. I. H. Barrance. Asst. in Commercial Secretariat, A. N. Cumberbatch, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Athens—Consul, E. C. Holo.

Vice-Consul, R. G. A. Meade.

Candia—Vice-Consul, M. N. Ellandi.

Canea—Vice-Consul, A. Pelychakis.

Laurium—Vice-Consul, John Iannides, M.B.E.

Molyteu—Vice-Consul, H. O. Paterson.

Pro-Consul, C. N. Gonotas.

Piræus—Vice-Consul, D. F. H. Brickell, M.B.E.

Samos—Vice-Consul, Gregory D. L. Maie.

Syra—Consul, N. R. Varian.

Patras—Consul, F. A. G. Cook.

Pro-Consul, T. W. A. Wood.

Corfu—Vice-Consul, P. Papadachn.

Zante—Vice-Consul, G. H. Sargint.

Salonica—Consul-General, H. G. Chick, C.I.E.

Pro-Consul, C. N. Halkias.

Volo—Vice-Consul, P. N. Stathinopoulos.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 5A Odos

Dragatsanion, Athens.

Athens, transit, 4 days for letters; for parcels, 2 to 6 weeks.

GUATEMALA.

República de Guatemala.

President (1921-1927), General Jorge Ubico, born Nov. 20, 1878, assumed office Feb. 14, 1921. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Alfredo Skinner Kice.

Minister in London (vacant).

Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Señor Dr. Don Francisco A. Figueroa, 444 Mansion House Chambers, 22 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

* Figures are for 9 months (Jan-Sept) only

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republic of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45' to 17° 49', and in W. Long. from 88° 12' 40" to 92° 13', 43", and comprises an area of 42,367 square miles, and an estimated population (Dec. 31, 1932) of 1,195,242. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Dec., 1917. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and somewhat malarious near the coast, but very temperate and healthy in the higher regions. 737 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1932. There were 4,049 miles of State telegraph and 3,782 of State telephone working on Dec. 31, 1932. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, *chicle* (chewing gum), hides, honey and timber. Spanish is the language of the country.

Estimated Revenue.....	*Quetzals 1932-33 7,980,000
Estimated Expenditure	" 7,980,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1932)	£3,558,779
Internal Debt (do.)	£782,597
Floating Debt (do.)	£1,268,823

Imports	£1,640,637
Exports	3,045,974
Imports from U.K.	169,768
Exports to U.K.	148,501

CAPITAL Guatemala. Pop. (1932) 115,928; other towns are Quetzaltenango (39,125), Cobán (26,774), and Zacapa (18,094).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(8A Calle Poniente, No. 35 Guatemala.)

Guatemala—Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, John Henry Stopford Birch (1933) £2,500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Guatemala—Vice-Consul (with local rank of and Secretary), N. O. W. Steward.

Vice-Consul, J. H. Vinter.

Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul, A. Papadopolos.

Quetzaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.

San José—Vice-Consul, Leonard Summerhayes.

Transit to New York via Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 5 to 10 days.

HAITI.

(République d'Haiti.)

President, Stevie Vincent, assumed office Nov. 28, 1930.

Foreign Affairs, M. Leon Laleau.

Minister in London, M. René Tancredi Auguste. Consul, W. Haines, 4, Denmark Street, W.C. 2.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India"

Islands. Formerly a French colony it was proclaimed independent on Jan. 1, 1804, and is governed under a Constitution ratified in 1932. The legislature consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The President is elected by the legislature for a period of six years. In 1925 a treaty was entered into with the U.S.A. whereby certain public services of the Republic were to be controlled by U.S. officials. The Treaty expires in 1936. On Oct. 1, 1931, the U.S. officials in charge of Public Health, Public Works, and the Agricultural Technical Service, were withdrawn, and the *Garde d'Haiti* is to be completely Haytianised and turned over to Haitian officers on Oct. 1, 1934. The Financial service remains under U.S. control; there is a Fiscal Representative and a Deputy Fiscal Representative appointed by the President of Haiti upon the nomination of the President of U.S.A.; the Fiscal Representative has under his control the customs service, and may employ not more than 18 Americans. The internal revenue service will be turned over Oct. 1, 1934.

The area of the Republic of Haiti is estimated at 10,204 square miles, with a population estimated (Jan. 1, 1927) at 2,300,000 inclusive of white foreign residents and military forces of the United States. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sisal, sugar, honey, gums, and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great Britain and Greater Britain, France, and Germany; the principal articles imported from Great Britain are piece-goods, jute bags, hardware, and agricultural tools. There are about 135 miles of railway. In 1931-32 the entries and clearances at Port-au-Prince were 595 steam vessels (1,206,351 tons). French is the official language of the country, but most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

Revenue.....	1930-31 \$6,249,316	1931-32 \$5,604,748
Expenditure	7,038,014	6,577,622
Total debt (Sept. 30, 1932)		14,525,174

Total imports	1932 \$9,576,318	1931 \$7,461,110
Total exports	8,963,479	7,221,479
Imports from U.K.		£686,720
Exports to U.K.		£929,929

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 125,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

(Place Geffrard, Port-au-Prince.)

Port-au-Prince—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, F. M. Shepherd, M.B.E. (1932).

" Vice-Consul, Edmund D. Watt, M.B.E.; G. A. Payne, M.B.E.

Transit, 15 days.

* At par 1 Quetzal = \$2 U.S. Mean rate of exchange 1932 £1 = 9 3 5

* United States Dollars.

HEJAZ, *see* Arabia.**HONDURAS.**

(República de Honduras.)

*President (1933-1937), Dr. Tiburcio Carías, assumed office Feb. 1, 1933.**Consul-General in London, Señor Don Basilio de Telepnef, 15 Union Court, Old Broad St., E.C.4.*

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10' and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10' and 88° 40'; containing 44,775 English square miles, with a population estimated at 775,000 (1930).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 *Hernando Cortes* founded the city of Puerto Cortes, and from 1530 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, Tela, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala, on Tiger Island; port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 2 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala. From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, fair road, 5-6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to the Atlantic coast has now been completed as far as Potrerillos, the terminal station of the unfinished Inter-oceanic but is in poor condition. The journey to the lake takes from 9 to 10 hours in automobile; the lake is crossed in 1 hour by auto-ferry and thence to the head of the railway at Portrerillos the road is completed, cars taking from 2 to 3 hours. Potrerillos is 2 hours by rail from San Pedro Sula, and 3 hours from Puerto Cortes. By taking express automobiles and express car on the railway, it is now possible (though difficult and uncertain) to make Puerto Cortes from Tegucigalpa in 24 hours, thus reaching New York in 5 or 6 days. There is an aeroplane service between the capital and most of the principal towns in conjunction with Pan-American Airways, and aeroplanes are available to carry passengers to Tela and La Ceiba (on N. coast) to connect with steamer sailings. There are railway connections between San Pedro Sula, and Tela and La Ceiba; air travel is recommended for most journeys in Honduras, and 23 towns are provided with landing fields. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil in the valleys and tablelands is very fertile, the products being bananas, coc nuts, mahogany, fruit, cattle, sugar, rice, tobacco, coffee, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, cedar, fustic, rose, and Lima wool (Kopok). There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle is estimated at 500,000. The forests are extensive, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great, the value of gold and silver exported in 1930-31 being £304,000. In 1929 there were 1,438 kilometres of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1930-31.	1931-32.
Revenue	£1,181,867	£1,094,378
Expenditure	1,387,514	1,006,062
* Foreign Debt	825,388	925,171
† Internal Debt	1,550,125	1,618,971
Exports	4,005,517	3,516,266
Imports ...	2,058,284	1,673,603
Imports from U.K. ...	40,860	66,746
Exports to U.K.	240,416	403,255

75 per cent. of the foreign trade is with U.S.A. American money is legal tender at 200 per cent. (2 to 1).

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1930) 40,000; La Esperanza and Santa Rosa have each about 10,000 inhabitants; other towns are San Pedro Sula, Comayagua, Choluteca and Juticalpa.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, J. H. S. Birch (resident at Guatemala).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tegucigalpa—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, W. H. Gallienne, C.B.E.

Vice-Consul, H. T. Darlington.

Amapala—Vice-Consul, R. de Lavergne.

La Ceiba—Vice-Consul, Melville Graham.

Truxillo—Consul, Albury H. Tatam.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, via New York, New Orleans, &c., 14 days; via Panama Canal, 19 days; via Avonmouth-Tela, 17 days.

HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

Regent, H.S.H. Admiral Nicolas Horthy de Nagybánya, born, June 18, 1868; elected March 1, 1920.

MINISTRY.

Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence, Julius Gombos.

Foreign Affairs, Koloman de Kánya

Interior, M. Francis Keresztes-Fischer.

Commerce, Dr. Tihanyi Fehér.

Justice, Dr. Andor László.

Agriculture, Nicholas de Kállay.

Public Worship and Education, Bálint Hóman.

Finance, Béla de Imrédy.

Minister in London, Count Laszlo Szechenyi, 35 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.

Office of Legation and Passport Office, 75 Chester Square, S.W. 1.

By unanimous vote of the National Assembly, Hungary was re-constituted a Kingdom in 1920, after having been declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918. The area of present-day Hungary is about 36,179 sq. miles, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugoslav Kingdom (q.v.) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia (q.v.). The population (almost entirely Magyar) was 8,683,740 (Dec. 1930). The political neighbours are Czechoslovakia on the

* In 1925 the Government of Honduras ratified an agreement concluded with the Council of Foreign Bondholders providing for the liquidation of the Foreign Debt by annual payments of £40,000 over a period of 30 years, and these payments are regularly made.

† Bearing 3 per cent. interest.

N., Yugoslavia on the S., Rumania on the E., and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count M. Károlyi assumed office as Provisional President, but on March 22, 1919, Count Károlyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik" administration with a "Soviet" (Workers' Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Budapest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Pöldel (Aug. 1, 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug. 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence of the protests of the Supreme Council in Paris.

On March 7, 1920, Admiral Nicholas von Horthy of Nagyvárad was elected Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him sovereign rights, with certain restrictions.

In 1921, the ex-king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from March 26 to April 5, and from Oct. 21 until removed under escort. On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers.

All religions are tolerated; the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but there is a large Protestant minority. The parceling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Károlyi régime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis; a land-reform bill aiming at "a more equitable distribution of landed property," was carried out in 1920-1923, reducing by about 20 per cent. the total area of large estates.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan. 4, 1920), was replaced in Dec., 1926, by a Parliament composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected by universal suffrage, and an Upper Chamber, which corresponds in a modified form to the Chamber of Magnates as it existed before the revolution of 1918.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines, which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 689 miles; there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom.

Pengos.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
Revenue	1,365,900,000	1,207,329,000
Expenditure	1,364,900,000	1,207,329,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1931)	1,992,600,000	
	1931	1932
Imports	549,600,000	336,700,000
Exports	567,100,000	321,500,000
Imports from U. K.	£ 595,643	£ 378,497
Exports to U. K.	£ 554,775	£ 112,346

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube, has a population of (1930) 1,004,699. The other large towns are: Szeged (125,141), and Debreczen (117,410); there are 20 other towns with a population over 50,000.

Hungarian and German are the languages of the country, but English is increasing in commercial use.

FLAG: Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(1 Verböczy Utcza., Budapest I.)

Envoy Extraordinaire, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Hon. Sir F. W. M. Ramsay, K.C.M.G. (1933) £4,400
1st Secretary, W. E. Housloun-Boswall, M.C.
and Secretary, C. Bramwell.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), Maj. H. F. Heywood, M.C.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. N. Mason-MacFarlane, M.C.
Archivist, F. G. Redward.
Interpreter, Capt. E. Szuts.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

(Zoltán Utcza 8, Budapest).

Budapest—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

" *Pro-Consul*, J. W. Thompson.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2 days.

ICELAND.

(Island.)

King, Christian X. (see Denmark).

President of Al-thing, T. Thorhallsson.

Iceland is a large volcanic island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 66° 23' N lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated at 120,000 in 1931.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1904 the assembly (Al-thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1930): £3,249,120; exports, £2,713,116. Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 30,000.

Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seyðisfjörður.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Reykjavik—Consul, S. B. Sigurdsson.

" *Pro-Consul*, Jon. Thorvaldsson, M.B.E.

" *Akureyri—Vice-Consul*, Arthur Gook.

" *Isafjörður—Vice-Consul*, Tryggvi Joakimsson.

" *Nordfjörður—Vice-Consul*, P. G. Thormar.

" *Westmann Islands—Vice-Consul*, Viggo Björnsson.

Transit 5 days.

IRAQ.

(Mesopotamia.)

King of Iraq, Ghazi I., born March 21, 1912, acceded (on the death of his father King Faisal I.) Sept. 1, 1932.

Prime Minister, Rashid Peg al Gili.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nuri Pasha as Said, G.C.V.O.

Minister in London, Jafar Pasha al Askari, G.C.V.O.

Secretary of Legation, Atta Beg Amin.

Legation, 22, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

Iraq, or Mesopotamia, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. the approximate position being between 37° to 48° E. long., and from 37° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914-18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Lausanne, ratified on Aug. 6, 1923, Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia, and its future administration was entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies. A provisional Arab Government was set up by the High Commissioner in Nov. 1920 and in Aug. 1922 the Emir Faisal (3rd son of ex-King Hussein of the Hejaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be crowned on Aug. 23, 1921. In March, 1924, a Constituent Assembly met in Baghdad, and passed an organic law and an electoral law for the election of a Chamber of Deputies. The constitution thus instituted is a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, with a Senate of 20 members nominated by the King, and a Chamber of Deputies of 88 members elected by manhood suffrage. The first Parliament under this Constitution was opened by King Faisal on July 16, 1925. An application for admission to the League of Nations came before the Assembly in 1932, and Iraq was freed from all Mandatory control through admission to the League on October 3, 1932. On June 30, 1930, a new Treaty was signed at Baghdad by the High Commissioner and the Prime Minister. This Treaty is of 25 years' duration from the entry of Iraq into the League, and regulates the relations between Great Britain and Iraq during that period on the basis of an alliance between two equal and independent States.

The total area of Iraq is about 126,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. Population (Census 1920):—

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	785,600
Mosul vilayet	703,378

Total 2,849,282

Baghdad includes the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyala, Kut, Diwaniyah, Hillah and Dulaim Divisions (*Liwas*); *Basra* includes the *Liwas* of Basra, Amara and Muntafik; and *Mosul* includes Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Suleimani. (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.)

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,146,685 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,012 Shi'ite Muhammadans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,302 other religions.

The country is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks, and during the British occupation notable improvements were effected, the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes, but plans are in preparation for several large works of development on both rivers, the cost to be met from oil royalties receivable from the Iraq Petroleum Company. Apart from the valuable revenues to be derived from oil the wealth of the country depends upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, and Indian corn; wheat averages 464 lb. per acre, barley 621 lb., and rice over 1,000 lb. In 1918-19 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent on the previous year. Cotton growing has proved a disappointment after a promising beginning, and the area now under cotton is negligible. Much headway has been made in popularising the local use of the indigenous tobacco plant. A concession for the exploitation of the oil in the Bagdad and Mosul vilayets was granted to the Turkish Petroleum Company (now the Iraq Petroleum Company), in March, 1925, and was extensively revised in 1931. By this concession the Company, which is international in construction, undertakes to complete before December 31, 1935, a pipe line to the Mediterranean and guarantee an annual payment of £400,000 to the Government on account of royalties, etc. Another concession has been granted covering the West of the Tigris to the B. D. D. Company, with effect from April 20, 1932. The Khanaqin Oil Company (a subsidiary of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company) holds a concession which is confined to the Transferred Territories (an area on the N.E. frontier transferred from Persia to Turkey in 1913-14), which is an adaptation of the D'Arcy concession held by the A.P.O.C. The Khanaqin oil Company have opened a refinery near to Khanaqin town which produces sufficient petrol, kerosene and crude oil for the needs of Iraq.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 2,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (425 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Fint Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north west of Erzerum in the Dumlul Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,250 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garinat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis join.

Communications and Trade.—The country is being rapidly opened up and communications improved and secured, particularly in the hitherto inaccessible northern districts. The port of Basra is well equipped and able to

handle expeditiously all sea-borne trade. Continuous dredging of the Shatt-al-Arab has provided a navigable channel of 22½ feet at low water (as compared with 9 feet before dredging was begun) giving easy access to the Port at all times. The desert route between Bagdad and the Mediterranean was opened up in 1923 and is now a main traffic artery. Surveys are proceeding for a projected railway line between Bagdad and Haifa. The chief imports are textiles, sugar and tea, and the chief exports are dates, wool and grain.

The Bagdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway) to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, *via* Bagdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerusalem (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Iraq), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (124 miles), was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the Great War about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo, and in the desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates at Jerusalem and is open to goods and passenger traffic as far as Nisibin. The track actually extends a further 20 miles into Syrian territory in the direction of Mosul. Railheads at Nisibin and Kirkuk are connected by a motor service, and through bookings by this route from Europe to Bagdad are obtainable. The first through train from Basra to Bagdad left Basra on Jan. 13, 1920; since the War lines have been laid from Bagdad to Kerbala and Bagdad to Kirkuk. The line to Kirkuk will be extended to Mosul. The total length of line now open is 922 miles.

Capital.—The chief city is Bagdad, the former capital of the Abbassid dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Bagdad has an estimated population of over 300,000, other towns being Basra, 85,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

	1921-22	1922-23
Total revenue	£4,289,741	£4,188,770
Including Customs	1,854,297	1,926,769
Total expenditure	3,729,974	3,881,415

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Sir Francis Humphrys, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
K.B.E., C.I.E. (1923) £6,125
Counsellor, G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes (acting).
First Secretary, C. H. B.teman, M.C.
Third Secretary, P. W. S. Y. Scarlett.
Third Secretary, J. G. Ward.
Financial Secretary, F. E. Stafford.
Legal Secretary, J. H. B. Nihill, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II), C. Empson.
Oriental Secretary, Capt. V. Holt, M.V.O.
Archivist, E. Farnier.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Baghdad—Consul, C. A. W. Were.
" **Vice-Consul,** F. C. Ogden (acting).
Basra—Consul, L. H. Hurst.

Mosul—Consul, H. R. D. Gylhon-Monypenny.
Dianna—Vice Consul, J. P. G. Finch.
Kirkuk—Vice Consul, E. A. Chapman-Andrews.
Abadan—Vice Consul (the Port Officer holds the rank of acting Vice Consul).

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, Bagdad and Strand Road, Basrah.

Bagdad is 840 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Mails between London and Bagdad may be sent by weekly Air Mail Service *via* Egypt. Motor convoys carrying mails run twice weekly between Bagdad—Haifa (the normal route for letter post).

ITALY.

(Regno d'Italia.)

King, Victor Emmanuel, born November 12, 1869; married, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro; succeeded to the throne July 29, 1900.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15, 1904.
CABINET (June 30, 1924; reconstructed 1925, 1929, July, 1932, and Nov. 1933).
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Interior, War, Navy, Air and Corporations, *Signor Benito Mussolini.
Justice, Prof. Pietro De Francischi.
Finance and Treasury, Signor Guido Jung.
Public Works, Signor Arnaldo di Crollalanza.
Colonies, Gen. de Bono.
National Education, Prof. Francesco Ercole.
Agriculture and Forests, Barone Giacomo Acerbo.
Communications, Count Costanzo Ciano.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dino Grandi, 4 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Counsellor, Signor Leonardo Vitelli.
1st Secretary, Nobile Don Renato Prunas Barranto.
2nd Secretaries, Signor Giovanni J. Bosio; Nobile Giulio del Balzo dei Duchi di Presezzano.
3rd Secretaries, Signor Aubrey Casardi; Signor Alberto Bagnoli.
Attaché, Signor Gaetano de Facci Negrali.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Angelo Jackino.
Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. Umberto Mondadori.
Air Attaché, Capt. Ercole Trigona della Floresta.
Commercial Counsellor, Signor Giovanni Battista Ceccato.
Asst. do., Signor Giuseppe Massone.
Chanceller, Signor Giuseppe de Grossi.
Royal Consul-General, Signor Carlo Bossi, 68 Portland Place, W. 1.
Vice-Consul, Signor Antonia Traversi.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). It is bounded on the N. by the Republics of Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, &c., and on the W. by France and the

* Signor Benito Mussolini (born 1874) is the leader of Fascism (which has been in power since the "March to Rome," Oct. 22, 1922), the Fascists representing a revolutionary movement against the inactivity of post-War Italian statesmen. The uniform of the movement is a black shirt, and the name is derived from *fascio* or band (cf. the *fascis* of the Roman lictor) in which the movement was organised.

Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110,623 sq. miles, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria-Hungary the Trentino (about 4,000 sq. miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 sq. miles of the Adriatic Sea-board).

The total area of the Kingdom of Italy was estimated (Dec. 1927) at 119,743 square miles, with a population at the census of March 29, 1931, of 42,158,817. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English.

By a treaty signed at Rome (Jan. 27, 1924), the *Free State of Fiume* came to an end. Yugoslavia's sovereignty over Port Baros and the Delta is established by the treaty, and Italy acquired the town and harbour works of Fiume, together with a narrow strip of hinterland. Italy agreed to lease to Yugoslavia the *Thion di Revel* quay at a rental of one gold lira for 50 years, the railway station being established as an international frontier station. Fiume is now the capital of the newly created Italian Provincia del Carnaro, and has the status of an Italian provincial town.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak of the Alps, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848-1870, in which the great patriots *Mazzini* (born 1805, died 1872) and *Garialdi* (born 1807, died 1882) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1860 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1870 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital. The government was that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King), and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 536 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). Under the reforms instituted by Signor Mussolini an entirely new and complex form of government has been built up—the Fascist "syndical-corporative" state. The Senate and Chamber are retained, but the latter are elected *en bloc*, a list being drawn up by the Fascist Grand Council and submitted to the electorate for acceptance or rejection as a whole. The basis of the composition of the list is roughly equal representation of capital and labour, the essence of the "syndical-corporative" idea being that the State should take charge of the economic development and functioning of the country.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia,

and some gold in the Alps. Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies.

The principal exports are cotton, silk and woolen tissues, motor cars, olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, motor cars, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of 30 Infantry Divisions and a *Ducunni Crleri* (Cavalry and Cyclists) organized in 21 Army Corps, but a large number of Units and Services, *e.g.*, Bersaglieri, Alpini, Tanks, &c., are not included in these formations. During summer months (with two classes of conscripts with the colour) the strength is about 400,000; in winter months 200,000 (with one class). Age of liability for recall to Military service was raised in 1909 and brings total numbers available in case of war to 4,000,000-4,500,000 men. The National Militia (Black Shirts) are also part of the Land Forces of Italy. Their establishment is 300,000, but only a small percentage are on permanent service, the remainder being in civil employ, ready for duty whenever required. The Militia supplies 4 Battalions to each Infantry Division in war. On May 24, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct. 31, 1918, amounted to 48 milliards of lire (£1,200,000,000). During the War of 1914-1918, over 25 per cent. of the population were mobilised, and 5,500,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The Navy includes 6 modern and 1 pre-destroyer battleship, 28 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 21 flotilla leaders, 79 destroyers, 30 torpedo boats, 60 submarines, 12 gunboats, and despatch vessels, 2 river gunboats, and 46 minesweepers and minelayers. The peace personnel of the Italian Navy is about 54,000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified. The Air Force consists of 120 squadrons of aircraft, of which 20 are employed in the colonies. The personnel for 1933 was 24,650 (all ranks), the expenditure for 1933-34 being 754 million lire.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On July 31, 1932, there were 14,200 miles of railway open for traffic, 1,210

being electrified and 200 in course of electrification; the post-offices (1932) numbered 10,867, and there were (1932) 41,000 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1932) consisted of 1,092 steamers (3,331,304 gross tons) and 232 sailing vessels (59,268 tons). In 1930 251,708 ships (79,723,000 net tons) entered Italian ports; the clearances were 251,635 (79,521,000 net tons).

Revenue (Budget).....	*Lire 20,234,143,000
Expenditure (do.).....	21,828,810,000
External debt (Dec. 31, 1932)	1,653,361,000
Internal ".....	95,936,000,000
Imports.....	*L. 11,643,100,000
Exports.....	10,203,500,000
Imports from U.K. 1. 097,753,000	2,947,000
Exports to U.K. ... 1,200,549,000	2,10,825,000

CAPITAL, Rome, on the Tiber. Population (1933), 1,045,088. Other towns are Milan (1,013,083), Naples (853,320), Genoa (620,093), Turin (608,412), Palermo (458,979), Florence (319,770), Catania (283,604), Venice (260,908), Trieste (254,174), Bologna (246,515).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(84 Via Venti Settembre, Rome)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L. (1933)..... £8,000
Counsellor, John Murray, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, P. B. Nichols, M.C.
2nd Sec., H. M. G. Jebb.
3rd Sec., J. H. U. Lambert.
Hon. Attaché, H. D. Creck.

Press Officer (with local rank of 1st Sec.), W. K. McIlure, C.B.E.

Commercial Secretary (Grade I) (with local rank of Commercial Counsellor), R. M. A. E. Turner, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. F. V. Stopford, R.N.

Mil. Attaché, Col. H. Stevens, D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. T. G. Hetherington, C.B.E.

Archivist and Accountant, G. D. Baker, M.B.E.
Asst. to Comm. Sec., J. S. Andrews, M.B.E.
Asst. Archivist & Accountant, Miss A. E. H. Buttou.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—*Consul*, B. P. Sullivan, M.B.E.
 " *Vice-Consul*, H. D'A. Johnson, M.B.E.;
 L. A. Colmore.
 Cagliari—*Consul* (vacant).
 Florence—*Consul*, Maj. Charles W. Maclean, D.S.O., O.B.E.
 " *Vice-Consuls*, Gennaro Placci; C. E. Atkinson-Grimshaw.
 " *Pro-Consul*, Federico Lelli.
 Genoa—*Consul-General*, E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G.
 " *Vice-Consuls*, H. E. Beard; Lewis S. Lendley (acting); N. A. P. Sands (acting).
 Bordighera—*Vice-Consul*, A. E. Turton.

* Paper Lire. For exchange value, see p. 530.

San Remo—*Vice-Consul*, Meysey Turton.

Pro-Consul, Attilio Pedemonte.

Savona—*Vice-Consul*, Angelo Aschiero.

Spezia—*Consul*, S. Guattari-Stafford, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, R. A. G. Stafford.

Leghorn—*Consul*, W. C. Raudolph Rose.

Vice-Consul, F. B. Lamb.

Perugia—*Vice-Consul*, R. B. P. Frost, M.B.E.

Milan—*Consul-General*, G. Gilliat-Smith

Vice-Consul, F. S. Gibbs.

Pro-Consul, F. C. England.

Bologna—*Vice-Consul*, Thomas Hickling.

Pro-Consul, J. R. de Lengerke.

Naples—*Consul-General*, G. A. Fisher.

Vice-Consul, A. Goodden.

Pro-Consul, A. E. Watkins.

Castellammare—*Vice-Consul*, E. S. Albanese.

Palermo (Sicily)—*Consul*, Major J. H. H. Dodds, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul, H. B. Clark.

Pro-Consul, Luigi Tripiciano.

Catania—*Vice-Consul*, W. A. Frauck, M.B.E.

Rhodes—*Consul*, Edward Perkins.

Trieste—*Consul*, A. E. R. Browne.

Vice-Consul, C. R. Waddell.

Pro-Consul, P. Salcher.

Tripoli—*Consul*, R. E. W. Chafy.

Pro-Consul, John Ghirlando.

Physician (Hon.), Dr. Angelo Mizzi.

Benghazi—*Vice-Consul*, Antonio Ellul.

Turin—*Consul*, Leonard Parish.

Pro-Consul, Vittorio Gallo.

Venice—*Consul*, Alan Napier.

Pro-Consul, J. A. Fraser.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY,
 Via Manzoni 5, Milan (Branches, Piazza della Annunziata, Genoa; Scali d'Azeglio, Leghorn;
 Via A. Depretis 31, Naples; Piazza dell'Unità 6,
 Trieste).

Rome, transit, 44 hours

ITALIAN COLONIES, &c.

Libia.—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the mutessarrifat of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 1911-12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Caliph. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutesarriflik of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 820,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000; Oweinat, the highest peak in the colony, was ascertained (1933) to exceed 6,000 ft. There are no rivers in the country, and the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Borun, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, wool, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, i.e., at

Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli; a four-sided arch erected to the Emperor Severus and a Roman market place were uncovered in Leptis Magna in 1931-32. The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 60,000), and of Cyrenaica, Benghazi (population 35,000).

Governor of Libia, General Italo Balbo.

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2' N., to Ras Demorra, 10° 42' N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, and covers a total area of 64,000 square miles, with a population of about 550,000, of whom about 3,500 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massawa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. The principal products are potash, skins, and salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

Governor of Eritrea, H.E. Duke Astuto di Lucchesi.

Somaliland.—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 12° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. The total area, including the territory of Jubaland (and the port of Kisumu) transferred from Kenya by Great Britain in 1925, is about 220,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 900,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho, on the Indian Ocean.

Governor of Italian Somaliland, Signor M. Rava Tientsin.—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Pesho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10,000 natives.

Asian Dependencies.—*Rhodes, Egge and the Dodecanese* (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1912 during the war with Turkey, viz.: Stampalia, Scarpanto, Caso, Piscopi, Nisiro, Callimno, Lero, Patino, Cos, Simi, Calchi, and Lipso). The seat of administration is at Rhodes (Rodi) and the total population is about 100,000.

JAPAN.

(Nippon.)

Emperor (Tennō) of Japan, His Imperial Majesty Hirohito, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 29, 1901; succeeded Dec. 25, 1926; married (1924) Princess Nagako (born March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kunyoshi Kuni (died Jan. 27, 1929), and has issue three daughters:—

(i) H.I.H. Princess Shizuko.

(ii) H.I.H. Princess Kazuko.

(iii) H.I.H. Princess Atsuko.

Brothers of the Emperor:—

(i) H.I.H. Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, born June 25, 1902, married Sept. 28, 1928 Setsuko Matsudaira (born Sept. 9, 1909).

(2) H.I.H. Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, born Jan. 3, 1905, married Feb. 4, 1930, Kikuko Tokugawa, grand-daughter of the late Shōgun Tokugawa.

(3) H.I.H. Prince Takahito Sumi, born Dec. 2, 1915.

CABINET (May 25, 1932).

Prime Minister, Admiral Viscount M. Saitō.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, K. Hirota.

Minister for Home Affairs, Baron T. Yamamoto.

Minister of Finance, K. Takahashi.

Navy, Admiral M. Osami.

War, General S. Araki.

Justice, M. Koyama.

Education, I. Hatoyama.

Commerce and Industry, Baron K. Nakajima.

Agriculture and Forestry, F. Goto.

Communications, H. Minami.

Railways, C. Mitsuichi.

Overseas Affairs, R. Nagai.

Ambassador in London, Tsuneko Matsudaira, G.V.O., 10 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Chancellor of the Embassy, 37 Portman Square, W. 1.

Counsellor, Sotomatsu Kato.

1st Secretary, Kanzo Shiozaki.

2nd Secretary, Kunichi Yamamoto, Takashi Mori; Shun-ichi Kaminuma; Yutaka Ishizawa.

Attaches, Akira Miyazaki, Hisanaga Shimadzu, Hisanaga Yamada, Shigenobu Shima; Toshio Katsube; Shiro Ishiguro; Takezo Toko.

Military Attache, General Rikichi Ando.

Asst. Military Attache, Major Sadayoshi Nakajishi.

Naval Attache, Capt. Arata Oka.

Asst. Naval Attache, Comdr. Keizō Komura.

Financial Attache, Junichi Tsuchida.

Commercial Counsellor (1 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2), Shimjiro Matsuyama.

Chancellors (37 Portman Square, W. 1), Iwao Kakegawa; Masatsugu Yamashita; Yoshio Sumi.

Consul-General (London), Shimjiro Matsuyama, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.

Consul (Liverpool), Jitsunosuke Noda.

" (Manchester), Maj. W. P. Groves (hon.).

" (Middlesbrough), Alfred W. Bulmer (hon.).

" (Cardiff), R. H. Evans (hon.).

" (Glasgow), A. Scott Younger (hon.).

" (Dublin), A. M. Weatherill (hon.).

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Honshū, Shikoku, Kyūshū, Hokkaido or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsushima Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo, but in diminishing numbers. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-Kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 260,783 square miles, with a population (1930 Census) of 90,396,043. The population of the mainland only on Oct. 1, 1930, was 64,450,005. The island are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-no-yama, the loftiest and most sacred

mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, manganese, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are found. Gold is found in the Island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of muddling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus Massoniana*, and *Zelkova Kaki*; the *Paulownia* imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 347,500,000 bushels being consumed annually in Japan proper (home-grown crop 1930, 65,305,430 *koku*; *koku*=5 bushels, approximately). Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton woven goods, cotton yarn (220 cotton spinning mills were in operation in Dec., 1928), matches, paper, glass, cement, chemicals and fertilisers, sugar, brushes, flour, insulated electric wire, woollen fabrics, rubber goods, soap, lacquer ware, porcelain, earthenware, mats, matting, hemp-braids, knitted goods, vegetable oil, crude camphor, camphor oil, straw-plaits, and bronze, while shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S.A., Egypt, and China; wheat from Canada, Australia and U.S.A.; oil cake from Kwantung Province and China; wool from Australia; crude rubber from Malaya; lumber from U.S.A.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woolsens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa; kerosene oil from U.S.A. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China, Kwantung Province, and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, tea, refined sugar, knitted goods, matches, coal, camphor, straw-plaits, porcelain, earthenware, marine products, paper, glass and toys.

Communications.—There were 13,496 miles of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) on Dec. 31, 1931, in addition to

4,950 miles open in Korea, 657 miles in Formosa and 302 in Saghalien. The mercantile marine of Japan and her dependencies consisted in 1932 of 193 steamers and motor vessels of 4,225,012 gross tons, in addition to small craft and wooden ships. The total tonnage entered at the chief ports in 1931 was 17,930 vessels (56,812,222 tons), the clearances being 18,842 vessels (58,325,204 tons). The three great ports are Kobe, Yokohama and Osaka, the first named having a large transhipment trade, in addition to direct imports and exports. In March, 1931, there were 11,296 post offices dealing with about 4,400,000,000 postal packets annually, and 222,650 miles of telegraph line carrying 61,150,000 messages.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The Army is divided into a first line (*Gen-eki*), and its reserve (*Yobi*); a second line (*Kobe*), and its reserve (*Kokumin*), with a third line to make good the wastage of war (*Hoji*). The peace strength of the first line is 12,786 officers and about 220,000 other ranks. The military Air Force is organized in 8 flying regiments and a balloon corps; the Naval Air service consists of 17 shore-based squadrons, in addition to machines carried by aircraft-carriers and other ships, with 4 small air-ships and a balloon section. The Navy includes 6 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 4 (10,000 ton) cruisers and 28 others, 5 aircraft carriers, 109 destroyers and 66 submarines. Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1914, and captured the German fortress of Tsingtau in November, 1914.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are six State Universities of Tokio (2), Kyoto, Tohoku (at Sendai), Hokkaido and Kyushu (at Fukuoka), and 5 medical universities.

Finance:—

	1932-33
Revenue (Budget)	Y'en 1,273,500,000
Expenditure (do.)	1,397,100,000
Debt (March 31, 1932):—	
Internal	Y'en 4,715,078,200
External	1,472,579,275
Floating Debt	641,605,254
Total	Y'en 6,829,262,729

Trade of Japan:—

	1931 1 cn.	1932 1 cn.
Imports	1,235,675,000	1,431,461,000
Exports	1,146,981,000	1,409,992,000
Imports from U.K.	26,311,000	25,842,000
Exports to U.K.	27,209,000	26,692,000

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. On the E. coast of the island are the highest known sea cliffs in the world, 8,000 feet sheer above the water. Its total area is 13,890 square miles, with 4,592,537 inhabitants (1930). Imports, Y'en 145,522,123; exports, Y'en 20,972,866, in 1931. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906, producing 26,580,000 bushels of rice in 1930, and it is the principal source of the world's camphor supply. Estimated rev. and exp. (1932-33), Y'en 98,090,800. Capital, Taihoku; pop. (1928), 219,566.

Saghalin (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of about 24,000 sq. miles with a population (1930) of 295,196. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1931-32) Yen 23,092,628.

The **Kwantung Peninsula**, which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,440 sq. miles; population (1930) 1,328,011. The port of Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice-free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1931), Yen 97,934,730; exports, Yen 192,872,735. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1932-33), Yen 22,736,016. Capital, Port Arthur (Ryojunki); chief port, Dairen; pop. (1930), 369,767.

The **Pescadores (Bokoto)** consists of about 63 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population (1928) of 62,606.

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 32° and 38° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of about 85,156 square miles. Population 21,058,305 (1930). The soil is fertile, but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. The staple agricultural products are rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; fruit-growing is making progress and sericulture is thought to have a bright future. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision at Songdo (Kaio), and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. There are extensive forests in the extreme north. The principal exports are rice, beans, silk, fish, fish-oil and manure, iron and iron ore, raw cotton, livestock and hides. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, but are growing including cotton yarn, silk-reeling, sugar, paper, artificial fertilizers, cement, flour (output at present small in each case). The greater part of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. Estimated rev. and exp. (1932-33), Yen 215,456,407.

Capital, Seoul (Keijoju); pop. (1930) 350,426

Imports into Korea, 1931 ... Yen 270,466,000

Exports from Korea, 1931 ... „ 261,799,000

Pacific Islands.—Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-sea possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N. of the Equator have been placed under Japanese mandate. These islands, in Micronesia, are (1) *The Marshall Islands* (pop. 9,708), with seat of government at Jaluit; (2) *The Caroline Islands* (pop. 39,718), with seats of government at Truk and Ponapé (Eastern group) and Palau and Yap (Western group); (3) *The Ladrone, or Marianne Islands* (pop. 69,530),

with seat of government at Sipan. Estimated rev. and exp. (1931-32) for the Pacific Islands, Yen 4,953,453.

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tokyo, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population estimated at 5,312,000 (1932). On Sept. 1, 1923, a disastrous earthquake destroyed great portions of the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama, but the work of reconstruction is now completed. The chief cities are—

Osaka	2,586,300	Sendai	206,800
Tokyo	5,312,000	Sapporo	177,800
Nagoya	961,800	Hakodate	120,300
Kyoto (ancient capital)	1,001,700	Kure	198,600
Kobe	820,200	Kumamoto	176,000
Yokohama	661,500	Ofaru	149,000
Hiroshima	282,500	Kanazawa	161,800
Fukuoka	224,900	Kagoshima	124,100
Nagasaki	211,000	Yawata	184,100
		Okayama	154,500

FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(No. 1, Gohan-cho Kojimachi-Ku, Tokyo.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon.

Sir F. O. Lindley, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.H.K.

(1931)

Counsellor of Embassy, T. M. Snow,

1st Secretary, A. D. F. Glascoigne,

and Secretary, E. E. Crowe,

Counsellor (local rank), W. B. Cunningham,

Commercial Counsellor, G. B. Sansom, C.M.G.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II), H. A. Macrae,

M.B.E.

and Secretary (local rank), O. C. Moiland,

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. G. P. Vivian, R.N.

Asst. do., Eng.-Com. G. C. Ross, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. E. A. H. James, R.E.

Archivist, J. M. Taber,

and Archivist, W. E. D. Massey

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Dairen (Daijing)—*Consul*, R. V. P. Austin.

Clerical Officer, C. J. Edmundson.

Kobe—*Consul*, G. H. Phipps.

Vice-Consul, C. H. Archer.

Clerical Officer, J. B. Donaldson.

Shipping Clerk, J. S. Waddell.

Nagasaki—*Consul*, F. C. Gresham.

Vice-Consul, Frederick Ringer;

Sidney Ringer.

Karatsu—*Consular Agent*, M. C. Adams

(acting).

Simanowaki—*Consular Agent*, R. Mc Kenzie.

Osaka—*Consul-General*, O. White, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul, H. A. Graves.

Higher Clerical Officer, A. W. R. Taylor.

Seoul—*Consul-General*, W. M. Royle.

Chemulpo—*Consular Agent*, W. G. Bennett.

Tamui (Furumasa)—*Consul*, A. R. Owens, M.B.E.

Tokyo—*Consul*, P. D. Butler.

Yokohama—*Cons.-Gen.*, E. H. Holmes, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul, D. W. Kenmode.

Shipping Clerk, J. Ham.

Yokohama, 12,260 miles distant; transit, 38

days (via Vancouver, 23 days; via Siberia, 16 days).

KHIVA. See U.S.S.R.

LATVIA.

(*Republika Latvija*.)

President, Alberts Kvelsis, born 1881, assumed

office April 11, 1920.

Prime Minister, Adolfs Biedricks.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Voldemar Salnais.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Karlis Zarins, 87 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.

1st Secretary, M. Pauls Alberts.

Agricultural Adviser, Monsieur Emils Zolmanis.

Vice-Consul, Charles E. Jumutz.

A Baltic Republic at the eastern and southern shore of the Gulf of Riga, formerly part of the Russian Empire, its area being about 25,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 2,000,000. Latvia was proclaimed an independent state on Nov. 18, 1918. Its frontiers are common with Estonia, Russia, Poland and Lithuania. The constitution is that of a democratic republic, with universal suffrage and proportional representation. Parliament (*Saeima*) consists of a single chamber of 100 members.

The surface of the country is generally flat, with marshy areas, interspersed with many lakes. Agriculture and dairy farming are the principal occupations of the people, and there are many flourishing industries. The fisheries are also of importance. The chief exports are flax, timber, butter, paper and glass; chief imports are agricultural machinery and implements and wood and metal machinery. The tonnage of ships entered in 1932 was 1,274,815 tons. The chief ports are Riga, Libau and Windau. In 1930 there were 1,860 miles of railway in operation.

Estimated Revenue	Lats 140,712,464
Estimated Expenditure	140,712,464
External Debt (April 1, 1932):—	
U.S. dollars	\$12,889,189
Sterling	£1,925,000
Internal Debt (April 1, 1932)	Lats 1,747,844
Imports	Lats 84,576,000
Exports	96,528,000
Imports from U.K.	11,719,000
Exports to U.K.	29,723,000

(CAPITAL, Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina (Daugava) river, population 337,699; other centres being Libau (Liepaja) 60,762, Dvinsk (Daugavpils) 40,640, Mitau (Jelgava) 28,325, and Windau (Ventpils) 16,384.

FLAG: Red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(5 Jura Alunana iela, Riga.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Latvia (also to Estonia and Lithuania), H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G.

(1930)

1st Secretary, O. A. Scott, D.S.O.

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. C. Muirhead-Gould, D.S.C., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. F. V. Stopford, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. R. C. W. G. Firebrace, R.A.

Archivist, T. H. Frobelius.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Riga—Consul, J. P. Trant.

Vice-Consul, W. G. Hall.

Libau—Vice-Consul, R. J. Mudge.

LIBERIA.

(Republic of Liberia.)

President, Hon. Edwin Barclay, born Jan. 6, 1882; assumed office Jan. 1, 1932.

Vice-President, John Smith.

Secretary of State, L. A. Grimes.

Treasury, Gabriel Dennis.

Attorney-General, R. Dixon.

Postmaster-General, Dixon B. Brown.

War, J. S. Dennis.

Interior, Rev. J. F. Dunbar.

Public Works, (vacant).

Education, Rev. G. W. Gibson.

Financial Adviser, John Loomis.

Minister Resident in London, (vacant).

Commercial Attaché and Consul-General (London), J. T. Grein, 20 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.

Consul, L. J. H. Grein, 20 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.

Consul-General (Liverpool), Henry F. Cooper, Brunswick Street, Liverpool.

Consul, Manchester, T. R. Campbell.

Consul, Glasgow, John Dallas.

Consul, Cardiff, A. J. Bovey.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S.E., and Mano, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are palm-kernels, piassava, palm-oil, coffee, cocoa, ivory and kola nuts. The chief imports are dried fish, rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, splits, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware and building materials. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with 20 members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with 22 members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 400 men under American and native officers. In 1927 arrangements were made with the Finance Corporation of America for a loan of 5,000,000 dollars, of which one-half has been issued. The previous 1922 loan, in which British financial interests preponderated, was paid off from the proceeds of the new loan, which is secured by a first lien on customs revenues and head moneys. The Loan Agreement also provides for financial supervision by American officials. There are 15 ports of entry, including 4 river ports, along the 350 miles of coast and 12 interior ports. In 1932, 526 vessels (1,334,649 net tons) entered and cleared at all ports; of these 163 (475,940 net tons) were British.

Revenue	U.S. \$476,268
Expenditure	235,080
External Debt, 1932 (Bonds)	2,192,000
Do. (Interest)	233,061
Internal Debt, 1932	676,000
Imports	641,212
Exports	675,347
Imports from U.K.	87,000
Exports to U.K.	15,000

CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 9,700.

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

Monrovia—British *Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General*, Constantine Graham (1933).

Vice-Consul, A. C. Routh.
Fernando Po—*Vice-Consul*, C. W. Chew.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days; also by German, Netherlands and U.S. vessels from Continent and U.S.A., and a monthly German steamer from Southampton.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein.)

Prince, Franz, I., b. Aug. 28, 1853; *suc.* Feb. 11, 1929; married 1930 Princess Elsa, b. Jan. 6, 1878.

Administrator, Dr. Joseph Hoop (appointed Aug. 4, 1928).

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland; area 59 61 square miles, pop. (1930) 10,213. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, cattle, wine and turf) and textiles. Revenue (1933), 1,854,500 Swiss francs; expenditure 1,434,176 Swiss francs; debt 4,552,000 Swiss francs.

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,710.
British Consul-General, Robert Erskine (resides at Zurich).

LITHUANIA.

(Lietuva.)

President, Antanas Smetona, born Aug. 10, 1874; assumed office Dec. 20, 1926; re-elected for 7 years, Dec. 1931.

Prime Minister, J. Tubelis.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Zauinis.

Minister in London, His Excellency Varlovas Sidzikauskas.

Legation, 10 Palace Gate, W. 2.

1st Secretary, J. Kajackas.

2nd Secretary, J. Zmudzinas.

The independence of the Lithuanian Republic (Lietuva) was proclaimed at Vilna on Feb. 16, 1918. The Republic consists of the former Russian Government of Kovno and portions of the Suwalki and Vilna Governments, and is bounded on the N. by Latvia, on the S. and E. by Poland and on the W. by Germany and the Baltic Sea, the total area included in the Republic (including Memel Territory) being about 20,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 2,400,000. Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the sovereignty over the town and territory of Memel, and a French High Commissioner, with a small garrison, governed the Territory in the name of the Allies until Jan. 1923, when the Territory was invaded and occupied by the Lithuanians. The sovereignty of the Territory has been transferred to Lithuania, as set out in the Convention signed at Paris (May 8, 1924) and ratified Aug. 1925. The total area administered is 945 square miles, with a population of about 150,000, of whom about 35,000 inhabit the town of Memel.

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (*Seim*), elected by universal adult suffrage, the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers. In April, 1927, the *Seim* was dissolved by decree of the President, and since that date no elections have taken place.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products of the Republic

being rye, wheat, barley, oats and potatoes; the exports are bacon, dairy produce, cellulose, timber, flax and livestock; the chief imports are herrings, cement, coal, metals, textiles and machinery.

	1932.	1933.
Revenue	Litas 36,157,000	Litas 67,214,700
Expenditure	347,157,000	278,477,900
Imports	277,959,100	166,963,500
Exports	273,119,100	189,125,800
Imports from U.K.	19,661,400	17,966,800
Exports to U.K. .	90,435,700	76,284,600

CAPITAL, Kovno (Kaunas), on the Niemien (pop. 110,000), other centres being Memel (Klaipeda) on the Baltic (38,000), and Shavli (17,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, red, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Keistuchio gatve 19 Kaunas [Kovno].)
British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (resident at Riga, Latvia).

Chargé d'Affaires, T. H. Preston.

Naval and Military Attachés (see Latvia).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICER.

Kovno (Keistuchio gatve, 19 Kaunas)—*Consul*, T. H. Preston.
Memel—*Vice-Consul*, E. Hoepfner
Transit, 2 days.

LUXEMBURG.

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.)

Grand Duchess, H. R. H. Charlotte, born Jan. 23, 1896, succeeded (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; married, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. *Heir Apparent*, Prince Jean, born Jan. 5, 1921.
Minister of State, Joseph Bech.

Consulate General in London, Moorfields House, Tenter Street, E.C. 2.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 900 square miles; the population (1930) 200,000, nearly all Roman Catholics. The Grand Duchy is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1932 was estimated at 447,041,506 francs, expenditure 413,593,657 francs; debt (Jan. 1, 1932) 486,726,987 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 54,250), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG: Red, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Rt. Hon. Sir George R. Clerk, G.C.M.G. (1933) (*Ambassadeur at Brussels*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Luxemburg—*Consul*, N. le Gallais.

* At par 48½ Lira = £: sterling.

MANCHURIA.

(Manchukuo.)

President (Chih-Cheng = Administrator) of the Manchurian Republic, Henry P'u, born Feb. 7, 1905 (succeeded as Chinese Emperor Nov. 10, 1909; decree of abdication by Dowager Empress, Feb. 12, 1912). Installed as President of Manchuria, at Changchun, March 9, 1932.

Manchuria lies north-east of China proper, and is bounded north and north-east by Siberia, west by Inner Mongolia, south-east by Cho-sen (Korea), and south by the Gulf of Pechihli; the Yellow Sea and "The Great Wall of China." The new state comprises the following provinces:—

Province.	Sq. Miles.	Est. Population
Liaoning	71,508	15,151,630
Kirin	103,379	9,191,980
Heilungkiang	224,744	5,321,370
Jehol	60,550	4,670,000

Total..... 460,381 34,244,980

The province of Heilungkiang occupies the greater part of Northern Manchuria, with Taitshar as capital. Kirin lies to the north-east, with its capital at Kirin. Liaoning (formerly Feng-tien) occupies the southern part, with Mukden as capital, and is separated from Korea by the Yalu river, with a seaboard washed by the Gulf of Pechihli and the Yellow Sea. Jehol (annexed to Manchuria in 1933) extends from the Western boundary of Liaoning to the Great Wall of China, with Jehol (formerly Cheng-te-Fu) as capital.

Manchuria consists mainly of fertile agricultural land, and about half the cultivable land is worked, principally under soy beans and other pulse, kaoliang (the main food of the people) millet, maize, wheat and rice; cotton and tobacco are also grown. The live stock (1930) included 1,605,000 cattle, 2,438,000 horses, 5,647,000 sheep and 7,507,000 pigs; wool and furs are largely exported, and lumbering is an important industry. Mineral products include salt, coal, iron ore, lead, copper, gold and manganese. There are several well-equipped factories, including oil and flour mills, iron works, and silk and other factories. The principal articles of export are soy beans, bean cake, coal, millet, bean oil, wild raw silk and pig iron. The principal imports are flour, cotton fabrics, tobacco leaves, kerosene and raw cotton. The *South Manchurian Railway* (leased to and worked by Japan), the Chinese Eastern Railway, Peiping-Mukden Railway and other lines have a total length of 4,125 miles.

The principal towns are: Mukden, with a population estimated in 1930 at 408,000, Dairen (390,000), Harbin (384,000), Kirin (192,000), Antung (143,000), Port Arthur (135,000), KSHINKING the capital, in the province of Kirin (128,000), Newchwang (120,000) and Taitshar (90,000). The principal harbours are Dairen (Japanese), Port Arthur and Antung (on the Yellow Sea), and Newchwang (or Yingkow) and Hulutao (on the Gulf of Pechihli).

The finances of the provinces are estimated in 1929 as under in silver *Yuan* (about 2s. in 1929):—

	REV.	EXP.
Liaoning	35,000,000	32,600,000
Kirin	23,500,000	15,000,000
Heilungkiang...	10,222,000	6,354,000
Jehol	—	—

The foreign trade of Manchuria in 1930 was stated at 306,334,620 *Haikwan Taels* for Imports, and at 325,714,056 for Exports and Re-Exports, a total of 702,058,676 H.T. In 1930 the exports and re-exports were taken as under:—

Japan	H.T. 159,331,631
China	102,257,518
Russia	50,796,448
Gt. Britain	27,683,245
U.S.A.	8,701,761
Germany	3,386,919
Belgium	1,638,484
Denmark	293,860
Netherlands and N. East Ind.	40,855,136
Other Countries	11,545,054

Total..... 396,714,056

CAPITAL, Hsinking.

NATIONAL FLAG: red, blue, yellow.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mukden—*Consul-General*, A. G. Major.

Vice-Consul, D. H. Clarke, D.S.O., M.C.

Harbin—*Consul-General*, C. F. Gaistin, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Vice-Consul, E. W. Jeffry (acting).

Newchwang—*Consul*, S. Wyatt Smith.

There are BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at Mukden, Harbin and Newchwang.

MEXICO.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

Interim President, General Abelardo Rodríguez, elected and assumed office Sept. 4, 1932.

CABINET.

Minister of the Interior, Licenciado Eduardo Vasconcelos.

Foreign Affairs, José Manuel Puig Casauranc.

Finance, Plutarco Elias Calles.

Communications, Miguel N. Acosta.

Industry Commerce and Labour, Licenciado

Primo Villa Michel.

Agriculture, Licenciado Francisco Elias.

Education, Narciso Bassols.

War, Gen. Pablo Quiroga (acting).

Minister in London, Señor Don Alberto Mascareñas, 48 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.

Consul-General in London, Señor Don Gustavo Unders de Negri, 8 Halkin Street, S.W. 1.

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30' N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 758,823 square miles, with a population (1930) of 16,404,030. Mexico is rich in archaeological remains, and work is proceeding in every district to remove the earth covering which for many centuries has kept them from view. Near the City of Mexico are a number of pyramids built to a great extent with boulders from the river beds. The *Pyramid of the Sun* (now called "Tonatihu") is 761 feet from N. to E., and 725 feet from E. to W., and rises to a height of 216 feet. The *Pyramid of the Moon* (now called "Mextli") is 426 feet X 511 feet, and rises to 150 feet. The staircases

vary in construction between terrace and terrace and are found to be intact. Other places of interest are near Oaxaca, Papantla, Zempoala on the Continent, and Uzuul, Chichén-Itza and other points on the E. side of Yucatan.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Cuicatpetl ("El Nevado de Toluca") on the east. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet); the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "harrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are Chapala (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and Patzcuaro and Xochimilco. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*. Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810-1821. From 1821-1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1820 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1822. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Diaz*, who ruled (except during 1900-4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since the fall of Diaz internal disturbances, in which eleven Presidents have figured, have continued with varying degrees of intensity, and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) has arisen with the United States. On

* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

July 15, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but his anti-foreign attitude and legislation, together with the seizure of many properties (a few of which belonged to British subjects) led to a refusal of the British Government to grant recognition of his administration. The degree to which Carranza departed from his declaration of neutrality during the Great War undoubtedly influenced the British Government when this policy was adopted. Carranza was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents. After the fall of Carranza the executive power was assumed by de la Huerta as provisional President, and on Dec. 1, 1920, General Obregon, whose *coup d'état* had caused the downfall of Carranza, became head of the Republic. The determination of the new government to uphold the Carranza constitution of 1917, which has led to confiscatory measures in connection with nationalization of the petroleum of the country, and contains (among other deputations from the accepted comity of nations) provisions which restrict the rights of foreigners, caused the British, American, French and Belgian governments to adopt a policy of non-recognition of the Obregon administration. The expropriation, without payment of compensation, of several hundreds of private properties, in pursuance of the Obregon agrarian policy, called forth strong protests from foreign Powers, but all the Powers except Great Britain eventually recognised the Obregon administration. General Obregon was afterwards assassinated. In 1925 relations between Great Britain and Mexico were re-established, and an Anglo-Mexican Special Claims Commission has since met and concluded its labours in February, 1928.

Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico are the chief ports on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico, and Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas on the Pacific. There were 16,112 miles of railroad open on Sept. 1, 1925, and 54,670 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. The Highway Commission of Mexico had constructed (to Dec. 31, 1925) 247 kilometres of road, finished with asphaltic treatment; 332 kilometres lacking only bituminous treatment, and 700 kilometres open to traffic, but still in various stages of construction. There is a network of 50,000 kilometres of old roads, of which about 12,000 are impassable. It is proposed (1925) to spend 230,000,000 pesos on the completion of 6,000 kilometres of highways throughout the Republic. The international highway from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City is passable during the dry season (Nov. to May) only. The city of Mexico is linked with Puebla, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Toluca, and Saltillo by telephone; the line is now extended to the U.S. border and thence is connected to Canada and Europe. The city is connected by wireless to U.K. and Europe. The principal air routes from Mexico City are to Brownsville and El Paso (Texas), to Merida (Yucatan) and to Mazatlan (Sinaloa) *via* Torreon.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax

and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines, and Mexico produced 50,150,610 barrels of petroleum in 1928. The mineral production is stated at:—

Mineral	Kilograms	
	1930	1931
Gold	20,808	19,700
Silver	3,272,288	2,730,652
Lead	332,930,625	231,848,320
Copper	73,411,608	55,542,754
Zinc	124,083,519	124,781,093
Mercury	166,241	259,262
Antimony	3,032,211	5,653,722
Arsenic	9,976,791	6,747,308
Graphite	5,854,507	3,258,175

Petroleum Production

Year	Barrels	Cent.	Barrels
1927	64,120,000	1930	39,600,000
1928	50,151,000	1931	33,050,000
1929	44,688,000		

Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 20 per cent. consist of silver and gold, while 25 per cent. represents the value of petroleum and its derivatives, mainly shipped from Tampico. Other important exports are copper, lead and zinc, also sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, cotton, resins, fresh vegetables and dried vegetables.

The monetary system has now been placed on a silver basis, with a silver peso = 50 cents U.S. currency or 24.58d., but in actual fact is worth less than 30 cents U.S. gold; there is a large amount of silver currency in circulation. In Sept. 1922, the Mexican Government undertook to set aside for the service of the debt the sum of 30,000,000 gold pesos in 1923, rising by 5 million gold pesos annually to 50 million gold pesos in 1927. However, this agreement with the International Commission of Bankers was amended in 1925, after the Government had found it necessary to suspend the service of the debt in June, 1924. The effect of the 1925 agreement was to eliminate the debt of the National Railways of Mexico from the public debt, thereby reducing this from 1,561 million Mexican gold pesos to 820 millions, as at Dec. 31, 1925. Furthermore, the 1925 agreement provided for the postponement of payment of the 75 million pesos (which had not been met in 1924 and 1925) until 1928-1935. Service of the debt was resumed in 1926, but again suspended; a further agreement was signed on Dec. 22, 1931, providing for resumption of payments on Jan. 1, 1934. In addition to the 820 millions above mentioned, other items which had not been included in the debt agreement of Sept. 1922, as amended in 1925, amounted to 128 millions as at Dec. 31, 1925, thus making a grand total of 948 million pesos Mexican gold. A total sum of \$45,000,000 has been received by the committee of bankers. The

total debt, funded and floating and interest, was stated to be \$1,253,105,699 as at Dec. 31, 1928.

The language of the country is Spanish.

Estimated revenue	(1932)	\$213,074,000
Estimated expenditure	(1932)	215,277,481
Total Exports	(1930)	458,674,490
Total Imports	(1932)	350,173,420

Imports from U.K.	1931	£978,370	£1,100,000
Exports to U.K.	1931	2,398,986	2,432,000

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1930), 668,443. Other towns are Guadalajara (145,000), Puebla (98,000), Monterey (88,000), San Luis Potosi (57,000), Leon (57,000), Vera Cruz (54,000), Torreon (50,000), Aguas Calientes (48,000), Saltillo (40,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(4A Calle del Lerma No. 71, Colonia de Cuauhtemoc, Mexico.)

Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Edmund St. John Debonnaire John Mounson (1929) £3,450
 and Secretary, H. L. Farquhar, M.C.
 Hon. Attaché, J. W. G. Paget.
 Naval Attaché, Capt. A. R. Dewar, R.N.
 Asst. do., Eng.-Com. J. S. Orr, R.N.
 Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. M. F. Day, M.C.
 Asst. do., Capt. F. St. D. B. Lejeune.
 Archivist, P. C. Pell.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, T. I. Rees (Avenida Francisco I. Madero 2, Mexico City).
 " Vice-Consul, F. Butler; C. G. Richards; E. J. Wilson, M.B.E. (acting).
 Chihuahua—Consul, Douglas G. C. MacNeill.
 " Vice-Consul, A. T. Williams.
 Guadalajara—Vice-Consul (vacant).
 Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, G. E. S. Watson.
 Merida and Progreso—Vice-Consul, T. E. Dutton.
 Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. D. Reynolds.
 Orizaba—Vice-Consul, William Mayer.
 Pachuca—Vice-Consul, S. Waters.
 Progreso—Vice-Consul (see Merida).
 Puebla—Vice-Consul, W. D. Hardaker.
 Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. J. Sparks.
 Saltillo—Vice-Consul, James Caldwell.
 Tapachula—Vice-Consul, C. H. Fox.
 Torreon—Vice-Consul, S. Dutton Peggam.
 Toluca—Consul, Robert G. Palford.
 " Vice-Consul, L. C. Chase.
 Vera Cruz—Vice-Consul, J. H. Drake.

CENTRAL BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Apaxtado 900, Mexico, D.F. Secretary, H. Churchill.

Transit, about 14 days.

MONACO.

(Principauté de Monaco.)

Sovereign Prince, Louis Honoré Charles Antoine, born July 12, 1870, acc. June 26, 1922.
 Herress Apparent, Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess de Valentinois), born Sept. 20, 1898; mar. March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre de Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has issue a daughter, Princess Antoinette, born Dec. 28, 1920, and a son, Prince Rainier, born May 31, 1923.

Minister of State, Monsieur Maurice Bouilloux-Lafont.

Secretary of State, M. François Roussel.

Consul-General in London, C. Nuthall Foreman, 37 Conduit Street, W. 1.

Chancellor, Charles E. Isbell.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, with land fronting France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about 3 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, with (1933) 22,994 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a small harbour (24 ft. alongside quay), and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG: Red and white.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E. (resides at Nice).

" *Vice-Consul, William M. L. Ainslie.*

" *Pro-Consul, J. C. Henry.*

MONTENEGRO. See Yugoslavia.

MOROCCO.

(Moghreb el akas "The Farthest West")

French Protectorate, and Spanish and International Tangier Zone.

Sultan, Sidi Mohamed, born 1911; proclaimed Nov. 20, 1927.

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, is situated in the north-west of the African Continent, between 27° – 36° N. lat. and 1° $11'$ – $40'$ W. long., with a total area estimated at 228,525 square miles, and a population of about 5,300,000. Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N. and 36° N. is the headland Ghr, which encloses a bay containing the Gulf of Agadir, formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan."

The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from November to April, but the summer-heat figures at all the intervening ports (Laâche, Kenitra-Mehedia, Rabat-Sale, Fedalah, Casablanca, Mazagan, and Safi)

are markedly higher; the last-named port being the hottest. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

Government.—France is the paramount power, and represents the Sultan of Morocco in all foreign relationships, but the country is divided into three zones—the *French Zone*, the *Spanish Zone*, and the *International Tangier Zone*. Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. The northern portion of Morocco, as defined in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, forms a Spanish "sphere of influence" which extends over the whole of Northern Morocco, with the exception of the International zone round Tangier. In this sphere occurred the joint Franco-Spanish military operations against Abd el Krim, the Rif leader, which culminated in the surrender of Abd el Krim in May, 1926, and the final pacification of the French and Spanish zones in the following year. Ceuta (on the Mediterranean coast, opposite Gibraltar), in 35° $54'$ N. lat. and 5° $18'$ W. long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and the adjacent Alhucema and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. A special international régime was designed for Tangier before the War by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this régime from being put into operation. A new Convention instituting the *International Zone of Tangier* was, however, signed by the three governments at Paris on Dec. 18, 1923, and was brought into force on June 1, 1925. The Convention was modified by a Protocol signed at Paris, July 25, 1928, by the three Powers and Italy, who thereby adhered to the Convention. Both instruments have been adhered to by Belgium, The Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden, but the United States have not yet (Aug., 1930) signified their acceptance, and therefore retain their Capitulatory rights in the International Zone. The Convention provides for a complete international administration of the zone, except as regards native affairs, which are reserved to the Sherrefian authority.

Production, Industry, &c.—Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, brisseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, espato, and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges, and grapes, the latter growing also in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the egg industry is of importance. Important deposits of coal, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc, as well as other minerals in smaller quantities, have been prospected, but their exploitation awaits transport facilities. Gold and silver are also found. Phosphates are exported in increasingly large quantities and constitute a great source of wealth for the French zone. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain, Italy and Spain, the chief imports being cottons, sugar, motor vehicles, petroleum, building materials, and soft goods, the exports being grain, phosphates, eggs, hides and skins, and wool. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the Moroccan franc, which is closely allied to the French franc, while in the Tangier zones the franc, the *peseta* and the *Tunisian peseta*

are all current, and in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies.

Communications.—The French Protectorate authorities are engaged in the serious development of normal gauge railways in their zone, and (Oct. 1931) 1,140 kilometres of normal and 1,300 kilometres of narrow gauge track are in working order. In addition, the completion of the Tangier-Fez full gauge system gives through service between Tangier and the principal towns of the French zone. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Gibraltar, Rio Martin, Melilla, Tarifa and Oran, also between Casablanca and Brest. There are wireless stations at Tangier, Tetuan (military), Rabat, and Casablanca; inland lines have been built by the French connecting all important places in their zone, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line is being extended to Tangier. The chief roads in the Tangier and Spanish zones are those linking Tangier to Ceuta *via* Tetuan in the North, and to Arzila, Larache, and the French zone in the South. The French zone is well equipped with good main and secondary roads. *Air Services* are maintained between Casablanca and Toulouse (daily), and Casablanca and Dakar (weekly).

The principal *Harbours* are Casablanca, and Ceuta (for Tetuan), Tangier, Larache, Rabat, Mazagan, Safi, Kenitra, and Mogador.

External Trade.—The imports into the French Zone in 1931 were valued at 2,083,922,000 francs, and exports from French zone, 1931, 166,042,000 francs. The imports into the Tangier Zone (1931) were valued at 92,229,030 francs and the exports from the zone at 22,276,275 francs. No customs statistics for the Spanish Zone have been published for many years.

CAPITAL of French zone, Rabat, population 52,000 (Fez in the North, and Marrakesh in the South being the old capitals of the Sultans). The French Resident-General is M. Henri Ponsot.

CAPITAL of Spanish zone, Tetuan, population 30,000 (principal ports, Larache and Rio Martin, for Tetuan).

CAPITAL of International zone, Tangier, population 45,000.

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Fez (107,843), Marrakesh (193,582), Meknes (56,770), Salé (25,821), Casablanca (161,113), Rabat, with Salé (77,821), Mazagan (19,602), Safi (26,158), and Oudjda (29,220).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Tangier—Consul-General (with personal rank of Minister Plenipotentiary), E. F. Gye, C.M.G.

„ Consul, A. J. Gardener.

„ Vice-Consul, W. B. G. W. Forester.

Rabat—Consul-General, W. S. Edmunds, C.M.G., O.B.E.

„ Vice-Consul, T. Wikeley.

„ Pro-Consul, E. N. Dempster.

Casablanca—Consul, F. H. W. Stonehewer-Bird, O.B.E.

„ Vice-Consuls, R. H. Broome, M.B.E.; R. E. Ellison; J. W. Blanch (acting).

„ Pro-Consul, S. J. Lasry.

Marrakesh—Consul, J. F. R. Vaughan-Russell.

Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. R. Spilney, M.B.E.

Fez—Vice-Consul, A. H. King.

Tetuan—Consul, G. E. A. C. Monck-Mason.

„ Pro-Consul, Albert F. Morillo.

Larache—Vice-Consul, L. Forde.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TANGIER AND SPANISH ZONES. Sec., H. Leakey, Tangier.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR FRENCH ZONE (Casablanca). Sec., E. H. Lart.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,800 miles; transit 4 days by sea; 3 by land; 1½ by air.

MAJD and HEJAZ. See Arabia.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND).

(Nederland.)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, born August 31, 1880, succeeded her late father, King William III., Nov. 23, 1890; mar., Feb. 7, 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.

Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born April 30, 1909.

Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born August 2, 1858; married the late King, Jan. 7, 1879, who died November 23, 1890; acted as Regent 1890-1898.

MINISTRY (May, 1933).

Prime Minister and Minister of the Colonies, Dr. H. Colijn.

Interior, Dr. J. A. de Wilde.

Finance, Dr. P. J. Oud.

Foreign Affairs, Jonkhoeur Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff.

Social Affairs, Prof. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruïne.

Defence, Maitre Dr. L. N. Deckers.

Ways and Communications, Dr. J. A. Kalf.

Education, Science and Art, Dr. H. P. Marchant.

Economic Affairs, Maitre T. J. Verschuur.

Minister in London, Jonkhoeur Maitre R. de Maere van Swinderen, 21 Portman Square, W. 1.

Chancery, 21A Portman Square, W. 1. Counsellor of Legation, J. B. Bosch Chevalier de Rosenthal.

Commercial Attaché, F. B. s' Jacob.

Consul-Gen., Th. H. de Moester, 28 Langham Street, W. 1.

Consul, A. Merens.

Agricultural Adviser (20 Cleveland Square, W. 2), B. Gerritzen.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'–53° 34' N. and long. 3° 22'–7° 14' E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 13,214 square miles, with a population Dec. 31, 1931, of 8,061,808. The majority, about 55 per cent., belong to the several Reformed Churches, and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 115,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The highest point is at Vaals, 656 ft. above mean sea level, but almost half the country is below the mean level of the sea. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seed, potatoes,

oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, sugarbeet, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, bulbs and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, sugar, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, bicycles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, iron and steel, wireless sets and parts, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, wireless apparatus and parts, machinery, motors, paper, cardboard, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Coal production (1932) 12,756,000 tons. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of navigable rivers and canals is 4,687 miles. There were 2,290 miles of railroad in open 1930, 1,005 miles of telegraph cable, and 4,175 miles of telephone cable. The mercantile marine, on Jan. 1, 1932, consisted of 926 steam and motor vessels of 6,907,000 cubic metres gross. In 1930 about 20,000 vessels (84,714,000 tons) entered and cleared at the various ports. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuider Zee was passed in 1918; the dam was completed in 1932.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a conscript army, with an annual levy of 19,500 men, producing a first-line army of 270,000, or (including reserves) 350,000 all ranks. The Royal Navy consists of 11 protected and 58 unprotected vessels.

Education.—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 96 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Nijmegen (R.C.), and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial), Wageningen (agriculture), and Utrecht (veterinary).

Revenue (Budget)	1932	33
Expenditure (Budget)	fl. 515,836,981	
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1931):—		
Interest-bearing Funded	593,141,693	
Non-interest-bearing Floating ..	205,010,000	
Imports	fl. 1,892,733,000	fl. 1,299,500,000
Exports	1,311,814,000	846,100,000
Imports from U.K	£16,688,000	£14,485,000
Exports to U.K	£35,209,000	£22,000,020

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1932), 459,885. COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1932), 772,373; and Rotterdam, population (1932), 586,802; other large towns are Utrecht (287,987), Groningen (109,477) and Haarlem (124,855).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Hooge Westeinde 12, The Hague.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Hubert Montgomery, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (1933)..... £5,200
1st Secretary, W. St. C. Roberts, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (Grade I.) (ex Plats, The Hague), R. V. Laming, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. U. F. Fitzgerald, R.N.

* fl. 2.20 = £1 (normal).

Asst. Naval Attaché, Engineer-Commander F. V. Stopford, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. Hon. William Fraser, D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. R. M. Field.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, Francis A. Chambers, M.B.E.

Asst. Archivist, B. L. Sleight.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amsterdam—Consul-General, L. M. Robinson.
" Consul, C. J. Laming.
" Pro-Consuls, Stanley W. Simpson; J. W. Lee.
Rotterdam—Cons.-Gen., F. G. Rule.
" Vice-Consuls, I. Garrett (acting); Frederick W. Cresswell; R. B. Boyd Tollington.
" Pro-Consul, William E. B. Newenham.
Dordrecht—Vice-Consul, J. G. Vriesendorp, jun.
Flushing—Vice-Consul, Pieter de Bruyne.
" Pro-Consul, S. Minderhoud.
The Hague and Scheveningen—Consul, St. John Turner.
" Pro-Consul, W. E. Ranson.

Netherlands East Indies.—

Batavia (Java)—Consul-General, H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.E.
" Consul, H. F. C. Walsh.
" Clerical Officer, R. C. Bernard.
" Commercial Agent and Consul, H. A. N. Bluet, O.R.E.
" Asst. to Com. Agent, G. N. Carey, M.B.E.

Macassar (Celebes)—Vice-Consul, C. M. David.
Padang (Sumatra)—Vice-Consul, H. Levison.
Samara (Java)—Vice-Consul, R. E. Russell.

" Pro-Consul, C. N. Howard.
Sourabaya (Java)—Consul, J. D. Hogg, M.B.E.
" Vice-Consul, W. F. Loudon.
" Pro-Consul, R. D. Stewart.
Medan (Sumatra)—Consul, H. B. Henderson.
" Vice-Consul (vacant).
" Pro-Consul, James A. Bland.

Netherlands West Indies.—

Aruba—Vice-Consul, Capt. R. Rodger.
Willemstad, Curaçao—Vice-Consul, B. Maduro.
Transit from London to the Hague, 8 hours.

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

I. Netherlands East Indies:—

" Netherlands India " comprises the islands of Java and Madura, the island of Sumatra, the Rionne-Lingga Archipelago (which with Karimbon, Anambas, Natuna Islands, Tambelan, and part of Sumatra, forms the "Residency of Rionne"), the islands of Bangha and Billiton, part of the island of Borneo, Celebes Island, the Molucca Islands (Ternate, Hulmbahera, Buu, Ceram, Banda, Timor-Laut, Larat, Bachian, Obl, Kef, Aru, Bahur, Leti and Wetar), part of New Guinea, part of Timor Island, and the islands of Bali and Lombok, with a total area of 730,000 sq. miles, and a population estimated at 53,000,000. The administrative capital is Batavia (pop. about 260,000).

Governor-General, Jonkheer Dr. B. C. de Jonge, appointed 1931.

Java and Madura (51,000 sq. miles, pop. 1930, 40,000,000) furnish sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, rubber, and other products for exportation. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1929) a colonial army of 1,233 officers and 37,100 men. The colonial revenue for 1931 was estimated at fl. 833,524,000 and the expendi-

ture at fl. 887,102,000. The trade of Netherlands India was valued in 1929 at fl. 1,487,801,000 for exports and at fl. 1,166,305,000 for imports. The trade with Great Britain in 1930 was valued at £4,520,400 for imports from, and at £6,586,271 for exports to Great Britain.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR NETHERLANDS E. INDIA, Batavia, Java (and King William Street House, Arthur Street, London, E.C.4).

II. *Netherlands' West Indies*—

"Netherlands' West Indies" comprise the mainland colony of *Surinam* ("Dutch Guiana") in South America, and certain islands in the West Indies known as the "Colony of Curaçao" (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba) with a total area of 400 sq. miles, and a population estimated (1929) at 65,750. The administration capital of Surinam is Paramaribo (pop. 50,000); the capital of Curaçao is Willemstad (pop. 21,000).

NICARAGUA.

(*República de Nicaragua*.)

President (1933-1936), Señor Doctor Don Juan Bautista Sacasa, assumed office Jan. 1, 1933 (until Dec. 31, 1936).

Minister in London, Señor Don Eduardo Pérez-Triana, 4 Moorgate, E.C.4.

Vice-Consul, F. V. Cock, 15 Union Court, E.C.4.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situated between 9° 45'—15° N lat. and 83° 40'—87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (1930) of about 750,000, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, including the Mosquitos, who dwell on the Atlantic littoral and were formerly under British protection.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 20, 1921 (amended 1923) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, sugar, timber (cedar, mahogany, rosewood, &c.), tobacco, maize, rice, beans, cocoa, hides, gold and silver. Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cottons and other manufactures, principally from the United States, which also take the greater part of the exports.

There are (1933) 200 miles of railway, 2,824 miles of telegraph and 3,216 miles of telephone, and a powerful wireless station was completed at Managua in 1924. Good roads are very few, and transportation, especially in the rainy season (May-Nov.), is attended with great difficulties.

Corinto, on the Pacific coast, is the chief port of the country, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade. Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas, on the E. coast, are mainly concerned with the shipment of bananas and timber to New Orleans. Owing to defective communications the Atlantic littoral is practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population. Education is backward, at least 60 per cent. of the population being illiterate.

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1931.	1932.
Public revenue	*C\$3,934,184	*C\$3,770,574
Public expenditure ...	3,934,236	3,770,574
External debt (Feb. 1, 1933)		£487,780
Internal debt (Dec. 31)	1,276,750	*C\$1,157,750
Exports	6,575,028	4,541,597
Imports	6,015,482	3,479,878
Exports to U.K.	461,111	294,822
Imports from U.K.	544,283	357,277

CAPITAL, Managua. Population 45,000; León, 35,000; Granada, 18,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen. (resident at Guatemala), J. H. Stopford Birch (1933).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Managua—*Chargé d'Affaires ad interim and Acting Consul-General for Nicaragua*, Leonard H. Leach.

Vice-Consul, H. I. Thompson.
Corinto—*Vice-Consul*, A. W. Griffith.
León—*Vice-Consul*, Frank A. May.
Matagalpa—*Vice-Consul*, Alex. C. Potter.
Puerto Cabezas—*Vice-Consul*, A. G. Earle.
Distant 2,800 miles; transit, 30 days.

NORWAY.

(*Norge*.)

King, Haakon VII., born Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, married 1896 H. R. H. Princess Maud (b. Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir-Apparent, H. R. H. the Crown Prince Olav, b. July 2, 1903; married March 21, 1929, Princess Martha of Sweden.

(CABINET (March 3, 1933).)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Joh. Ludw. Mowinckel.

Agriculture, Haakon Fiva.

Public Works, O. Mjølde.

Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, Lars Mølling.

Finance, Per Lund.

Justice, Arne Sundt.

Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, Knut Liestøl.

Defence, J. Kolbo.

Social Affairs, Trygve Uthell.

Minister in London, His Excellency P. B. Vogt. *Offices of Legation*, Norway House, 21-24 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Daniel Steen.

Secretary, Rolf Andersen.

Consul-General, G. Conrad.

Vice-Consul, Stig Tholroer Olmer.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4, 1814, to June 7, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 150 members is called the "Storting," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western

* C\$ = Córdoba, worth 5 U.S.

† As at Feb. 1, 1933. Figures include Consolidated debt only and do not include claims presented to the Mixed Claims Commission, and other debts which amount to approximately C\$14,000,000, the awards on which will be reduced to a very considerable extent.

and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or fylker, and comprises an area of 124,455 sq miles with a population (1932) of 2,845,079. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fjords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-fortieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, manufactures, fisheries and shipping. Agriculture and forestry gave employment to one-third of the population. Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, estimated at 9,200,000 kw., of which 73 per cent. are utilized. In normal years the quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is greater than that of Gt. Britain, and more than 60 per cent. of the whale oil production of the world is from Norwegian Companies. The imports consist chiefly of foodstuffs, raw materials for the manufacturing industries and coal and fuel oil. The chief exports are fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, tinned goods, pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites, stone, cement, calcium carbide, nitrate of soda, aluminium, ferro-alloys, nitrate of lime, zinc, cyanide &c.

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The peace strength is about 10,000 all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 18 and 45 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 monitors, 17 torpedo-boats, 3 destroyers, 9 submarines, and several minelayers. There are 60 seaplanes and aeroplanes.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo was attended in 1932 by 3,734 students.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1932 was 2,407 miles, of which 229 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones in 1932 was 36,032 miles (State, 22,583) with 607,780 miles of wire (State, 434,310 miles). The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, 1933, consisted of 4,023 vessels, of 2,460,700 net tons. The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine in foreign traffic amounted in 1932 to about 363,800,000 kroner.

<i>Budget, 1933-34.</i>		<i>Kroner.</i>
Ordinary Revenue	335,045,000	
Extraordinary do	32,324,000	
Ordinary Expenditure	310,319,000	
Extraordinary do	57,050,000	
Public Debt (June 30, 1932)	1,526,050,000	

Total imports	690,370,000	<i>Kroner</i>
Total exports	568,591,000	
Imports from U.K. (1932) ..	178,560,000	
Exports to U.K. (1932) ..	143,635,000	

CAPITAL. Oslo. Pop. (Dec. 1, 1930), 253,124. Other large towns are Bergen (68,303), Trondheim, (54,135), and Stavanger (46,353).

FLAG. Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Drammensveien 79, Oslo.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir C. J. F. R. Wingfield, K.C.M.G. (1929) £4,300

1st Secretary, O. D. H. Fullerton-Carnegie, M.C.

Hon. Attaché, A. Campbell.

Commercial Sec. (Grade II.), C. L. Paus, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt G. C. Muirhead-Gould, D.S.O., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr.-Com. F. V. Stopford, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C.M.G., P.S.O.

Air Attaché, Wing Commander J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.

Hon. Chaplain, Rev G. E. Mooney, O.B.E., M.A.

Translator, W. H. Weedon, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Oslo—Consul, N. Vorley, O.B.E.

“ Vice-Consul, J. C. Aird.

“ Arendal—Vice-Consul, Emil Kallervig.

“ Drammen—Vice-Consul, Johannes Syenæs.

“ Fredrikstad—Vice-Consul, Oscar Thuis, M.B.E.

“ Halden—Vice-Consul, W. J. Thompson.

“ Kristiansund—Vice-Consul, Bernt Reinhardt.

“ Larvik—Vice-Consul, R. C. Nielsen.

“ Mandal—Vice-Consul, H. P. Thakassen.

“ Moss—Vice-Consul, Johan J. H. Vogt.

“ Porsgrunn—Vice-Consul, Christen Knudsen.

“ Sandefjord—Vice-Consul, A. C. Olsen.

“ Sarpsborg—Vice-Consul, Alfred Chappell.

“ Skeen—Vice-Consul, C. Stousland.

“ Trondheim—Vice-Consul, C. P. Wisnes.

“ Tonsberg—Vice-Consul, H. Waahmann.

Bergen—Consul, J. P. MacGregor.

“ Vice-Consul, Einar Gran.

“ Pro-Consul, C. R. Christensen.

“ Alversund—Vice-Consul, Otto Tyholm.

“ Hammerfest—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Nissen.

“ Haugesund—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sundfor, M.B.E.

“ Kristiansund—Vice-Consul, J. C. Loennechen.

“ Lofoten Is. (Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, G. Berg.

“ Narvik—Vice-Consul, J. N. Asgaard, M.B.E.

“ Storanger—Vice-Consul, T. D. Spence.

“ Pro-Consul, P. L. Nielsen.

“ Tromsø—Vice-Consul, G. S. Sæther, M.B.E.

“ Trondheim—Consul, F. Kjeldsberg, O.B.E., M.V.O.

“ Vardo—Vice-Consul, Leif Olsen.

Oslo, 656 miles; transit, 50 hours; Bergen, 33 hours.

SVALBARD.

(Spitzbergen and Bear Island)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitzbergen (“Pointed Mountain”) Archipelago was recognised by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°-82° N. lat. and between 10°-35° E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitzbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Baren's and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stort Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the

M.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. The principal mineral is coal. In 1932 the coal export was about 215,952 tons. The wintering force in 1931-32, was 436 strong; the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

Svalbard revenue (1933-34) kroner 96,000
do. expenditure (1933-34) " 96,000

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsø, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsø to Green Harbour (the postal station, with a high-power Telefunken wireless station) $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean ($70^{\circ} 49' - 71^{\circ} 9' N.$ lat. and $7^{\circ} 53' - 9^{\circ} 5' W.$ long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

BOUVET ISLAND, in the Antarctic ($54^{\circ} 26' S.$ lat. and $3^{\circ} 24' E.$ long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER 1st's ISLAND, in the Antarctic ($68^{\circ} 50' S.$ lat. and $90^{\circ} 35' W.$ long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931.

OMĀN. See Arabia.

PANAMA.

(República de Panamá.)

President (1923-1936), Señor Dr. Don Harmodio Arias, born July 3, 1887; assumed office Oct. 1, 1932.

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Señor Colonel Don Juan Antonio Jiménez.

Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Juan Demóstenes Arosemena.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Belisario Porras (resides in Paris).

Consul-General in London, Señor Don I. J. Valdés, Jr., 233 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,800 square miles, the population 467,450 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one-half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

1933-34.
Budget Revenue \$21,848,945
Budget Expenditure 11,848,945

1932
Imports \$8,247,167
Exports 2,005,586
Imports from U.K. 730,126
Exports to U.K. 60,644

The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1930), 82,827.
Colon (1930) 33,460.

FLAG: Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue, and white with red star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Every Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Josiah Crosby, K.B.E., C.I.E. (1932) (also to Costa Rica) £2,500

Naval Attaché, Capt. A. R. Dewar, R.N.

Asst. do., Eng.-Comm. J. S. Orr, R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. F. Day, M.C.

Asst. do., Capt. F. St. D. B. Lejeune, R.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama—Vice-Consul (with local rank of and Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires), C. H. A. Marriott.

Bocas del Toro—Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton.

Colon—Consul, G. L. Rogers, M.C.

" Vice-Consul, F. B. A. Ruddall.

" Pro-Consul, Lincoln Delgado.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every 10 days, 17 days; from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; from Avonmouth (via Jamaica) fortnightly, 21 days; via N.Y., 14 days.

PAPAL STATE, The. (Stato Città Vaticana.)

Sovereign Pontiff (66th), His Holiness Pope Pius XI. (Achille Ratti), born at Deslo, March 31, 1857, elected Pope (in succession to Benedict XV.) Feb. 6, 1922.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the Sovereign Pontiff of the Western Church. The Papal States were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, and the territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo. In 1870 the incorporation of the Papal States in Italy left the temporal power of the Pope in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognised the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and of the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 lire in cash and the income at 5 per cent. on 1,000,000,000 lire state bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power.

LIST OF POPES.*

Sovereign Pontiff	Family Name	Elected.
Innocent IX	Facchinetti	1591
Clement VIII	Aldobrandini	1592
Ieo XI	Medici	1605
Paul V	Borghese	1605
Gregory XV	Judovisi	1621
Urban VIII	Barberini	1623
Innocent X	Pamphili	1644
Alexander VII	Chigi	1655
Clement IX	Rospigliosi	1667
Clement X	Altieri	1669
Innocent XI	Odescalchi	1669
Alexander VIII	Orsini	1689
Innocent XII	Pignatelli	1691
Clement XI	Albani	1700
Innocent XIII	Conti	1721
Benedict XIII	Orsini	1724
Clement XII	Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV	Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII	Rezzonico	1758
Clement XIV	Ganganelli	1769
Pius VI	Braschi	1775
Pius VII	Chiaromonte	1800
Leo XII	della Genga	1823
Pius VIII	Castiglioni	1829
Gregory XVI	Cappellari	1831
Pius IX	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Leo XIII	Pecci	1878
Pius X	Sarto	1903
Benedict XV	della Chiesa	1914
Pius XI	Ratti	1922

* Adrian IV (Nicholas Breakspear, the only Englishman elected Pope) was born at St. Albans, elected Pope, on the death of Anastasius IV 1154; died 1155.

BRITISH LEGATION,

(Via 4 Fontaine sq, Rome 5.)

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, Sir Robert Clive, K.C.M.G. (1933).

1st Secretary (vacant).

Temporary Secretary, R. Thynne.

PARAGUAY.

(República del Paraguay.)

President (1923-36), Dr. Eusebio Ayala.

Vice-President, Dr. Raúl Casal Ribello.

Interior, Dr. Narciso Méndez Benítez.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Justo Pastor Benítez.

Finance, Don Benjamin Banks.

Justice and Instruction, Dr. Justo Prieto.

Defence, Dr. Víctor Rojas.

Economy, Dr. Luis A. Riart.

Minister in London (vacant).

Consul-General in London and Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Dr. Don Rogelio Espinoza, 22 Russell Square, W.C. 2.

An inland State of South America, situate between 20°-6° 30' S. lat. and 54°-62° W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 61,600 square miles, and it contains a population estimated in 1930 at about 850,000.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814-1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by López, 1840-1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano López succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations López conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Corá*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large

lagoon, south-east of the capital. The Chaco, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with that country and led to war in Sept., 1932; it is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, oranges and cassava (manioc), maize, rice, sugarcane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising, lumbering, cotton and tobacco growing, and the gathering of *Yerba Mate* (Paraguay tea), are the principal industries. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba mate, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 3,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asunción to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 51½ hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asunción (3 to 5 days). The language is Spanish.

	1931-32. Actual.	1932-33. Estimated.
Revenue.....	Gold \$5,122,594	Gold \$5,677,755
Expenditure.....	" 5,465,236	" 4,773,773
Foreign Debt:—		
English Loan....	Gold \$3,483,928	\$3,288,896
Argentine Loan..	" 56,866	56,866
Internal Debt.....	" 3,162,787	4,770,247
Floating Debt.....	" 627,770	316,887
Imports.....	" 10,080,728	6,427,640
Exports.....	" 12,866,285	12,774,945
Imports from U.K.	" 1,444,263	766,232
Exports to U.K. ...	" 13,859	160

Currency.—The value of the currency is dependent on the Argentine Exchange and is fixed at 42½ *pesos* to the Argentine gold *peso*, and 1875 *pesos* to the Argentine paper *peso*. The average rate for 1932 was \$6.10=£1 (\$1=39½d).

CAPITAL, ASUNCIÓN. Population (1930), 90,000. **FLAG:** Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band).

British Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir H. G. Chilton, K.C.M.G. (1933) (*Resident at Buenos Aires*.)

Asunción—*Consul* (with local rank of *First Secretary* and *Chargé d'Affaires* in absence of *Minister*), R. H. Tottenham Smith (Villa "María Luisa" Avenida España Asunción).

" *Vice-Consul* R. J. P. Sedgwick.

PERSIA.

(Iran.)

Shah of Persia, H.I.M. Reza Shah Pahlavi, born March 26, 1878 (24 Esfandar, 1255); appointed Oct. 31, 1925; crowned *Shah*, April 29, 1926.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. Shahpoor Mohammed Reza, born Oct. 26, 1919; appointed *Crown Prince* Feb. 25, 1926.

CABINET (Sept., 1933).

Prime Minister, H.H. Muhammad Khan Perouhli.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Seyyid Baghir Khan Kasimi.
War, Jafar Quli Khan Assad.
Finance, Ali Akbar Khan Javar.
Roads and Communications, Ali Khan Mansur.
Interior, Mahmood Khan Jam.
Justice, Seyyid Mushin Khan Sadr.
Posts and Telegraphs, Muhammad Ali Mirza Doulatshahi.
Education, Ali Asghar Khan Hikmat (*acting*).
Commerce (Director-General), Ali Akbar Khan Bahman.
Industry and Agriculture (Do), Mustafa Quli Khan Bayat.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London (vacant).

Chargés d'Affaires, Mirza Pathollah Khan Noury-Esfandhu.

Legation, 10-11 Princes Gate, S.W. 7.

1st Secretary (vacant).

2nd Secretary, Mirza Hossein Khan Ghods.

Attaché, Abdol Ahad Khan Yekta.

Honorary Commercial Attaché, Nubar Sarkis Gulbenkian.

Consulate-General, 10 Prince's Gate, S.W. 7.

[Kens 3341.]

Consul, (vacant.)

Persia—called by the natives Iran—comprises an area of 688,000 sq miles, with a population estimated at 10,000,000.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. Caravans and pack-animals are also being superseded by motor transport of passengers and goods on the road between Tehran-Khauku, Tehran-Pahlavi (Enzeli), Tehran-Tabriz, Tehran-Meshed, Meshed-Zahedan (Duzdab), Tehran-Bushire and Tehran-Salehabad. There are 334 miles of railway open, including 80 miles in the North from Alahad Shahi to Bander Shah, and 159 miles in the South from Bander Shahpur to Salehabad.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Bahaiism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran, but efforts are being made to approximate the educational system more closely to European models. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration

and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec. 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammad Ali Shah, who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nair-ul-Mulk, until 1914). As a result of the energy of Prime Minister H.H. Reza Khan the authority of the Persian Government was re-established over almost the whole of Persia by means of a disciplined army of 8,000 cavalry and 22,000 infantry, with 94 guns and 200 machine guns, and a number of aeroplanes and armoured cars. On Oct. 31, 1925, the Shah Ahmed Mirza, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly which handed over the government to the Prime Minister. On Dec. 13, 1925, the Constituent Assembly elected Reza Khan Pahlavi, Shah of Persia. The Shah took the oath on Dec. 15 and was publicly proclaimed, and was crowned on April 25, 1926.

The revenue is mainly derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, duties and from monopolies of sugar, opium, matches, tea and tobacco. The oil royalties are kept apart from the general revenue. Part of the proceeds from the sugar and tea monopolies is earmarked for the construction of railways; the actual expenditure out of the fund for administration and construction of the North to South Railway was stated at *Rials* 366,420,732 on March 20, 1933. British commercial interests in Persia exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India) and Persia amounting to 36½ per cent. of the total trade of the country (1931-2), inclusive of oil.

The leading imports into Persia are cotton fabrics, tea, sugar and motor vehicles; the principal exports are heavy oils, petrol, carpets, opium, gum, fruits, cotton and rice. All foreign trade was in Feb. 1931 declared to be a State monopoly, and restrictions on imports and on exchange transactions were imposed.

	<i>1931-32.</i>
Revenue.....	<i>Rials</i> 506,912,227
Foreign Debt (Aug., 1933).....	£1,069,397
Imports	7,887,102
Exports	20,459,320
Imports from Brit. Empire	1,102,830
Exports to Brit. Empire	5,934,437

Defence.—Persia now possesses an army, well equipped on modern lines, of approximately 80,000 all ranks and a small fleet in the Persian Gulf.

Foreign Relations.—By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests.

In March, 1921, Persia signed a treaty with the Russian Soviet Republic, which provides (*inter alia*) for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restores to Persia Miruzeh and Ashurada, annuls all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, hands over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancels all Persian debts to Russia, denounces all previous Russo-Persian

treaties, abolishes the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounces all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia. Further treaties were signed in 1927 and 1931.

In 1928 the Persian Government engaged a number of American advisers (under Dr. Mills-paugh) for the supervision and direction of the country's finances. Considerable strides were made by the country under this new régime, a balanced budget and a programme for gradual development of the country's resources having been evolved; Dr. Mills-paugh's contract came to an end. A State Bank was started in 1929 under German control; a certain number of Belgians are employed in the Ministry of Finance and in the Customs Administration.

In May, 1928, the capitulatory régime came to an end; at the same time a new Tariff Convention was signed, giving Persia Tariff autonomy.

CAPITAL, Tehran (pop. 220,000); other large towns are Tabriz (180,000), Isfahan (80,000), Meshed (60,000), Kerman (50,000), Yazd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000).

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir R. H. Hoare, K.C.M.G.

(1931) £4,200

Counsellor, V. A. L. Mallet (acting).

and Secretary, H. J. Baginallay.

3rd Secretary, D. L. Busk.

Oriental Secretary (with local rank of and Secretary), A. C. Trott.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II), S. Shummonds.

M.B.E.

Military Attaché, Maj. G. D. Pybus.

Physician, D. S. Davies, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Archivist, F. Y. Humphreys.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tehran—Vice-Consul (with personal rank of Consul and local rank of and Secretary), T. V. Brennan, O.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, F. H. Gamble (acting).

Ahvaz—Consul, A. E. Watkinson.

" Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Mohammerah—Vice-Cons., Lieut. F. C. L. Chaumey.

" Pro-Consul, R. I. Barreto.

Bushire—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. T. C. W. Fowle, C.B.E., I.A.

" Consul, Capt. E. H. Gastrell.

" Vice-Consul, Maj. H. J. H. Symons, M.C., I.M.S.; J. G. Baillie.

Bander Abbas—Consul, G. A. Richardson, O.B.E.

Isfahan—Cons.-Gen., (vacant).

" Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Kerman—Consul, Capt. C. H. Lincoln, O.B.E.

Kermanshah—Consul, H. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.E.

Meshed—Consul-General, (vacant).

" Vice-Consul (vacant).

Shiraz—Consul,

" Pro-Consul, Abdul Ahad Khan Wazizadeh.

Tabriz—Consul, C. E. S. Palmer, D.S.C.

" Vice-Consul,

Zabul—Consul, Maj. C. K. Dalry, C.I.E.

" Vice-Consul, Capt. G. F. Taylor, I.M.S.

Birjand—Vice-Consul, Jemadar Fazal Haqq.

Zahedan—Vice-Consul, Capt. A. C. Galloway, I.A.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at Bushire and Mohammerah.

Transit to Tehran, 8 days by rail *via* U.S.S.R.; 7½ days by rail *via* Istanbul and Nisibin (and on by car); 18 days by sea to B-irut (and on by car); 7 days by air to Baghdad (and on by car). The Junkers internal flying service was suspended in the spring of 1932.

PERU.

(República del Perú.)

President, General Oscar R. Benavides, assumed office April 30, 1933.

CABINET.

President of Council and Minister of Government & Police, Don Jorge Prado.

Justice, Dr. Daniel Olachea.

War, Col. Manuel E. Rodríguez.

Finance, Dr. Alfredo Solf.

Fomento, Don Carlos Alayza.

Marine and Aviation, Capt.-de-Navio Carlos Rotblat.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Don Solon Polo.

Minister in London, Señor Don Alfredo Benavides, 65 Cadogan Square, S. W. 1.

1st Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Holquin y de Lavalie.

2nd Secretaries, Señor Don M. Sotol; Señor Don Carlos Mackenzy.

Consulate-General in London, 145 Sloane Street, S. W. 1.

Consul-General, Señor Don S. Marron.

Con.-Gen. at Liverpool, Señor Don Manuel Casio.

Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don José Varela Arias.

Do. Cardiff, (vacant)

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31' 29" and 19° 13' S latitude and between 69° and 81° 29' W. The territory between 17° 47' S and 19° 13' S. was occupied by Chile, as the result of the Pacific War of 1879-1882. In 1929 the Province of Tacna was returned to Peru, (Chile retaining the Province of Arica. The area of the Republic (1929) is 482,616 square miles, and the population (1927) was estimated at 6,147,000. It is bounded on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821-1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1826 (amended in 1860, 1919 and 1933), and is that of a democratic Republic under a newly drawn constitution of 1919. The President is elected for five years by direct vote of the people.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being *Huascarán* (22,050 feet), *Huandoy* (21,100 feet), *Aréquipa* (or *Misti*) volcano (20,013 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), and *Lirima*, *Tucora*, and *Saragura*, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the *costa*, west of the Andes, the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes, the *peñas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow; and the inward slopes (*montaña*) and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the equator, being cooled by the Humboldt-Current; its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren mountain section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be considerably increased; it is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civilization. Upon the eastern slope of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising, at present almost wholly unexplored owing to lack of communication, but efforts have been made in recent years to open up air routes. This part of the country should show most interesting developments in the future. The tropical lowlands lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. There are here dense jungles, of which the principal commercial product is wild rubber. The mineral production in 1931 was valued at **126,839,359 soles**, with 1933 employees and 16,809 workmen, the minerals including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, vanadium, antimony and petroleum. The *Isobos* and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano (95,000 tons in 1930).

The principal imports are foodstuffs, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metal and manufactures thereof, stationery, paper manufactures, timber and wheat. The chief exports in 1932 were petroleum and derivatives (77,188,000 soles), cotton (33,938,000 soles), and sugar (25,952,000 soles).

The total length of the railways open (1929) was 2,821 miles, of which 1,195 miles are under the control of the Peruvian Corporation. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places. There is considerable activity in air services. The Naval Air Force maintains services to Iquitos and other places in the interior. The coast district is served by a national company and by the Chile-U.S.A. route *via* Peru. National Air Mails are carried by Peruvian military machines.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 8,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes 2 cruisers built at Barrow, 3 destroyers and 4 submarines. There is a military aerodrome at Chorillos (near Lima) and a seaplane station at Ancón.

Language.—Spanish is the official language of the country, but native dialects (of which Quichua is the most important) are spoken by a considerable portion of the Indian population.

Public revenue	*\$95,438,044
Public expenditure	95,438,044
Internal Debt (Dec 31, 1931)	57,623,235
External " " " "	356,385,253
Floating " " " "	86,082,224
Total imports	*\$72,062,663
Total exports	178,529,111
Imports from U.K.	12,845,499
Exports to U.K.	64,377,989

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1930), 316,000; other large towns are Callao (77,000) and Arequipa (70,000), and Cuzco (40,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION (LIMA).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Victor C. W. Forbes (1932).
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.) (Local Rank), Darrell Wilson.

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. H. C. Hallifax, R.N.
Military Attaché, Major L. H. G. Andrews.
Archivist, Harold W. Speck, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lima—Consul, Darrell Wilson.

" *Vice-Consul*, A. S. Fordham; (t. F. Sellé.

Aréquipa—*Vice-Consul*, E. W. Stafford.

" *Pro-Consul*, T. McMillan.

Callao—*Vice-Consul*, H. E. Young.

Mollendo—*Vice-Consul*, Cecil John Bowes.

Payta—*Vice-Consul*, R. Ashman.

Salaverry and Trujillo—*Vice-Consul*, A. C.

Clements (acting).

Iquitos—Consul, J. W. Massey.

Lima, 7,000 miles; transit, *via* New York & Colon, 16-22 days; *via* Liverpool & Colon, 19 to 26 days.

POLAND.

(*Republika Polska*.)

President, Monsieur Ignacy Mościcki, born Dec. 1, 1867; elected June 1, 1926; re-elected May 8, 1933.

MINISTRY (May, 1933).

Prime Minister, and Minister of Education, M. Janusz Jedrzejewicz.

Interior, M. Bronislas Pieracki.

Foreign Affairs, Joseph Beck.

War, Marshal Pilsudski.

Justice, M. Czeslas Michalowski.

Finance, Prof. W. Zawadzki.

Agriculture Reform and Agriculture, M. Bronislas N. koniecznikow-Klukowski.

Industry and Commerce, General Zarzycki.

Communications and Public Works, M. Michel Butkiewicz.

Labour, General Hubicki.

Posts and Telegraphs, M. Emile Kalinski.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Konstanty Skirmunt.

Embassy, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.

1st Secretaries, M. Jan Wszelaki; M. Leon Orłowski.

2nd Secretary, M. Joseph Zaranski.

Commercial Counsellor, M. Tadeusz Goppert.

Consul-General, London, M. Witold Hulanicki (acting), 2, Upper Montague Street, W.C. 2.

1 Service on External Debt suspended May, 1932. The *Kommerzial-Finanz-Kommission*, which came to Paris in Jan. 1932, has issued a number of Reports and Recommendations.

2 Stabilized May, 1932, at 28 U.S. cents; Rate of Exchange, Sept. 1, 33 Notes 22 s = 57.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted within the limits of the 18th-century "Polish Commonwealth." This State extended in the year 1779 over an area of about 286,000 sq. miles, and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political boundaries of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, Germany (East Prussia), and Lithuania, in the N.; Czechoslovakia to the S.; Rumania in the S.E.; Soviet Russia in the E.; and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 150,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated (Jan. 1, 1932), at 32,132,936 (of whom 22,208,076, or 69½ per cent., are Poles, and 9,924,860, or 30½ per cent., other nationalities). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews.

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August, 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign, and Poland was enabled to conclude peace on favourable terms.

Government.—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1919, the Chief of State exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature consists of a Diet (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage, and of a Senate elected by adult (male and female) suffrage of those over 30 years of age. The Constitution voted on March 17, 1921, is very Liberal. Since Marshal Piłsudski's *coup d'état* of May 12, 1926, amendments have been inserted in the Constitution conferring on the President of the Republic the power of legislation by decree at times when the Diet is not sitting, subject to subsequent ratification by the Diet.

Production.—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, sugar, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar-beet; the live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Congress Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia); iron, zinc, lead, ore, mineral and potassum salts, and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields; the output of crude oil (1932) was 257,000 metric tons. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports are principally coal, timber, spelter, agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

Defence.—The peace effective of the army is 17,000 officers and 250,000 other ranks. A small navy, for coastal defence, has been organized.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level, with good attendances, and there are universities at

Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Lublin, and Wilno; Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

Communications.—There are about 15,000 miles of railway and over 15,000 miles of telegraph line, with well-developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Narw, Bug, Warta, and Pilica, of which about 1,100 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed. A purely Polish port is also being constituted at Gdynia, north of Danzig, with a total water area of 750 acres, and an estimated maximum handling capacity of 6 to 7 million tons a year, when complete. During 1932 Gdynia handled 5,194,287 tons of goods. Direct railway communication is being built linking Gdynia with Upper Silesia and Czechoslovakia on the one hand, and with Rumania and the Black Sea on the other.

	1932-33
Revenue	Zlotys 2,001,698,000
Expenditure.....	2,242,927,000
Internal Debt (March 31, 1933)	438,307,559
External Debt	4,523,836,109
Imports.....	Zlotys 861,981,000
Exports	1,083,801,000
Imports from U.K.	74,841,000
Exports to U.K.	176,133,000

CAPITAL, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by four magnificent bridges), contains many fine buildings; population 1933, 1,181,000. Other large towns are Lodz (604,000), the centre of the textile industry; Lwow or Lemberg (315,000); Poznan or Posen, on the Warta (248,000); Cracow, on the Vistula, a town of great beauty and the capital of medieval Poland (232,000); Wilno (207,000); Katowice (128,000); Lublin (127,000); Koszowice (112,000); Czesochowa (101,000); Bydgoszcz (119,000), and Bialystok (92,000).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(No. 18, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir William Erskine, G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1929) £5,500

1st Secretary, G. G. M. Vereker, M.C.

3rd Secretary, P. N. Loxley.

Hon. Chaplain, Rev H. C. Carpenter.

Commercial Sec. (Grade I), C. B. Jerram.

Naval Attaché Capt. G. C. Muirhead-Gould,

D.S.O., R.N.

Ast. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. F. V. Stopford, R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. F. Connal-Rowan.

Archivists, B. C. Flynn; M. E. Taylor.

Ast. to Comm. Secretary, A. F. Merly, M.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Warsaw (No. 10 Aleja Róż)—**Consul**, F. Savery, G.B.E.

" **Vice-Consul**, N. J. F. Leggett.

" **Pro-Consul**, Kazimierz Fraus.

Gdynia—**Vice-Consul**, C. H. Jeffery.

Katowice—**Vice-Consul**, C. O. Wakefield-Harrey.

Lwow—**Vice-Consul**, B. Taylor.

Lodz—**Vice-Consul**, E. Gilbert.

Poznan—**Vice-Consul**, B. W. A. Manser.

PORTUGAL.

(República Portuguesa.)

President of the Republic (1926-1932), General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Gama, born November 24, 1869; assumed office March 25, 1926.

CABINET (1932).

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. José Caeiro da Matta
Marine, Commander Amílcar de Mesquita
Guimarães.

War, Maj. Luiz Alberto de Oliveira.

Colonies, Dr. Armando R. Monteiro.

Education, Dr. Alexandre Alberto de Sousa
Pinto.

Justice and Religion, Dr. Manuel Rodrigues

Interior, Capt. Antonio Gomes Pereira

Commerce and Industry, Senhor Sebastião
Garcia Ramires.

Works and Communications, Senhor Duarte
Pacheco.

Agriculture, Dr. Leovegildo Franco de Sousa.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dr. Ruy
Eanes Ulrich.

Embassy, 12 Gloucester Place, W.1.

1st Secretary, Senhor João de Lebre e Lima

2nd Secretary, Senhor J. de B. Ferreira da Fon-
seca.

Attaché, Senhor Antonio Rato Potier.

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General
(London), Senhor Joaquim Pedrosa, 40,
Woburn Sq., W.C.1.

Portugal lies between 36° 58'—42° 9' 12" N. lat. and 6° 12' 48"—9° 29' 45" W. long., being 302 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 127 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 34,500 square miles, with a population in 1930 of 6,190,000, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 800,400 square miles, with a population estimated at 10,384,381.

From the close of the eleventh century the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and for many centuries included the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822. In 1910 an armed rising in Lisbon drove the King and Royal family into exile, and the National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned a Republican form of government and adopted a constitution, with a President elected by Congress for 4 years, a Congress of two chambers, and an executive appointed by the President, but responsible to the Legislature. (Ex-King Manoel, of the House of Braganza, was born Nov. 15, 1859, and succeeded on the assassination of his father Feb. 1, 1908; died at Fulwell Park, Twickenham, Middlesex, July 2, 1932.)

The chief agricultural products of continental Portugal are wheat (now grown in sufficient quantity to provide for the requirements of the country), barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, vines, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manu-

factures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 30 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, tin, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The mercantile marine (1931) numbered 43 steam vessels (above 1,000 tons), with a tonnage of 188,871. Railways 2,145 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1931, and there were 5,742 miles of telegraph line in 1930.

Defence.—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 35,000. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of a few small ships of old pattern. Air Fleet, 84 aeroplanes.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and about 54 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lycées. There are also military, naval and other special schools. There are Universities at Coimbra, Lisbon and Oporto.

	1933-34
Revenue (estimate)	£20,127,160
Expenditure (estimate)	20,209,096
Floating Debt (April, 1933)	1,903,710
External Debt (Jan. 1933)	30,552,767
Internal debt (Jan. 1933)	28,440,171
	1931
Imports	£15,174,000
Exports	7,343,000
Imports from U.K.	3,576,000
Exports to U.K.	1,710,000
	1932
Imports	£15,523,900
Exports	7,198,000
Imports from U.K.	3,648,100
Exports to U.K.	1,498,000

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (Census of 1930) (587,334). Oporto (Census of 1925) 215,625.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Rua Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon.)

Ambassador, Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Sir Claud Frederick William
Russell, K.C.M.G. (1931) £4,500

Counsellor, F. E. F. Adam.

2nd Secretary, E. L. A. Robertson-Fullerton.

Hon. Attaché, M. Cheke.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II.) (Rua do
Ferreiral de Balco, 33, Lisbon), A. H. W.
King, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. F. V. Stop-
ford, R.N.

Military Attaché, Major Hon. W. Fraser,
D.S.O., M.C.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. M. Field.

Translator (with local rank of 2nd Secretary),
R. P. Ray, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lisbon—Consul (with local rank of Commercial
Secretary, Grade II), A. H. W. King,
O.B.E.

„ Vice-Consuls, A. E. Yapp, M.O.; Charles
Broughton.

Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos
Santos.

† The total National Debt of Portugal, not including the War Debt amounted (May 31, 1932) to £64,202,738, after deducting the value of the Government holding in the various loans

Portimão—Vice-Consul, José P. d'Azevedo.
St. Vincent—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. L. Sands.
 Pro-Consul, S. Wyndham.
Setúbal—Vice-Consul, Joaquim P. Fryell.
Villa Real de Santa António—Vice-Consul, M. D. M. Falconer.
Funchal (Madeira)—Consul, J. B. Browne, C.B.E.
 Vice-Consul, B. England.
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, R. T. Hayes.
Fajal—Vice-Consul, A. E. Fletcher.
Loanda—Consul-General, G. H. Bullock.
 Vice-Consul, T. F. Russell.
Lobito—Vice-Consul, A. E. Williams.
Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General, S. E. Kay,
 M.B.E.
 Vice-Consul, W. M. Carse.
 Pro-Consul, Dennis Boam.
Beira—Vice-Consul, Edgar J. Joint.
Macao (China)—Consul-General, The Consul-
 General at Canton, China.
Maringá (Portuguese India)—Consul, J. M.
 Tow (acting).
Oporto—Consul, S. H. Gudgeon.
 Vice-Consul, Henry W. Coverley.
Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, V. V.
 Cusden.
St. Jago—Vice-Consul, A. J. Barbosa da Silva.
Timor—Consul-General, H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.E.
 (Batavia).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL,
 4 Rua Victor Gordon, Lisbon (Branches at
 15 Rua Costa Santos Oporto, and 81 Rua dos
 Netos, Funchal, Madeira).
 Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

MADEIRA AND THE AZORES.

Madeira and The Azores are administrative parts of Portugal.

The *Madeiras* are a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean about 520 miles west of Lisbon, and consist of Madeira, Porto Santo and 3 uninhabited islands (Deserta). The total area is 314 square miles, with a population of 210,220 (1930). Funchal in Madeira, the largest island (270 square miles), is the capital, with a population of 50,000.

The *Azores* are a group of 9 islands (Flores, Corvo, Terceira, São Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Graciosa, São Miguel and Santa Maria) in the Atlantic Ocean, with a total area of 922 square miles and a population of 253,596 (1930). Angra, in Terceira, the capital of the group, had a population of 10,057 in 1920.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,525 square miles and a population of 148,300. Estimated revenue and expenditure 1930-31 £116,210; imports (1930) £622,310; exports, £41,620; shipping entries (1929) 1,593 vessels (702 British).

SÃO THOMÉ AND PRINCE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 50,060. Estimated revenue (1930-31), £121,860; expenditure, £121,630; imports (1929), £450,060; exports, £739,850.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 806,973. Estimated revenue (1930-31), £249,150; expenditure, £248,970; imports (1931), £168,450; exports, £270,350.

ANGOLA (Angola and Kabinda) on the west coast of Africa has an area of 486,000 square

miles and a population estimated at 3,000,000. Estimated revenue (1930-31), £1,827,620; expenditure, £1,898,090; imports (1931), £1,348,310; exports, £1,874,400.

A transcontinental railway from *Benguela* (Lobito lay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control. This line makes through communication from Lobito lay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian Ocean.

MOZAMBIQUE, in East Africa (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyassa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 287,756 square miles, with a population of 3,514,612. Estimated revenue and expenditure, 1930-31, £3,319,820; imports (1931), £4,490,000; exports, £1,999,260.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 548,222, and includes Goa, Daman, and Diu. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1930-31), £502,540; imports (1930), £1,272,100; exports, £297,300.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 4 square miles and a population of 157,178. Estimated revenue (1930-31), £294,280; expenditure, £293,580; imports (1930), £1,904,760; exports, £1,019,000.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 394,518. Estimated revenue (1930-31) £78,480; expenditure, £78,280; imports (1929) £120,350; exports, £152,350.

RUMANIA.

(Romania.)

King, Carol (Charles) born Oct. 15, 1893, succeeded June 8, 1930.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Mihail (Michael), Grand Voivode of Alba-Iulia, born Oct. 25, 1921, succeeded his grandfather as King, July 30, 1927 (until the return of King Carol).

*CABINET (October, 1933).

President of Council, A. Vaida Voivod.

Foreign Affairs, M. N. Titulescu.

Home Office, M. G. G. Miromirescu.

Finance, M. M. Madgearu.

Agriculture, M. Voicu-Nitzescu.

Justice, M. Popovici.

Communications, I. Mirto.

Labour, D. Jonitzescu.

Education, Professor Gusti.

National Defence, General Samsonovici.

Commerce and Industry, M. A. Vaida Voivod

(ad int.).

Minister for Bessarabia, Pan Halapina.

" " Transylvania, E. Hatnegan.

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, (vacant).

Legation Office, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.

Chargé d'Affaires, M. Constantin Laptew

(Minister Plenipotentiary).

Consul-General of Legation, M. Dénètre Ciotori,

M. Gregoire Co. stănescu.

Interpreter, M. Frédéric Francke.

Military and Naval Attaché, Com. Gheorghe

Niculescu.

Air Attaché, Com. Ernil Gheorghiu.

° Resigned, November 12, 1933.

Commercial Secretary, M. Arthur Holban.
 Consul-General, (vacant).
 Consul-Gen. (Hon.), M. G. N. Gologan, 5-7 St.
 Mary Axe, E.C. 3.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe formerly the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The kingdom is divided into the 7 Provinces of The Banat, Transylvania, Bukovina, Bessarabia, Muntenia, Oltenia and Moldavia. Rumania has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern Bessarabia) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the Dobruja (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912-13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobruja) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914-1918, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (74,461 sq. miles) may now be estimated at 123,000 sq. miles, and the 1915 population of 7,897,311 has been increased to 18,057,074 (1930 census). The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 4 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority parties. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of Wallachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, and peas. The wheat crop for 1932 was 1,511,476 metric tons, rye 267,013, maize 5,992,669, barley 1,469,147, and oats 642,671 metric tons. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense

winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,851,401 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica; the workers in the oilfields are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry; the production of crude oil was 1,885,225 metric tons in 1913, 3,666,354 metric tons in 1927, 4,300,000 metric tons in 1928, 4,827,276 metric tons in 1929, 5,792,311 in 1930, 6,756,034 in 1931, and 7,339,466 in 1932. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly manufactured goods, textiles, machinery and metals; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All large estates have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914-1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent. were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumanian-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small Navy on the Black Sea and on the Danube (30 vessels).

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 14,900 primary schools with 1,451,800 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1932 there were 7,364 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom; railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 23,000 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 200 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea ports are Sulina and Constantza; the latter is linked with the interior by a railway.

	1933-34.
Budget revenue	lei 23,437,573.454
Do. Extraordinary do.	10,495,949.000
Budget expenditure	23,437,573.454
Do. Extraordinary do.	12,842,597.482
Public debt (April 1, 1933) ..	138,128,096.416

	1932.	1933.
Imports.....	lei 15,900,115.000	lei 11,953,000.000
Exports	22,153,674.400	16,654,000.000
Imports from U.K.	£1,362,709	£1,789,350
Exports to U.K.	£3,409.551	£3,464,646

CAPITAL. Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, with population (Census of 1930) of 612,282. Other towns are Chisinau (135,000), Cernauti (92,000), Ismail (86,000), Jassy (90,000), Galatz (81,000), Timisoara (91,000), Braila (62,000), Oradea Mare (91,000), Arad (75,000), Cluj (107,000), Ploesti (61,000), and Craiova (75,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
 (24 Strada Jules Michelst, Bucharest 3.)
 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Charles Michael Palatret,
 C.M.G. (1929) £3,430
 1st Secretary, J. D. Greenway.

and Secretary, A. V. Coverley-Price.
Hon. Attaché, Maj. M. R. Chidson, M.B.E., R.A.
Commercial Sec. (Grade I) (Strada Episcopiei,
6), R. J. E. Humphreys.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. F. V. Stopford,
R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. F. Connal-Rowan.
Archivist, A. J. Johnson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Galatz—Consul-General, T. B. Wildman.
Vice-Consuls, J. R. M. Leake; C. A.
Macduff.

Bucharest—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Pro-Consul, D. G. Inglessia.

Braila—Vice-Consul, Jack Oribu.

Constanza—Vice-Consul, H. G. Jakins.

Sulina—Vice-Consul, G. H. Marshall.

Cluj—Consul, C. D. Elphick.

Timisoara—Consul, Dr. Emil Szenes.

Transit, 34 days.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bucharest.

RUSSIA, *see* U.S.S.R.

SALVADOR.

(República de El Salvador)

President (1923-1925), General Maximiliano
Herández Martínez, assumed office Dec. 3, 1923.

Vice-President (vacant).

Foreign Affairs, Education, and Justice, Señor

Dr. Don Miguel Ángel Araujo.

Interior, Development, Agriculture, Labour,

Health, and Charity, General Salvador

Castaneda Castro.

Finance, Public Credit, Industry and Commerce,

Señor Dr. Don Carlos Menéndez Castro.

War, Marine and Aviation, Colonel Carlos

Borromeo Flores.

Counsil-General, Señor Don Samuel Jorge

Dawson, 7 Union Court, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the

Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles,

with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains

an estimated area of 13,176 square miles, with

a population estimated (Dec. 1923) at 1,522,126.

It is divided into 14 departments.

Salvador was conquered in 1525 by Pedro de

Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty

of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the

Republic broke away from the federation of

Central American States. The government is

based upon a written constitution and is com-

posed of (a) the Executive power, which is

exercised by the President; (b) the Legislative

power, which is in the hands of the National

Assembly, and (c) the Judicial power, which rests

ultimately with the Supreme Court. Elections

take place once every four years, and the Presi-

dent is ineligible for a successive term.

The surface of the country is very mountain-

ous, many of the peaks being volcanoes. The

highest peak is the Santa Ana volcano (8,300

feet). Much of the interior has an average

altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the

coast are generally hot and unhealthy, but

towards the interior the altitude tempers the

severity of the heat and much has been done in

recent years to improve sanitary conditions and

services. There is a wet season (winter) from

May to October, and a dry season (summer)

from November to April. Earthquakes have

been frequent in the history of Salvador, the

most recent being that of 1919, when great

damage was done to the capital and other towns.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while further away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the present Santa Ana volcano. The eastern spur of this volcano forms the peak of Izalco, which is in an almost constant state of volcanic activity, and (on account of its visibility from the ocean) is known as "The Lighthouse of the Pacific."

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes; cane sugar is also produced, as well as maize, indigo, rice, balsam, &c. Cotton-growing on a large scale was commenced in 1924, but on account of the ravages wrought by insects it was practically abandoned after two seasons. In the lower altitudes towards the east henequen is produced and used in the manufacture of coffee and sugar bags. The principal exports are coffee (sometimes over 90 per cent. of total value), sugar, indigo, balsam, henequen, hides and skins. The chief imports are cotton textiles, flour, iron and steel goods, lard, motor cars, manures, jute sacks, chemical products, cement, petrol, thread. A British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajula with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. A line from the port of La Unión (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital was opened in 1922. Two new lines were opened in 1927, one from the capital to Santa Lucia, a suburb of Santa Ana, tapping the upper Lempa Valley; the other from the coffee centre of Ahuachapán to Santa Lucia. A new line from Santa Lucia to Zacapa (in Guatemala) was opened to traffic in 1930 and affords continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Barrios. During 1924-25 the re-draining and re-paving of most of the capital were completed, and plans have been made for the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now impassable during the rainy season. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital, while motor transportation is usually possible in the dry season between the capital and Guatemala City, over the International road opened in 1929. The Pan-American Airways maintain regular services connecting San Salvador with the U.S. *via* Guatemala-Mexico-Brownsville, and *via* Havana-Miami, and connecting with Panama *via* Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

There are 202 post-offices and 257 telegraph offices. There is a wireless (receiving and transmitting) station at the capital, and during 1926 a broadcasting station was inaugurated.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1923-24
Revenue	Colones 15,373,950
Expenditure	15,368,621
Funded Debt (Dec. 31, 1923)...	35,288,974
Floating Debt (Dec. 31, 1923)...	11,300,243
Imports	12,482,829
Exports	13,961,072
Imports from U.K.	1,398,168
Exports to U.K.	35,496

Par of Exchange 973 Colones = £1, and 2

Colones = 1 U.S. \$.

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. 98,455.

Other towns are Santa Ana (78,321), San Miguel (41,452), San Vicente (26,131), Nueva San Salvador or Santa Tecla (31,450).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (see Guatemala).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires

(*ad interim*), R. G. Goldie.

Vice-Consul, Sydney M. Stadler.

Acapulca—Vice-Consul, Capt. L. H. J. C. Dale, M.C.

Cutervo—Vice-Consul, Capt. John E. Griffiths.

La Libertad—Vice-Consul, H. J. Towning.

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; routes (a) New York, New Orleans, Puerto Barrios (Guatemala) and thence by rail; (b) New York and direct steamer to La Libertad; (c) direct steamer to Panama Canal and thence by steamer to La Libertad. The first route is the quickest.

SAN MARINO.

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti."

Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Grand-Uff. Melvill A. Jameson, 42 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

Vice-Consul, Comm. Giovanni Sovrani.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mission of Valmadrin in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter eligible for office for three years. The area is 38 square miles, the population 13,585. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 2,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titano, and has an impregnable castle, where King Borengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, oil and cattle raising, in addition to the utilization and export of gravel from Mount Titano and production of white and hydraulic lime at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on Oct. 16, 1899. An electric railway runs from Rimini (25 minutes).

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

British Consul-General, W. C. Randolph-Rose (Loughorn, Italy).

SARRE TERRITORY.

Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the government of the Sarre Basin in favour of the League of Nations, the government being entrusted to a commission of 5 members nominated for one year by the League. At the expiration of 15 years from Jan. 10, 1920, the population will be called upon to decide by a plebiscite the government under which they wish to be placed. The total area is about 743 square miles, with a population of about 774,546. The chief towns are Sarrebruck (125,020), Neunkirchen (41,931) and Saint Ingbert (20,817).

SAUDI ARABIA. See Arabia.

SERBIA. See Yugoslavia.

SIAM.

(Muang T'ai.)

King, Prajadhipok, born Nov. 8, 1893; succeeded Nov. 26, 1925.

Foreign Minister, Phya Abhithal Rajmaitri.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Phya Subaru Sonpati, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang T'ai (area about 195,000 square miles; population, 1929, 11,506,207), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. Until the middle of 1932 the King was an absolute monarch, but in June, 1932, a revolution broke out in Bangkok, various leading Princes were seized as hostages, and an invitation was sent to the King to rule in future as a constitutional monarch. In response to the invitation a temporary Constitution Act was promulgated (June 27) under which the King remains the Head of the State, with greatly reduced powers, and there was established a People's Senate of 70 members, a deliberative and legislative body, while the executive power is in the hands of a Committee of 25, drawn from the People's Party. A permanent Constitution is in course of preparation. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. There is an army of nearly 50,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. The Kingdom contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,500 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. There are 364 Government schools and 4,124 schools of all kinds, attended by 448,380 children. The Chulalongkorn University is organised with faculties of medicine, political science, engineering, and literature and science.

The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Eighty-five per cent. of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. Norwegian shipping holds the lead in tonnage, followed closely by British. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation and by railway extensions, bringing the provinces into closer touch with the capital. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1931-32 rice constituted 57.8, tin 10 and teak 3.7 per cent. of the exports from Siam; while hides and marine products are also exported. Among imports are treasures, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gummy bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, but special rates (ranging from 5 to 60 per cent. *ad valorem*) are imposed on specified articles. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies

and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. About 1,880 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Varuad (357 miles N.E.), Chienquai (462 miles N. of Bangkok), Arauya Prades (159 miles E.); the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916, and in July, 1918, was completed to the Kelah border, where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. The E. coast line to Sungai Golok (Kelantan) has also been opened to traffic. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore. Good roads are few. There are 5,858 miles of telegraph lines.

	1932 33.	1933 34.
Ordinary Revenue ..	£6,805,818*	£6,584,402
Ordinary Expenditure ..	6,768,651	6,583,219
Public debt (March 31, 1933) ..	...	2,566,438

	1930 31.	1931 32.
Total imports ..	£14,591,717	£9,088,622
Total exports ..	14,683,535	12,800,622
Imports from U.K. ..	1,004,591	1,140,706
Exports to U.K.	151,802	48,550

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1927), 548,400.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary, Cecil Francis Joseph
Dorner, M.V.O. (1929) £3,300
Archivist, W. C. Brayne (temporary)

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Bangkok—*Consul-General*, John Bailey
Vice-*Consul*, H. R. Bird
Chienquai—*Consul*, W. W. Coultas.
Nakara—*Lampang*—*Vice-Consul*, R. A. N.
Hillyer.
Senggora—*Vice-Consul*, W. H. Newbould.

SPAIN.

(Espanña.)

President of the Republic, Don Niceto Alcalá
Zamora, elected Dec. 10, 1931, assumed office,
Dec. 13, 1931.

MINISTRY. (Oct. 8, 1933.)

Prime Minister, Don Diego Martínez Barrios
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Claudio
Sanchez-Albornoz
Finance, Don Antonio Lina
Interior, Don Manuel Rico Abello.
Justice, Don Juan Botella Asensi
War, Don Vicente Franco Enguita.
Marine, Don Leand o Pita Romero.
Public Works, Don Raphael Guerra del Rio.
Education, Don Domingo Barnés.
Commerce and Industry, Don Felix Gordon
Ordas.
Communications, Señor Palomo.
Agriculture, Don Cirilo del Rio.
Labour, Don Carlos PL.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Don
Ramon Perez de Ayala, 24, Belgrave Square,
S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Señor Don Bernardo Rolland.
1st Secretary, Señor Don F. Valdes.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don Javier Bernicjillo.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Felix Iñano.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Don Adolfo H. de Solás.
Air Attaché, Commander Don Jose Legonbutu.
Agricultural do., Señor Don Jose Da Casa.

* At 1918 12 0 = £1.

Commercial Attaché, Señor Don Ramon de
Oyazun.

Consul-General, Ilmo. Señor Don Luis Calderón.
20, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

Consul, Señor Don German Baráiban.

A Republic situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.—9° 30' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees, and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles 712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Dec. 1931, of 22,940,152—to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Duero, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho.

Government.—After the union of Aragon and Castile in the last quarter of the 15th century, Spain was ruled by sovereigns of the Aragon, Habsburg and Bourbon lines (with the intervention of a Republic 1873-75), Alfonso XIII. succeeding at birth in 1886. On April 14, 1931, following the results of the Municipal Elections, which showed anti-monarchical feeling to be extremely high in all the chief towns of Spain, King Alfonso XIII. left the country and the Queen and other members of the Royal Family on the following day. A Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, was formed. Elections for a Constituent Assembly were held on June 28; the Assembly met on July 14 and passed a vote of confidence in the Provisional Government. In December a Presidential Election was held.

Production and Trade.—Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. In 1930 the coal production was 7,547,094 tons, of which 6,546,824 were pit coal, 380,204 lignite, and 620,066 anthracite. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spices, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the War, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

In 1929 there were 10,197 miles of railway open and 70,000 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going mercantile marine over 50 tons, on Jan. 1, 1931, consisted of 1,276 steamers (1,189,655 tons) and 394 sailing vessels (50,277 tons). In 1929, 22,094 vessels of 33,627,024 tons entered and 19,534 vessels of 31,722,245 tons cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence.—In 1931 the Army was reduced from 16 Divisions to 8 Infantry Divisions and 1 Cavalry Division, having an authorized Peace establishment of 4,942 officers and 98,124 men for the Spanish Peninsular Army and of 1,876 officers and 45,849 men for the Army in Morocco.

The Navy consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 7 torpedo-boat destroyers, 20 torpedo-boats, 7 submarines, and 21 gunboats.

Education. (The educational System is under revision, legislation having recently been passed to forbid Religious Orders to give primary and secondary instruction.) At present (Dec. 1933) Primary is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. Secondary High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. Universities at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

<i>Penetas.</i>	
Revenue (Budget, 1932)	4,550,248,000
Expenditure (Budget, 1932)	4,461,007,000
National Debt (1929)	18,761,103,400
Total imports (1930)	2,447,533,000
Total exports (1930)	2,456,754,000
Imports from U.K. (1931)	25,510,000
Exports to U.K. (1931)	214,276,000

CAPITAL Madrid. Population (Dec. 1932), 993,646. Other large cities are Barcelona (1,041,865), Valencia (324,129), Seville (233,393), Malaga (195,281), Sanguessa (121,160), Murcia (162,232), Bilbao (188,075), Granada (180,574), and there are 18 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three equal horizontal bands (red, yellow and violet.)

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid 4.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir George Grahame, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1928) £5,250

Counsellor of Embassy (vacant).

1st Secretary, J. H. Leche, O.B.E.

2nd Secretary, F. J. Dixon.

Hon. Attaché, J. Mallet; J. R. Allsopp.

Commercial Sec. (Grade I.) (Calle Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), A. A. Adams.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. F. V. Stopford, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. Hon. W. Fraser, D.S.O., M.C.

Chaplain, Rev. H. Pentin, M.A.

Archivist, G. W. M. Harpley.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Barcelona—Consul-General, Norman King, C.M.G.

" *Vice-Consul*, C. A. G. de J. Meade; J. W.

Witty, M.B.E.

Alicante and Santapola—Vice-Cons., José Tato.

Denia—Vice-Consul, S. H. Scarlett.

Gandia—Vice-Cons., F. Romaguera.

Ieiza (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., J. Escandell.

Palma (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., Lt.-Commr.

A. Hillgarth, R.N.

Port Mahon (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., Carlos

Moyst-Seurel.

San Feliu de Guizola—Vice-Cons., José Sibila.

Tarragona—Vice-Consul, I. Navarro.

Torrealeja—Vice-Consul, A. Ballester.

Valencia—Consul, E. Barker, O.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, Arthur F. Baines.

Bilbao—Consul, W. S. H. Bernard.

" *Vice-Consul*, James Innes, O.B.E.

" *Pro-Consuls*, John H. Innes; Don A.

Ojanguren.

San Sebastian—Vice-Consul, W. A. H. Goodman.

" *Pro-Consul*, Ernest Golding.

Santander—Consul, Thomas Bates.

Madrid—Consul, (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid),

M. A. B. Denton-Thompson.

" *Vice-Consul*, J. H. Milanes.

Malaga—Consul, Douglas Young.

" *Vice-Consul*, H. J. Cameron.

" *Pro-Consul*,

Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel, M.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, Juan do Larrea.

Almeria and Adra—Vice-Cons. M. R. Harrison.

" *Pro-Consul*, G. Harrison.

Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller.

" *Pro-Consul*, Herbert C. Goddard.

Granada—Vice-Consul, W. A. S. Davenport.

" *Pro-Consul*, W. E. G. Francis.

Linares—Vice-Consul, Hugh C. Holberton.

Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado.

Seville—Consul, F. G. Conitas.

" *Vice-Consul*, E. G. H. Formby.

Algeciras—Vice-Consul, J. Morrison, O.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, A. Bantista.

Cádiz—Vice-Consul, H. W. Sanderson.

" *Pro-Consul*, Robert A. Black.

Huelva—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. Morrison.

" *Pro-Consul*, Francis K. Haselden.

Jerez—Vice-Consul, Capt. G. D. Williams, M.C.

" *Pro-Consul*, Thomas E. Spencer.

La Línea—Vice-Cons., Maj. O. H. Podley, O.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, J. Scagliola.

Tenerife—Consul, C. A. Edmund.

" *Vice-Consul*, E. L. Fox.

Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul,

Ernest Wootton.

" *Pro-Consul*, Manuel Moniz.

Ortava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid, M.B.E.

Vigo—Consul, Francis J. Paton, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul*, Peter Cairns.

" *Pro-Consul*, Vicente Guillen.

Carrión y Villagarcía—Vice-Consul, Estanislao

Durán, C.B.E.

Coreubion—Vice-Consul, Demetrio Vazquez.

Coruña—Vice-Consul, Henry Guyatt.

Ferrol—Vice-Consul, William Martin.

Gijón—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.

" *Pro-Consul*, James M. R. Lovelace.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN,

8 Rambla de los Estudios, *Barcelona* (Branch,

9 Calle Marqués de Cubas, *Madrid*).

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The Balearic Isles, Ceuta, Melilla and the

Canary Islands, are integral parts of Spanish territory.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 13 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest

being Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza, and Formentera; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1923) of 324,462. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CRUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of 35,219.

MELILLA is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492 and is an integral part of Spanish territory. The population is 50,170.

The **CANARY ISLANDS** are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 473,497. The Canary Islands form two Provinces of Spain.

Las Palmas (consisting of Gran Canaria, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and the islets of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Lobos), with seat of administration at Las Palmas in Gran Canaria; and **Santa Cruz de Tenerife** (consisting of the islands of Tenerife, Palma, Gomera and Hierro), with seat of administration at Santa Cruz in Tenerife.

Spanish Colonies.

The Spanish Colonies consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

FERNANDO PO (Fernando Pó) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 5° 12' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,300 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. With its dependencies it has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population estimated at 24,000. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies are 1—

Annobon Island (Anno Bom), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 2° 24' S. lat. and 5° 35' E. long.; population 1,391.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce. Total population 96,072.

RIO DE ORO AND ADRAH (Capital, Villa Cisneros) is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20'–26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs; population 223.

Rio Muni (or Spanish Guinea) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 20' N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco

(see "Morocco"), and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands; population 322.

Peñon de la Gomerá (or Peñon de Vélez) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 398.

Spanish Southern Morocco.—**Irni**, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

The Chafarinas (or Zafarinas) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 318.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal.—**The Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez** (1 Rue d'Asbourg, Paris VIII) is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,608 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1933, £65,522,154). Since 1924 each 500 franc share has been divided into two 250 franc shares.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 102 miles, with a minimum width of 45 metres (147 ft. 8 in.), the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 10.05 metres (33 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 13 hours 15 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 33 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

British Commercial Directors, T. Harrison Hughes (Vice-President of the Company); Sir Alan G. Anderson, K.B.E.; Sir John Cadman, G.C.M.G.; Sir August Geyzer, Bt.; Rt. Hon. Sir E. S. Horne, G.B.E., K.C., M.P.; Sir E. Wyldborne-Smith; Sir Thomas Royden, Bt., G.H.

Representing H.B.M. Govt., Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. T. Davies, K.C.B., G.V.O.; The Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1922, with the percentage of British vessels:—

Year.	No. of Vessels	Net Tons	British Tonnage.
			%
1922	4,345	20,743,215	64.5
1923	4,621	22,730,162	62.8
1924	5,122	25,109,882	59.7
1925	5,337	26,761,935	59.9
1926	4,980	26,060,377	57.4
1927	5,545	28,968,048	57.1
1928	6,084	31,905,902	56.8
1929	6,274	33,466,014	57.2
1930	5,761	31,668,759	55.58
1931	5,366	30,027,966	55.36
1932	5,032	28,340,290	55.47

The tonnage of the merchandise carried was 25,776,000 tons in 1913; 27,047,000 tons in 1920;

and 23,632,000 tons in 1932. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1932 are appended:—

	No of Vessels	Net Tons	Per cent (Tonnage)
British	787	15,721,204	55.47
German	431	2,505,826	8.84
Netherlands	342	2,364,185	8.34
French	332	2,037,086	7.19
Italian	316	1,600,119	5.63
Japanese	262	1,439,626	5.08
Norwegian	179	860,956	3.04
United States	82	525,712	1.86
Danish	79	437,938	1.55
Swedish	91	411,398	1.45
Russian	78	274,235	0.97
Greek	32	17,753	0.06
Danish	3	25,450	0.09
Finnish	4	16,924	0.06
Portuguese	3	12,822	0.04
Yugoslavian	6	10,655	0.04
Chinese	1	5,967	0.02
Venezuelan	1	2,429	0.007
Persian	2	975	0.003
Totals	5,032	28,340,290	100.00

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr. (gold), and in 1932 795,921,033 fr. (paper).

The rate of transit dues as from Nov. 15, 1931, is 6 fr. (gold) per ton, and 3 fr. (gold) for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1932 amounted on the ordinary 250 fr. shares to 389 fr. 01 c. (427 fr. 58 c. *au nominatif*), and on the Actions de Jouissance to 341 fr. 54 c. (376 fr. 26 c. *au nominatif*).

The 5,032 vessels included in the total for 1932 are grouped under the following categories:—

	No	Net Tonnage
Merchant vessels (laden)	2,598	13,382,860
Mail steamers	1,436	10,554,030
Warships and transports	265	925,097
Government chartered vessels	30	213,209
Merchant vessels in ballast	703	3,265,094
	5,032	28,340,290

SWEDEN. (Sverige)

King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., born June 16, 1858; suc. December 8, 1907; mar. Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau of Grand Duke of Baden (born August 7, 1862, died April 4, 1930) and has issue two sons.

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, born Nov. 11, 1882; married (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920). (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, born July 13, 1889.

CABINET (Sept. 24, 1932).

Prime Minister, P. A. Hansson.

Foreign Affairs, R. J. Sandler.

Justice, K. J. D. Schlyter.

Finance, E. J. Wigforss.

Interior, F. G. Möller.

Defence, I. T. Vennerström.

Communications, H. V. Leo.

Public Worship & Instruction, J. A. Engberg.

Commerce, J. F. Ekman.

Agriculture, P. E. Skold.

Ministers without Portfolio, B. O. Undén; K. S. Levinson.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna, C.O.V.O.

Legation, 27 Portland Place, W. 1.

Counsellor of Legation, Baron A. W. C. Leijonhufvud.

Attaché, M. J. H. Fripp.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. C. J. M. Björnstierna.

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. A. Öberg.

Air Attaché, Col. E. Mossberg, C.B.E.

Agricultural Counsellor, M. W. F. de Wachenfelt.

Representative of the Press, O. U. K. Thorsing.

Chancellor, J. Stille (Vice-Consul).

Chaplain, Rev. F. J. D. Holmgren.

Consul-General, E. G. Sahlén, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

Vice-Consuls, K. E. J. Lundberg; Baron

L. A. V. Rappe.

Attaché, T. H. F. Grounwall.

Chancellor, O. Gad.

Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,352 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1930, of 6,190,364, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, and Hjälmarén. Nearly 40 per cent of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 250,000 being owners and 80,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts, the northern, forest; central, mining and agriculture; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, roots and grasses. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting chiefly of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and the chief fuel of the country, in addition to sulphate and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality; lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese, arsenic, granite, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gällivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic; coal is being worked in Scania (Skåne). The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, corn, coal, machinery, motor cars, mineral oils, cloth, cotton, wool, manures, skins, iron, copper, and yarn. The chief articles of export are timber, wood pulp, paper, machinery, iron ore, matches, butter, pork, and stone. In 1932 the exports of wood pulp and paper were 1,970,796 tons.

Railroads 10,423 miles in length (of which 4,274 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1933; and 26,268 miles of telegraph (inclusive of 17,488 railroad telegraph), 130 control stations, and 1,935 railroad and 1,821 other telegraph stations. There were at the same date 702,471 miles of telephone.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, about 24,500 being trained annually; war strength about 400,000. The Navy consists of 77 fighting vessels over 100

tons (350 guns), 22 being ironclads and 20 submarines.

Education.—(i.) *Primary*: Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary*: Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technique, commerce, and navigation. (iv.) *Universities* Uppsala, Lund, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

	1932-33	1933-34
Revenue (Bgt.) * Kr. 1,093,186,600	Kr. 1,010,339,300	
Expenditure (Bgt.) 1,093,186,600	1,070,331,300	
Debt (June 1932)	...	2,358,532,307
Imports	Kr. 1,427,540,587	Kr. 1,544,864,000
Exports	1,322,408,143	947,398,000
Imports from U.K.	205,510,833	194,133,000
Exports to U.K.	299,805,049	241,778,000

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (Dec. 31, 1932), 519,711. Other large towns are Gothenburg (251,150), Malmö (131,249), and Norrköping (62,282).

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Lahoutnörregatan 8, Stockholm.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, A. J. Clark Kerr (1931)... £4,400

1st Secretary, N. H. H. Charles, M.C.

Honorary Attachés, E. R. Williams, M. G. Crofton.

Commercial Secretary (Grade I), (Hovslagergatan 5B, Stockholm), W. J. Glenmy, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. C. Muirhead-Gould, D.S.O., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. F. V. Stopford, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Wing-Commander J. H. Hering, D.S.O., M.C.

Archivist, G. A. Urquhart.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul, William H. Oxley.

—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. J. D. Loney

Göteborg—Consul, Robert Carrick.

Kalmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson.

Luleå—Vice-Consul, K. H. Falkland.

Norrköping—Vice-Consul, G. C. J. Beckman.

—*Pro-Consul*, Georg Åberg.

Sundsvall—Vice-Consul, H. A. Carrick.

—*Pro-Consul*, O. W. Asander.

Umeå—Vice-Consul, A. Ummander-Schalin.

Västerås (Göteborg)—Vice-Consul, Carl G. Björkander.

Gothenburg—Consul, J. J. Drum.

—*Pro-Consul*, Nils T. Ohlin

Borås—Vice-Consul, Richmond Rilev.

Malmö—Vice-Consul, C. C. G. W. Westrup.

—*Pro-Consul*, Stellan Banck.

Karlskrona—Vice-Consul, August Andrée.

Karlstad—Vice-Consul, Otto Ziegler.

Malmö—Consul, Harry Castleton.

—*Pro-Consul*, Hans H. S. Ekman.

Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

*At par, the Crown=12. 1/2d. (28-1/2s. Kronor=£1).

SWITZERLAND.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

**President* (1934), Monsieur M. Pilet-Golaz.

Vice-President (1934)

Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. G. Motta.

Public Economy, &c., M. E. Schulthess.

War, M. R. Minger.

Interior, M. A. Meyer.

Justice, M. Häberlin.

Finance, M. J. Musy.

Posts and Railways, M. M. Pilet-Golaz.

Pres. of National Council (1933), Dr. R. Dörfus.

Pres. of Council of States (1933), M. A. Lœly.

Federal Chancellor, Dr. R. Kaasch.

Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (26 members and 9 substitutes), *President* (1932-33), M. H. Thellin.

Director, International Posts, M. E. Garbani-Nerini.

Dirce., International Telegraphs, Dr. J. Raber.

International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts,

M. F. Ostertag.

Director, International Railway Offices, M. E.

Löhner.

Director - General of Federal Railways, Dr.

A. Schindl.

Minister in London, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini.

21 Bryanston Square, W. 1.

Legation Offices, 18 Montagu Place, Bryanston

Square, W. 1

Counsellor, M. Charles de Jenner.

1st Secretary of Legation, M. Walter de Bourq.

1st Secretary in charge of Commercial Affairs,

M. Walter Rufenacht.

Chancellor, M. Paul Hüfiker.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'–47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'–10° 30' E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 4,066,400 in 1930, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 41 per cent., and Protestants, 57 per cent., Jews numbering 21,000, and others 43,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romansch (Grisons), 1 1/2 per cent. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-fifth of the whole surface. The chief industries comprise the manufacture of silks, artificial silks and silk ribbons, wool, cotton and cotton ribbons, linen, embroideries, strawplait, machines, paper, chemicals, chocolate, condensed milk, dyestuffs, and tobacco; while the metallurgical, electrical and pharmaceutical industries are also extensive; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neuchâtel. In 1932 there were 3,650 miles of

*The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

railway in operation, 21,740 miles of telegraph and telephone line (333,971 telephone subscribers) and 2,004 post-offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 135 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 35,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 22,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for four years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence: Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65-90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann.; then Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., 11 dys. for dismt. branches only; then [Landsturm to age 48]. **War Strength, Militia, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.**

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12-15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

Swiss France.

	1932	1933.
Public revenue	409,088,000	371,280,000
Public expenditure ...	417,088,000	442,020,000
Debt (Jan. 1)	1,334,303,464	1,297,689,464
	1931	1932
Total imports	2,251,204,000	1,762,679,000
Total exports	1,348,798,000	801,008,000
Imports from U.K. ...	95,423,000	78,428,000
Exports to U.K. ...	235,735,000	86,366,000

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1930), 111,783. Other large towns are Zurich (249,820), Bâle (148,063), Geneva (124,122), St. Gallen (63,947), and Lausanne (75,913).

Flag: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(48 Thunstrasse, Berne.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Howard W. Kennard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1931) £3,600
1st Secretary, J. L. Dodds.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), Dr. H. C. A. Carpenter.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. N. Mason-Macfarlane, M.C., R.A.
Archivist, Miss M. C. Howden, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bâle—Consul, J. E. Bell.
„ Pro-Consuls, Alfred Wulmann, Arthur R. Cackett.

Geneva—Consul, Harold Patteson.

„ Vice-Consul, L. A. Cazalet.

Pro-Consul, J. O'Donnell.

Lausanne—Consul, Alfred J. L. (Halland, O.B.E.)

„ Vice-Consul, M. Gallani.

Montreux—Vice-Consul, Marcel Auguste Cuénod, M.B.E.

Pro-Consul, R. F. Ruthven Smith.

Neuchâtel—Vice-Consul, Paul F. de Pury.

Pro-Consul, Walter Lauz.

Zurich—Consul-General, Robert Erskine.

„ Vice-Consul, Frederick J. Smith.

Berne—Consul (vacant).

„ Vice-Consul, A. Küpfel.

Davos—Consul, W. G. Lockett.

Lucerne—Vice-Consul, Capt. Frank Watkinson.

Lugano—Vice-Consul, Angelo Anastasi.

St. Moritz—Vice-Consul, F. K. Naegeli.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, 8 Centralbahnplatz, Bâle. (Branch at 3 Place St. François, Lausanne.)

Berne, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA AND LEBANON.

Syria.—British forces, together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies the districts in question were entrusted to France, to be administered under a mandate (Cilich was restored to Turkey by the French in 1922).

The Emir Feisal (son of the ex-King of the Hedjaz and, since 1922, King of Iraq) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 2, 1920, the "Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers, and General Gouraud occupied Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country, and afterwards became King of Iraq (q.v.). The French Mandatory Zone was first divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaouites (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beyrout. The latter three States were later grouped together to form the *Syrian Federation*, with a nominated Council. The Federation has now been abolished. **Damascus and Aleppo** have been amalgamated into a single State, and the *State of the Alaouites* (now known as the *Government of Latakia*) is again independent. The *Jebel Druze* forms a small independent State. The form of government differs in each of the actual States, but the guiding principle in each is French control.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, its political neighbours being Turkey, Iraq and Palestine on the north, east and south, with a western coastline washed by the Mediterranean Sea. The estimated area is about 60,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,000,000.

of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shilites and Druses. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, silk, liquors, copper and brass goods; there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier running parallel with the coast. The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (250,000), Homs (70,000), and Hama (60,000). Damascus contains the Mosque of the Ommayyedes and the tomb of Saladin, and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca used to pass, while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 12) runs E. to W. through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay, and also native-made silk and cotton stuffs. At *Baalbek* (Heliopolis), on the western slopes of the Anti-Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 x 27 x 14 feet), weighing 1,500 tons. The railway system consists of a line from Beyrout to Damascus (narrow gauge), with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge). The line from Tripoli to Aleppo, *via* Homs, was reopened in 1921. A narrow-gauge tramway runs from Beirut to Mameltein along the coast. From Damascus there is railway communication with Palestine and with Transjordan, and the Syrian railways link up with the Baghdad railway at Aleppo. Road communications between Beyrout and Baghdad, *via* Damascus, have been developed by the opening up of the desert motor routes. Baghdad is now within 24 hours of Damascus by car, and a weekly air service has been opened for mails and passengers.

In the autumn of 1925, following a revolt of the Jebel Druze in the Hauran, rioting took place in Damascus on Oct. 28, and the city was bombarded by French artillery, when part of the Azm palace and parts of the "Street Called Straight" were destroyed by shell fire or burned. Soon after the receipt of news of the disturbances in Syria, the High Commissioner (Gen. Sarraïl) was recalled by the French cabinet. A long period of disorder followed, but in Sept., 1927, public security was practically normal. In June, 1930, the French High Commissioner promulgated a new republican constitution for the State of Syria. After somewhat difficult negotiations between the French and the Nationalists elections were eventually held in 1932 and the Parliament elected.

Beirut is the residence of the French High Commissioner and the capital of the Lebanese Republic. *Damascus* was the Federal capital, and has become that of the new State of Syria. *Latakia* is the capital of the Government of that name, formerly known as the State of the Alawites.

The *Lebanese Republic* (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut), was declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *Etat du Grand Liban*, in 1920, but the consti-

tution was suspended as a measure of economy in 1932. M. Debbas remaining in control without the assistance of Parliament. The State extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nahr el Kebir (15 miles N. of Tripoli) and is bounded on E. by the Great Central Depression, known as the Bekaa, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. Its total length is about 120 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles. The estimated area of the Lebanese Republic is about 4,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 579,778. The products of the soil are olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry trees. Great efforts are being made to develop the district as a summer resort. The capital is Beirut (pop. 150,000), which is the chief seaport and commercial centre, and the seat of the French mandate. Tripoli, the next important town and seaport, will be one of the Mediterranean termini of the Iraq Petroleum Company's pipe line, now under construction. Minor ports are Jounieh, Tyre and Sidon. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

Trade of Syria, 1932.

Imports from France, <i>paper piastres</i>	673,324,950
Imports from U.K.	483,304,748
Imports from Italy	226,490,761
Imports from Turkey . . .	268,123,297
Imports from U.S.A. . . .	231,297,781

High Commissioner for Syria, M. de Martel.
President of Syria, Mohamed Ali Bey El-Abed, elected June 11, 1932.

Prime Minister of Syria, Hakkî Bey el-Azm.
President of the Lebanese Republic, M. Charles Debbas.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Beirut—Consul-General, Sir Harold Eustace Satow, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Beirut—Vice-Consuls, R. W. Urquhart, O.B.E.; R. de C. Baldwin; B. Judd (*acting*); E. P. Wiltshire.

Pro-Consul, Maroun Arab.
Aleppo—Consul, N. P. Cowan.

Pro-Consul, A. J. Akras.

Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, J. A. Catoni, M.B.E.
Damascus—Consul, Col. Gilbert Mackereith, M.C.

Vice-Consul, F. H. Todd.
Pro-Consul, Joseph Teen.

TURKEY.

(*Türkiye Cumhuriyeti*.)
President of the Republic, His Excellency Gazi ("The Victorious") Mustafa Kemal, *br 11* 1881; assumed office Oct. 29, 1923; re-elected Nov. 1, 1927; re-elected, May 4, 1931.

MINISTRY (Sept. 28, 1930).

Names as spell in new Turkish characters.
Prime Minister, Ismet Paşa.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tevfik Rüşdî Bey.

National Defence, Zekâî Bey.

Interior, Sükrî Kaya Bey.

Justice, Saracoğlu Sükrü Bey.

Finance, Mustafa Abdullhalik Bey.

Public Instruction, Hikmet Bey.

Public Works, Fuat Bey.

Public Health, Refik Bey.

Economic Affairs, Celal Bey.

Agriculture, Muhlis Bey.

Customs and Monopolies, Ali Rıza Bey.

President of the National Assembly, Kâzım Paşa.

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency Mehmet Münir Bey, 69 Portland Place, W. 1.

Counsellor, Nurettin Ferruh Bey.

1st Secretary, Muzaffer Kâmil Bey.

3rd Secretary, Cemil Vâh Bey.

Commercial Counsellor, Kurtoglu Faik Bey.

Archivist, İrfan Niyazi Bey.

Consul in London, Durri Mazhar Bey, 20 Lower Sloane Street, S.W. 1.

Chancellor, Abat Bey.

The Turks belong to the Turanian Race, which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns, and the Turks of Central Asia. Their numbers probably exceed 50,000,000, with the same language, religion and culture, but the actual Turkish State occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia. Under the Seljuks (Turkish rulers in Anatolia) the conquest of Asia Minor was completed in the 11th century. The Seljuks were succeeded, early in the 14th century, by the Osmanli dynasty, which remained in power until the Great War.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries the Ottoman Empire was one of the strongest Powers in the world, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Adriatic and Hungary, and from the Indian Ocean to Morocco and the Sudan. It comprised Asia Minor, half of Soviet Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Balkan States and the whole of Arabia. The Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Aegean were dominated by Turkish ships, and the Ottoman dominions included not only the Byzantine Empire, but the greater part of the whole Roman Empire.

For two centuries preceding the Great War disintegration had reduced the power and extent of the Turkish Empire, and during the Great War its boundaries were further restricted, Iraq, Syria and Arabia passing into other hands. Attempts to wrest further territory were defeated by Gazi Mustafa Kemal, who won a decisive battle at Afion, the results of which were confirmed at the Lausanne Conference.

Turkey now extends over an area of 470,000 sq. miles, from Adrianople to the Caucasus and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq.

Turkey in Europe (31,975 sq. kilometres = 9,256 sq. miles) consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul (Constantinople) and Adrianople, and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (738,761 sq. kilometres = 285,246 sq. miles) comprises the whole of Asia Minor or *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient), and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Eriwan and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq.

Population.—The first general census of Turkey was taken on Oct. 28, 1927, and showed the population of the Republic to be 13,660,275,

the excess of women over men being approximately 500,000. The population of each of the 8 Regions into which the country is divided was given as follows:—

Region.	Sq. Kil.	Population	Per Sq. Kil.
Black Sea	73,621	2,174,425	29
Marmora & Aegean	92,744	2,746,069	29
Mediterranean ..	56,279	753,639	13
Turkey in Europe	23,975	1,044,306	43
Western Anatolia.	71,180	1,303,114	18
Central Anatolia...	228,791	3,499,707	15
S.E. Anatolia	40,125	604,303	14
Eastern Anatolia	176,621	1,534,712	8
Total.....	762,736	13,660,275	18

Government.—Sultan Muhammad VI., the last of the Osmanli rulers, fled from Constantinople to Malta on Nov. 20, 1922, and the Sultanate was abolished by the National Assembly. On Oct. 29, 1923,* the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal President. On March 2, 1924, the Assembly passed a law abolishing the office of Caliph and ordering all members of the Ottoman dynasty to leave Turkish territory. The Grand Assembly is a single-chamber legislature elected for four years, and delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to it for their actions.

Religion.—The majority of the inhabitants are Moslems. There are numerous Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) in Istanbul (Constantinople) and a considerable number of Jews. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. On Nov. 1, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a bill establishing the neo-Latin alphabet in place of Turkish characters. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are primary schools, training schools for teachers, and at Istanbul a university, founded in 1900.

Production.—Although the soil of Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive in centres that are not served by railways. The peasant is, however, gradually adapting himself to the more modern methods, particularly in the vilayet of Aydın, Adana, and Mersin. *The live stock in 1929* was 2,124,031 sheep, 8,878,406 goats, 2,804,685 mohair goats, 4,718,803 cattle, 496,954 horses, 849,485 asses, 74,803 camels and 496,060 buffaloes. Cereals are abundantly produced, as well as tobacco, raisins, figs, cotton, opium, beet-sugar, nuts, olives, valonea and liquorice root, and many varieties of fruit are grown. *Samsun* is the chief centre of the tobacco-growing industry, which is also of importance at Izmir (Smyrna), Işmit and Bursa (Brusa). The export of merchandise is considerable and consists principally of opium, tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, mohair, wool, hazel-nuts, raisins and figs. The forests should be a source of wealth, but scientific exploitation is disregarded: beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple are among the chief varieties of trees. The mulberry is planted for the silk-worm industry,

* TURKISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY—Oct. 29 is observed throughout the Republic as a National Holiday.

which centres round Bursa and Iamit, and this industry, which declined after the war, is now reviving. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is stated to be considerable, but is almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, silver and arsenic, are among the minerals produced.

Communications.—In Europe Turkey has about 208 miles of railway, known as *The Oriental Railway* and run by a French Company. In Asia Minor the position as regards railways is the following:—

Lines under Exploitation.

	Klm
Izmir-Aydin (British)	610
Smyrna-Kasaba (French)	703
Hozanti-Aleppo-Nisibin	632
Mudanya-Bursa (narrow gauge)	41
Anatolian Railway	1,031
Mersin-Tarsus-Adana	67
Baghdad Railway	445
Angora-Kayseri-Sivas	590
Samsun-Sivas	380
Kütahya-Balıkesir	280
Fevzi Paşa-Malatya	253
Samsun-Çarşamba, narrow gauge	37
Ulu Kışla-Kayseri	180

There is also a line from Sari Kaniş to the Russian frontier (78 miles, Russian broad gauge) and a narrow gauge line from Sari Kaniş to Erzurum (156 miles), but both lines are in a bad state of repair.

Lines under Construction.

Filios to Irmak.

Malatya to Argana Maden.

A contract has now been placed with a Turkish group for the construction of the Sivas-Erzurum railway (about 300 miles) and it is the intention of the Turkish Government to construct the following lines: Eregli—Filios (about 35 miles); Afyon Karahisar—Antalya; Adana-Pazari—Bayındır (about 160 miles). There are electric trams in Istanbul, Scutari and Izmir. In 1932 the mercantile marine consisted of 215 steam and motor vessels, with a total net tonnage of 132,784.

	1932-33	1933-34
Revenue (Budget)	£159,354,800	£170,477,000
Expenditure (do.)	£169,146,747	£170,474,394
National Debt		
Internal Loan	£1,550,000	
Floating Debt	£1,200,000	
External Loan (Turkish-American)	\$8,600,000	
	1932	
Total Imports	£11,620,000	
Total Exports	13,700,000	
Imports from U.K.	1,440,000	
Exports to U.K.	1,348,000	

Note.—The National Debt figures include Turkey's share of the repartitioned Ottoman Public Debt. The agreement reached between the bondholders and the Turkish Government for the resumption of the services of the Ottoman Public Debt was ratified by the Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1928. This agreement has been revised (April 22, 1933) and now provides for the creation of new Turkish Debt bonds for the capital amount of francs 968,636,000. The new bonds are of 500 franc denomination, bearing interest at 7½ per cent.

The Ottoman Public Debt is administered by a Council: S. C. Wyatt (*Delegate of British and Netherlands Bondholders*); M. F. de Closières (*French*); M. B. Nogam (*Italian*); Vacant post (*Turkish*); A. H. Reid (*Ottoman Bank*). *Commissary*, Zekai Bey; *General Manager*, M. Morel (*acting*). Mr. Wyatt and M. de Closières preside alternately.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (Census 1927) of 74,784. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple dedicated to Augustus (now in ruins) contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Augurum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus (Cesar). A new city is being laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. **ISTANBUL** (Constantinople), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire A.D. 364; population (Census of 1927) 673,029 (Istanbul 261,504, Pera 286,970, Scutari 124,555). Other cities are Izmir (Smyrna) 153,845, Adana 72,652, Bursa (Brusa) 61,451, Konya 47,286, Gazı-Aynıtap 39,571, Kayseri (Cesarea) 39,544, Edirne (Adrianople) 34,669, Eskişehir 32,103, Diarbekir 31,511, Erzurum 30,802, and Samsun 30,333. There are also 14 localities with 20 to 30,000 inhabitants, 39 with 10 to 20,000, and 79 with 5 to 10,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent and star.

BRITISH ENMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Percy Loraine, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1933). £6,900

Counsellor (local rank), J. Morgan.

1st Secretary (local rank), W. L. C. Knight.

2nd Secretary, R. J. Bowker.

3rd Secretary (local rank), T. C. Ravensdale.

Commercial Secretary (British Consular House, Rue Mèdresse, Galata, Istanbul), Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché Capt R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N. *Asst Naval Attaché*, Eng.-Com. F. V. Stopford, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. F. A. Sampson.

Archivist and Accountant, H. W. Gunningham, O.B.E.

Asst. to Comm. Sec., N. S. Roberts, M.B.E.

Clerical Officers, H. C. Birtles; F. W. Strenter.

British Delegate on Straits Commission, Capt. M. S. Macdonald, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Istanbul (Constantinople)—*Consul-General*, W. Hough.

„ *Consul*, G. C. Allechin, M.A.

„ *Vice-Consul*, C. J. Cumberbatch.

„ *Pro-Consul*, C. H. Page.

„ *Shipping Officer*, Com. W. H. Rogers.

Izmir (Smyrna)—*Consul-General*, C. A. Greig.

„ *Vice-Consuls*, A. W. Davis; Edgar E. D. Gout.

Mersin with Trebizond—*Consul*, W. D. W. Matthews.

„ *Pro-Consul*, R. J. Catton.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES. British Seamen's Home Building, Rue Cami, Kule Dibi, Galata, Istanbul.—*Chairman*, J. M. Anderson. *Secretary*, T. Angus Swan.

UKRAINE. See U.S.S.R.

URUGUAY.

(*República Oriental del Uruguay.*)

President (1931-1935), Señor Dr. Don Gabriel Terra, assumed office March 1, 1931.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Albei to Mañé.
Interior, Dr. Alberto Denicelli.
Public Works, Aniceto Patrón.
Finance, Pedro Cosío.
Industries, Dr. Augusto César Bado.
Public Instruction, Dr. Andres Puyol.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London (vacant).

Légation (Temp. Address), 53 Harrington Gardens, S.W. 7 (Kensington 6897.)

Counsellor and Chargé d'Affairs, Dr. Don Roberto E. MacKachen.

2nd Secretary, G. A. Rey-Alvarez.

Consulate-General, 35 Harrington Gdns., S.W. 7 [Ken. 7268].

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°-35° S. and long. 53° 25'-57° 42' W., containing an area of 72,180 square miles, and a population on Dec. 31, 1932, of 1,970,355.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 200 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1765-1824 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1824 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 Liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Treinta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 30, 1830. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1929) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President. As a result of the *coup d'Etat* of March 31, 1933, this council was abolished, and was replaced for the time being by a Junta of seven members as an advisory body. It is President Terra's desire to give his country a more elastic, a less expensive, and a more vital Constitution, and with this end in view a Constituent Assembly was elected on June 25, 1933, in order to draft a new Constitution, to be ratified by the people before November 24, 1934.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla

Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the *YI*), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (7,127,912 in 1930) and sheep (20,558,124 in 1930), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuapirid. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, oil, timber, fuel and bloodstock. The principal imports from the U.K. are woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,729 miles of railway open (1929), of which 1,564 miles are in British hands, and three short lines owned by the State; 45 kilometres of the State line from San Carlos to Garzón have been opened and 73 kilometres from San Carlos to Rocha are now open to traffic; and (in 1930) 7,508 miles of telegraph, with 48,375 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 136,053,701 letters and packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

	1931-32	1932-33
Revenue.....	\$65,095,726	\$59,232,698
Expenditure.....	64,988,297	58,888,074
Total Debt (Dec. 31, 1932)		257,054,089
	1931	1932
Total Imports	\$81,981,720	\$53,214,072
Total Exports	76,242,055	58,866,014
Imports from U.K.	14,529,880	10,329,348
Exports to U.K.	27,923,839	16,114,364

CAPITAL, Montevideo. Pop. (1930), 655,389. Other centres are Salto (30,000), Paysandu (28,000), and Mercedes (23,000).

FLAG: Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Praque Battle y Ordoñez 2491, Monte Video.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary, His Excellency E.

Millington Drake (1933) £2,900

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. H. C. Hallifax, R.N.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. B. Maycock,

O.B.E.

Clerk, Jocelyn Speck, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Montevideo (Calle Misiones, 1517)—*Consul* (with local rank of 2nd Secretary and *Chargé d'Affairs*), A. Murray-Simpson.

Paysandu—*Vice-Consul*, G. W. Teague.

Salto—*Vice-Consul*, G. W. Teague.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY,

Calle Misiones, 1517, Montevideo.

Montevideo, 7,030 miles. Transit, 20 days.

U.S.S.R.

**Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik—
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.**

President of the Council of People's Commissars (Soviet Narodnikh Commissars or Sovnarkom), and of Council of Labour and Defence, Viacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov (Scriabin), born 1890, assumed office Dec. 20, 1930.

Vice-Presidents, V. V. Kulbyshev; Y. E. Rudzutak.

President, State Planning Commission, V. V. Kuibyshev.

Foreign Affairs, M. M. Litvinov.

War and Marine, K. E. Voroshilov.

Foreign Trade, A. P. Rosenholtz.

Transport, A. A. Andreev.

Water Transport, N. M. Ynsou.

Communications, A. I. Rykov.

Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, Y. E. Rudzutak.

Heavy Industry, G. K. Ordzhonikidze.

Light Industry, I. E. Lyubimov.

Forests & Timber Industry, S. S. Lobov.

Agriculture, Y. A. Yakovlev.

Labour, A. M. Tsikhon.

Home Supply, A. I. Mikoyan.

Finance, G. F. Glinko.

Grain and Cattle Breeding Soviet Farms, T. A. Yurklu.

General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., J. V. Stalin.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur Ivan Maisky. Address of Embassy, Harrington House, 13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W. 8.

Counsellor of Embassy, M. Samuel B. Cahau.

1st Secretary and Press Attache, M. Leonid Tolokonski.

Consulate-General, 3 Rosary Gardens, S.W. 7.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.—The federal system was adopted by the 10th All-Russian Congress of Soviets on Dec. 31, 1922. The Soviet Union covers the greater part of the area of the former Russian Empire, from which the independent states of Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have also been formed. The greater part of the remaining territory forms the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), which is in union with other Soviet Republics in Russian territory to form the Soviet Union. Prior to the War of 1914-18 the Russian Empire of the Tsar Nicholas II. covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000.

Area and population of the constituent Republics of the Soviet Union are:—

Republic.	Sq. miles	Population
I. R.S.F.S.R. (Moscow).	7,638,004	111,630,000
II. Ukraine (Kharkov) ...	274,378	31,608,000
III. Transcaucasia (Tiflis)	71,899	6,517,000
IV. White Russia (Minsk)	49,041	5,250,000
V. Turkmenistan		
(Politortak)	188,609	1,156,000
VI. Uzbekistan (Tashkent)	63,640	4,754,000
VII. Tajikistan		
(Stalinabad)	56,108	1,188,000
	8,841,673	162,143,000

The rural population forms 80 per cent. of the whole.

According to the latest census returns (Jan. 1, 1928) the total population was 146,964,366, of whom 71,020,659 were males and 75,953,707 females. The returns include 29,498 persons over 100 years of age (12,240 men, 17,258 women).

The Union is governed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union, and during the intervals of sessions the supreme authority is vested in the Central Executive Committee of the Union, which consists of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The regular session of the Union Soviet Congress is convened by the Central Executive Committee ("Tsik") of the Union once a year. The Council of the Union consists of 371 members elected by the Soviet Congress of the Union from among the representatives of the several constituent republics, counted in proportion to the population of each republic. The Council of Nationalities is formed of representatives of the constituent and autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of 5 representatives from each, and of representatives of the autonomous Provinces of the R.S.F.S.R. on the basis of 1 representative from each. The composition of the Council of Nationalities as a whole must be confirmed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union.

(The autonomous Republics of Abkhazia and Abkhazia and the autonomous Province of Southern Ossetia send one representative each to the Council of Nationalities.)

The regular sessions of the Tsik meet three times a year, and in the intervals the supreme authority is vested in its Presidium, formed by the Tsik of the Union, of 21 members, amongst whom are included the whole of the Union-Council Presidium and the Presidium of the Council of Nationalities.

Chairman of Presidium, Michael Ivanovitch Kallulu (R.S.F.S.R.); G. I. Petrovsky (Ukraine); H. Minshekov (Transcaucasia); A. G. Chervakov (White Russia); N. Altakoff (Turkmenistan); M. Falsula-Khodzhaleff (Uzbekistan); M. Nusratula (Tajikistan). Secretary, A. S. Yenukidze.

Representatives are elected to the Soviet Congress of the Union by indirect voting, each village Soviet sending representatives to a Volost Soviet, the Volosts to Uyezd (district) Soviets, the Uyezds to Government Soviets, and the last-named to the Congress of Soviets of the Union. The cities and townships Soviets send representatives to the Congress of Soviets Union on the basis of 1 deputy for each 25,000 electors, whereas the provincial Soviets send 1 deputy for each 125,000 inhabitants.

The principal executive and administrative organs of the Tsik of the Union are: The Council of People's Commissaries, the Council of Labour and Defence, and the Supreme Court of the Union.

The People's Commissariats of the Union are divided into (1) Federal People's Commissariats for the entire Union, and (2) Joint People's Commissariats of the Union. Federal People's Commissariats of the Union are: (1) War and Marine, (2) Foreign Affairs, (3) Foreign Trade, (4) Transport, (5) Post and Telegraph. The Joint People's Commissariats are: (1) Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. The Federal Commissariats have their representatives in the constituent republics, who are directly subordinated to them. The Joint Commissariats exercise their functions

through corresponding Commissariats of the several constituent republics on their territories.

Each of the constituent republics has within its territory its own Congress of Soviets, its Central Executive Committee (*Tsik*), and Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*), the latter consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and the following Commissaries: (1) Chairman, Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection (all these are subordinate to the People's Commissaries of the Union), (6) Agriculture, (7) Education, (8) Health, (9) Social Welfare, (10) Justice, (11) Internal Affairs (the latter six independent), and also including, with an advisory or deciding vote, according to the decision of the respective *Tsik*, the representatives of Federal Commissariats of the Union, i.e., of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, War and Marine, Transport, Post and Telegraph.

The Council of Labour and Defence (*Soviet Truda i Oborony*, or *S.T.O.*) is attached and subordinate to the *Sovnarkom*, and in addition to a general direction of commissariats in their economic and military activity, has the power to ratify statutes of joint-stock companies and trusts.

The Supreme Court of the Union is attached to the Central Executive Committee, and has power and jurisdiction (1) to promulgate authoritative opinions on questions concerning general Federal legislation to the constituent republics, (2) to adjudicate controversies between the constituent republics, (3) to try charges against high officials of the Union for offences committed in the discharge of their duties. The Supreme Court consists of 11 members.

To the Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*) of the Union is attached a Joint State Political Department, formerly known as the *Tcheka*, but since 1922 as the O.G.P.U. (*Obiedinennoye Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravleniye*), which is designed to combat political and economic counter-revolution, espionage and brigandage. The Chairman of the O.G.P.U. is a member of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union. The O.G.P.U. is directed by special rules and regulations, which have not been promulgated. The control of the legality of the acts of the O.G.P.U. is exercised by the Attorney-General of the Union in accordance with a special decree issued by the *Tsik*.

I. SOVIET RUSSIA (R.S.F.S.R.)

Rossiyskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Federativnaya Sovetskaya Respublika—The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

President of the Council of People's Commissars, D. E. Sulimov.

Vice-Presidents, D. Z. Lebed; T. R. Ryskulov. *Chairman of Supreme Council of National Economy*, M. K. Striyski.

Labour, M. M. Romanov.

Finance, V. N. Yakovleva.

Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, N. I. Ilin.

Central Statistical, N. P. Gorbunov.

Internal Affairs, V. M. Tolmachev.

Justice, N. V. Krylenko.

Education, A. S. Rubnov.

Health, M. F. Vladimirov.

Agriculture, M. K. Murakov.

Social Welfare, I. A. Nguvitzin.

Communal Economy, N. P. Komarov.

The R.S.F.S.R. consists of 50 Governments and includes 11 Autonomous Republics and 10 Autonomous Provinces. *Autonomous Republics*: Bashkir, Tartar, Kirghiz, Mountain, Daghestan, Turkistan, Crimea, Yakut, Karelia, Buriat-Mongol and Volga German. *Autonomous Provinces*: Chuvas, Kalmuck, Mari, Voliak, Zyrian (Komi), Oirad, Kabardin-Balkarak, Karachai-Circassian, Adighe - Circassian, Tchetchen. From the economic point of view this vast territory is usually divided into "Black Soil" and "Other Zones." The *Black Soil Zone* being subdivided into (1) Central Agricultural Region, (2) Middle Volga Region, (3) Lower Volga Region, (4) Northern Caucasus, (5) Siberia, (6) Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, (7) Crimea; while the *Other Zones* are (1) Western Region, (2) North-Western Region, (3) Central Industrial Region, (4) North-Eastern Region, (5) Basins of the rivers Viatka and Vetluga, (6) Ural.

Local Government was, and still remains, highly developed. The villages in Imperial Russia had their assemblies (*skhod*) under the presidency of a mayor (*starosta*); they were grouped into "volosts," the latter into districts (*uyezd*), and these into governments (*guberniya*). The districts and governments had their elective councils (*zemstvo*) for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the population being grouped into voluntary local associations usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the society and distributed at the co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils (*dumas*) under the presidency of a mayor (*golova*); but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities and local land councils (*zemstvo*) was overshadowed by the superior authority of the *bureaucratic* governor. After the Revolution, the village and other administrative units set up *soviets* of workers and peasants, and the provincial councils send representatives to the All-Russian Congress, municipalities having a double representation from their own *soviet* and from that of the province (or district) in which the municipalities are situated.

Education.—Under the Bolshevik régime popular education is administered by a commissary, in whose charge have been placed all educational institutions, theatres, museums, and galleries. Beyond this, the State has monopolised the photo-cinematographic industry and the publishing of manuals for schools of all types; and as the Soviet Government possesses almost all the printing houses, it practically controls the printing and publishing trades. The education of the workers in the towns is facilitated by lectures and school teaching; but among the peasants in the rural districts even the inadequate provision formerly made has in many places been discontinued. In 1921 there were stated to be 20,000,000 pupils in the schools as compared with 8,000,000 in 1914; the number of students attending higher educational centres was stated at 350,000 in 1921; there are two universities in Moscow and 21 in other large centres.

Religion.—The Orthodox Church was disestablished by the Bolsheviks and all its property confiscated. All ecclesiastical schools, seminaries

and academies have been abolished, and the teaching of religion to persons under 18 years of age forbidden. But the law did not forbid the exercise of religion, and churches remained open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. A recent questionnaire addressed to the soldiers of the Red Army shows that 70 per cent. of them believe in a Deity. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. On Feb. 14, 1928, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar. A *Godless Five Year Plan* was embodied in a decree issued by the Council of Peoples' Commissaries in October, 1928, with the object "not to leave a single house of prayer on the territory of the U.S.S.R., and to extinguish in the minds of the people the very notion of God."

Soviet Union Budget, 1932-33.

Revenue..... *Roubles* 35,020,900,000
Expenditure..... " 33,230,900,000

Debt.—The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia on Jan. 1, 1917 (before the Revolution), may be stated as under:—

	Debt.
To Great Britain	£622,674,406
To France.....	Francs 3,050,000,000
To U.S.A.	\$282,000,000
To Japan	Yen 256,000,000
To Italy	Lira 36,123,836

Since the revolution various loans have been raised, and these were stated to amount on Oct. 1, 1932, to 8,504,500,000 roubles.

Defence.—The Red Army, recruited by universal military service, consists of about 800,000 all ranks, including 37 cavalry brigades of about 3,000 men, and about 30,000 sailors serving on land. It was reported that the *Red Air Fleet* was to comprise an organisation of 10,000 aeroplanes for the year 1924; in 1932 it was stated to consist of about 1,500 aeroplanes. The *Red Navy* is believed to consist of 4 battle-ships, 5 old cruisers, 17 destroyers, and 16 submarines. *Civil Aviation* statistics will be found on p. 647.

The Five Year Plan.

The Soviet Five Year Plan (1928-1933)—The avowed object of the Five Year Plan was to increase the industrial and agricultural production of the U.S.S.R. so that it might overtake and outstrip all other nations. For this purpose the territory was equipped with factories, railroads, steamships, telegraphs, motor vehicles and tractors. The land was to be made to produce food, houses were to be built, and opportunities for recreation provided, so that the population might have these amenities in greater abundance than the peoples of capitalist nations. The Plan had the political aim of making the U.S.S.R. a far more powerful industrial, economical and political State, and the political aim was pursued at the expense of the people, the products of the soil being employed primarily in payment of imports required for industrial development, even if starvation was thus imposed on the people. The principal industries undergoing development are *asbestos* (at Azbest), *steel* (at Magnitogorsk), *manganese* (at Chiaturi), *tractors* (at Chelabinsk, Stalingrad and Khar'kov), *wheat* (at Gigant and Verblud), *petroleum* and *crude oil* (at Baku), and *tea and oranges* (at Chakwa). The factories are to be provided with electric energy from Dniepostroy, where a dam

is under construction, the work being under the superintendence of U.S. engineers. The political development of the Plan appears to be abreast, in most particulars, and in some directions ahead, of the time schedule; and in April, 1932, M. Kuibyshev, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, stated that the Five Year Plan would be completed in 1932 (one year ahead of the schedule), and the Government had therefore decided to begin work on a new Five Year Plan for 1933-1938.

Agriculture—The Soviet Board of Statistics publish the following particulars of the harvests:—

Crop.	Metric Tons.	
	1929.	1930.
Rye	20,359,140	24,556,670
Wheat	18,877,820	28,360,070
Barley	7,213,530	7,270,000
Oats	15,739,000	17,446,470
Maize	3,018,660	3,057,470
Millet	3,112,670	3,237,000
Buckwheat.....	1,513,800	1,599,590
Other Cereals..	1,906,630	1,836,550
Potatoes	45,629,700	49,772,100

The Live Stock are stated at:—

Animals.	1929.		1930.	
Cattle	66,700,000	58,600,000		
Horses	34,000,000	31,200,000		
Sheep and Goats	147,200,000	89,000,000		
Swine	20,900,000	12,200,000		

Industry.—The natural riches of Russia in coal, iron-ores, copper, manganese, gold, platinum, timber, naphtha, and so on, are enormous. The value of the industrial output is stated at:—

Ores.	Metric Tons.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.
Iron	10,012,000	10,731,000
Manganese	1,550,000	900,000
Copper	1,080,000	1,168,000
Coal	46,700,000	55,860,000
Refined Oil	14,836,500	22,322,000

External Trade.—The external trade of the U.S.S.R. for 1931-32 is stated as under in thousands of roubles.—

Exports from)	Countries.	{ Imports into Russia from
134,311. ...	Great Britain	90,932
58,061. ...	Germany	34,411
17,014. ...	U.S.A.	31,665
28,536. ...	France	3,879
26,012. ...	Italy	27,144
1,372. ...	Czechoslovakia	10,283
9,623. ...	Latvia	5,770
25,368. ...	Persia	49,940
4,695. ...	Poland	5,821
5,391. ...	Turkey	5,700
41,395. ...	Mongolia	19,278
23,784. ...	China	18,197
10,099. ...	Japan	4,786
20,800. ...	Netherlands.....	5,432
18,572. ...	Belgium	
3,819. ...	Norway	14,137
6,141. ...	Sweden	21,521

According to the Soviet Customs Returns there was a Balance of Trade in 1929-30 *adverse* to the U.K. of 159,233,000 roubles, and in favour of the U.S.A. (235,780,000 roubles) and of Germany (20,135,000 roubles). The U.K. contributed 9.4 of the Imports and took 27 per cent. of the Exports, whereas the U.S. contributed 33.3 and

took 5, and Germany contributed 28 and took 24 per cent.

Board of Trade figures for transactions between Russia and Great Britain:—

	1931.	1932.
Imports from U.K.	£9,044,000	£10,498,000
Exports to U.K.	34,179,000	19,097,000

Communications.—Length of railroads in use:

Year.	Miles.
1925-6	46,255
1926-7	47,088
1927-8	48,083
1928-9	48,236

The principal railway lines are the main *European* network from Leningrad, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *via* Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus; the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Haibin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovsk. The *Amur Railway* connects Stryetensk with Khabarovsk, and the *Trans-Siberian line* thus connects the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the *Trans-Caspian system*. The *Trans-Caucasian line* runs through Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *via* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov

on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *via* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in the *Soviet Union* (1927) 228,600 miles of inland waterways, of which 54,500 are navigable by steam vessels, and nearly 110,000 miles by rafts. The principal seaports are Leningrad and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, Sevastopol and Novorossiysk (Black Sea), Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterininsk in the Kola River (Murmansk), Vladivostok (Sea of Japan), and Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1929 the post offices handled about 650,000,000 letters and postcards; the length of telegraph lines was stated at 156,000 miles, with over 8,000 offices.

Capital.—On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1931 of about 2,800,000. LENINGRAD (before the war "St. Petersburg," and until the death of Lenin, "Petrozgrad"), the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1703, had a population in 1931 of 2,783,000. Other centres are Saratov (220,000), Rostov (300,000), Samara (190,000), Nijni-Novgorod, re-named Gorky in 1932, (190,000), Voronezh (100,000), Kazan (180,000), Krasnaya, formerly Ekaterinodar (150,000), Astrakhan (180,000), Orenburg (120,000), Irkutsk (104,000), Tomsk (90,000), Omsk (170,000), Vladivostok (100,000). Archangel had about 40,000 inhabitants in 1920.

II.—THE UKRAINE. (Ukraine.)

President, V. J. Tchubar.

On Nov. 21, 1917, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volynia in "West Russia"), was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the*

IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN FROM U.S.S.R.

Article	1931.		1932	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
		£		£
Butter	cwt. 350,422	1,069,244	322,887	1,234,873
Wheat in grain	cwt. 28,930,946	6,596,355	3,273,105	905,380
Barley in grain	cwt. 5,615,862	1,176,025	2,720,383	666,205
Oats in grain	cwt. 2,782,823	629,926	112,921	34,297
Maize in grain	cwt. 659,910	133,092	1,549,107	338,590
Poultry and game .....	...	167,137	...	1363,495
Cotton, raw	centals 886,094	2,067,822	...	...
Petroleum oils (refined)	gallons 270,928,785	4,099,740	...	...
Wood and timber:—				
Hewn	loads 222,428	399,919	275,675	345,429
Sawn, hard	cubic ft. 152,752	34,006	...	...
Sawn, soft	loads 1,702,603	5,618,592	1,499,379	4,522,443
Pitprops and pitwood	loads 541,915	1,063,364	531,532	985,263
Staves	loads 4,155	59,072	...	...
Sleepers	loads 113,969	289,910	...	...
Plywood	sq. ft. 96,106,267	262,186	...	...
Builders' woodwork .....	...	36,732	...	...

† Value of dead poultry and game only.

Ukraine. The new Republic was invaded by Germany in 1917-18, and subsequently overrun by Bolshevik forces, and a military and economic alliance was concluded between Soviet Russia and the *Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic* (Dec. 28, 1920). The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Greek Orthodox Church. The chief town and seat of government is Kharkoff (pop. 1923, 312,000), other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1923 of 316,000), Kieff (pop. 1923, 406,000), Ekaterinoslav (pop. 1923, 127,000), Nikolayev (81,000), Poltava (88,000), and Taganrog (100,000). The Ukraine is the great cereal-growing district of Russia, and before the Great War the harvests exceeded 2,000,000,000 poods; during the Civil War the production was reduced to 385 million poods, but in 1923 it had increased to 700 millions. In 1922-3 there were 122 sugar-beet factories (200 in 1925) producing 10,000,000 poods (500 millions in 1924-25). The Ukraine also contains large deposits of iron ore and coal, and is the principal source of the European supply of quicksilver. Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works. Before the Great War the exports from the Ukraine (grain, sugar, hides, textiles, quicksilver, and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000, and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000.

CAPITAL, Kharkoff. Population (1930), 530,600. Other towns: Dnepropetrovsk, 233,000; Kieff, 514,000; Nikolief, 105,000; Odessa, 481,000; Poltava, 92,000.

III.—TRANSCAUCASIA. (Zakavkarskaya F.S.S.R.)

President of the Council of People's Commissars,
M. D. Orakhelashvili.

The Transcaucasian Federation consists of three Socialist Soviet Republics:

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population.
Armenia	15,065	1,339,969
Georgia	25,470	2,135,033
Azerbaijan	33,570	2,463,008
	74,105	5,938,100

Armenia, or Hyastan. (S.S.S.R.A.)

President of the Council, M. S. Hambartsumian.

Armenia occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkey on the W. Until the outbreak of the Great War it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq. miles), Russia (20,587 sq. miles), and Persia (6,518 sq. miles). The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tchokrokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper,

lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy); more than half the supply of copper from Russia was derived in 1914 from Soviet Armenia, and the value of carpets manufactured in 1914 exceeded 10,000,000 gold roubles. The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 6th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the *vilayet* of Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently occurred. In 1915-17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918 the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia*. Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 11, 1920), Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan. In 1920 a Bolshevik movement set up the *Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic*, on the lines of the Moscow government.

CAPITAL, Baku; population, 65,000. Leninkan (formerly Alexandropol) 43,000.

Georgia, or Sakartvelo. (G.S.S.R.)

President of the Council, M. Ivanoff Kavkazsky.

The Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia includes two autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and Adjara), and one autonomous Province (Southern Ossetia).

Georgia, a former Kingdom in Transcaucasia with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence, but in 1921 the country was occupied by Bolshevik forces and became a member of the Transcaucasian Federation. *Soviet Georgia* is bounded on the N. by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W. by the Black Sea. There are 970 miles of railway, the trunk line connecting the Black Sea ports of Poti and Batumi with Baku, on the Caspian. Batumi and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe-line. The manganese ore beds are the richest in the world, more than one-half of the world's supply being derived from the Tchiatury mines (in the district of Sharopausky) in 1914. There are also abundant supplies of coal (5 million poods in 1914) and over 500 mineral springs partly unexploited. Wine is produced in considerable quantities, and the tobacco plant (chiefly in Abkhazia) yielded 800,000 poods in 1914, a great deal of which was imported by Egypt and produced as local grown. Timber (especially box) is an important industry. Oil wells with unproved quantities of crude oil have been discovered in many places, particularly in the Shirak Steppe. The chief town and seat of government is Tiflis, population 300,000; the administrative centre of Abkhazia being Sukhum (62,000), and of Adjara, Batum (32,000); other large centres being Kutais (50,000) and Poti (21,000).

CAPITAL, Tiflis. Population (1925), 400,000.

Azerbaijan.
(A.S.S.R.)**President, M. Musoabekoff.**

Azerbaijan, on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extends from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south, and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia. It includes the provinces of Baku, Hanjlin (Elisavetpol), the district of Zakatal and the autonomous territories of Nakhichevan and Nagorno-Karabach. More than 75 per cent. of the people are Muhammadans. The *Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic* entered the Union as a Member of the Transcaucasian Federation on Dec. 31, 1922. The Republic is very rich in minerals (naphtha, magnetic ironstone, and manganese), but oil is the principal industry, concentrated in the Baku region, the production being 466,800,000 poods in 1914, and 213,000,000 poods in 1922-3. Fishing is also important, and 15,000,000 poods of caviare were produced in 1922. The principal crop is cotton.

The CAPITAL is Baku (pop. 460,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batumi (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns are Hanjlin (60,000), Kuba (14,000) and Nucha (23,000).

IV.—WHITE RUSSIA.**(Byelorussia.)****President (and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee), A. G. Tcheravakoff.**

The independence of White Russia was recognised by Soviet Russia in 1919, and a military and economic alliance was concluded Jan. 16, 1921. The independent republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Moghilev. The political neighbours are Lithuania and Poland on the west, and the Ukraine on the south. The capital is Minsk (pop. 131,530), where there is a University founded by the Soviet Government; other towns are Gomel (87,000), Bobruisk (51,000) and Moghileff (50,000).

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population, 131,530.

V.—TURKMENISTAN.**(T.S.S.R.)****President, M. Atabaeff.**

Turkmenistan is bounded on the west by the Caspian Sea and on the south by Persia with Afghanistan as a south-eastern neighbour. Eighty-five per cent. of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Turkomans, with about ten per cent. Muhammadan Uzbeks and five per cent. Russians of the Orthodox faith. The seat of administration is temporarily at Poltarask (formerly Achabad), other centres being Merv (22,000) and Kericli (20,000). Krasnovodsk is a port on the Caspian and a railway terminus on the Trans-Caspian line.

CAPITAL, Poltarask (52,000).

VI.—UZBEKISTAN.**(U.F.S.R.)**

	Sq. miles	Population
Bokhara	50,000	2,000,000
Khiva	13,640	400,000
	63,640	2,400,000

President, Achun Babaeff.

Bokharalies between Turkmenistan (on the W.), the Kara Kalpak territory of the R.S.F.S.R. (on the N.), and is bounded on the south by Afghanistan. The majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Uzbeks. The former capital (old Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway. The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, silk, and carpets. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan. A Soviet Republic of Bokhara was established and its independence was recognised by Soviet Russia by treaty of March 4, 1921.

Khiva, or *Khorezm*, formerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara and the Kara Kalpak territory of the R.S.F.S.R., and has a population of whom about half are nomads, and nearly all Muhammadans. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive (rice, wheat, cotton, silk, fruit, hemp).

CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN, Tashkent (population 700,000). Other towns: Samarkand (106,000); Andijan (80,000), Bokhara (50,000), Kokand (70,000), Namagan (71,000). Khiva has about 20,000 inhabitants.

VII.—TAJIKISTAN.

Tadzhik.—The autonomous Soviet State of the Tadzhik lies between Bokhara (on the W.) and the Kara Kirghiz territory of the R.S.F.S.R., with Afghanistan as a southern neighbour. The inhabitants are largely nomads, and almost all are Muhammadans. The estimated area is 56,108 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000.

CAPITAL, Stalinalbad; population, 6,000. Other centres, Kojent 38,000, and Dura-Tube 22,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Soliskaya Naberezhnaya 14, Moscow.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency The Rt. Hon Viscount Chilton, K.C.M.G. (1933)

Counsellor of Embassy, N. H. H. Charles, M.C. £5,000

1st Secretary, E. O. Cooke.

3rd Secretaries, J. M. K. Vyryan; W. G. Walton.

Commercial Counsellor, G. P. Paton, C.B.E.

Archivist and Accountant, G. W. Vincent, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Leningrad—Consul-General, R. W. Bullard, C.M.G., C.I.E.

Vice-Consuls, Leslie Pott; A. J. Cave. Moscow—Consul, T. C. Rapp, M.C.

Pro-Consul, H. V. Bostock.

VENEZUELA.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gómez, elected June 19, 1931.

Interior, Dr. Pedro Rafael Tinoco.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Pedro Iriago Chacin.
Hacienda (Treasury), Señor Efraim Gonzalez.
Fomento (Public Development), Señor R. Cayama Martinez.
Public Works, Dr. Luis Velez.

Education, Dr. R. Gonzales Rincones.
War and Navy, Gen. E. Lopez Contreras.
Public Health and Agriculture, Señor H. Toledo Trujillo.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr. Diógenes Escalante, 50, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Counsellor, Oscar Aguilar.

and Secretary, J. V. Lopes Rodriguez.

Attaché, José Rafael Falcon.

Commercial Agent, Ra'ael José Cayama.

Vice-Consul, C. Gurtubay.

Consul-General, Liverpool, Alivio Parra Marquez.
 Consulates at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Leith and Hull.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between $2^{\circ}40'$ S. lat. and $12^{\circ}26'$ N. lat. and $59^{\circ}52'$ — $73^{\circ}15'$ W. long. It consists of 20 States and a federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1925 gave the population as 3,026,878.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. *Margarita* has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Pastoquanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre, Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Caracas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822-1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcon divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 13, 1929, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years; a new Con-

stitutional law of 1925 left that position unchanged.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picoacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yapurana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and (aroui from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (226 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March.

The principal industries are agriculture and cattle raising. The oilfields are of increasing importance, the production being 18,770,000 barrels in 1931, and 19,596,522 barrels in 1932.

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are petroleum (113,201,361 barrels in 1932), coffee (41,218 metric tons in 1932); cacao (15,526 metric tons in 1932); goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer.

There are about 680 miles of railway in operation.

Spanish is the language of the country.

Revenue	1931-32. £7,330,518
Expenditure	6,529,014
Internal Debt	965,045
External Debt	Nil.

Total Imports	1932. £6,112,000
Total Exports	24,911,000
Imports from U.K.	876,305
Exports to U.K.	229,020

The exchange at par = 25.25 Bs. = £ sterling.
CAPITAL, Caracas. Population (1925), 135,253;
other principal towns are Maracaibo (74,767),
Valencia (36,804), and Barquisimeto (23,100).
FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue,
red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Quinta Prosper, El Paraiso, Caracas.)
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, E. A. Keeling (1932) £2,700
Archivist and Vice-Consul, Raymond J. Kirwin.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Caracas—Consul, T. J. E. Haskell.
Aruba (West Indies)—Vice-Consul, Capt. R. Rodger.
Bolívar—Vice-Consul, G. Brewster (acting)
Caracas—Vice-Consul, Vicente Blasini.
La Guaira—Vice-Consul, M. Brewer.
Yarapa—Vice-Consul, Eric E. Lloyd.
Maracaibo—Consul, J. P. Macgregor.
" Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. A. H. Seagrinn.
" Pro-Consul, E. Prada.
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, L. W. George (acting).
Willemstad—Vice-Consul, B. L. Maduro (Curacao).

YEMEN. See Arabia.

YUGOSLAVIA.

(Kraljevina Jugoslavije.)

King, Alexander, born Dec. 17, 1888; acceded Aug. 16, 1921; married, June 8, 1922, Princess Marie of Rumania.
Heir Apparent, The Crown Prince Peter, born Sept. 6, 1923.

MINISTRY.

(November 5, 1932.)

President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Milan Ršković.
Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Albert Kramer.
Social Policy and Public Health, Ivan Pucelj.
Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Hamdija Karamehmedović.
Do., Dr. Dragutin Kojić.
Do., Dr. Buđislav Ćurgur Andželmović.
Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Ilija Šumenković.
Justice, Božidar Maksimović.
Communications, Dr. Lazar Radivojević.
War and Marine, Gen. Dragomir Stojanović.
Finance, Dr. Milorad Djordjević.
 Mines and Forests, Pava Matić.
Public Works, Dr. Stjepan Erkujić.
Foreign Affairs, Bogoljub Jevtić.
Interior, Živojin Lazčić.
Education, Dr. Radenko Stanković.
Physical Education, Dr. Ljovoslav Hauzke.
Minister in London, His Excellency Djordje Djurić.
Counsellor of Legation, Dr. Vojislav M. Jovanović.
Legation, 295 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

Secretaries, Vladimir M. Vonkmirovitch;
Dr. Vojislav M. Radovanovitch.
Military Attaché, General Nenadović.

Yugoslavia consists of the former Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro and of Croatia and Slavonia, part of the Banat, Bosnia, Herzegovina, part of Carniola, and part of Styria, and has an estimated area of 248,050 square kilometres (94,230 square miles), with a population (Census 1931) of 13,930,918. It is divided (by the Constitution of Sept. 3, 1921) into 9 Banovinas—Dravska, Savska, Vrbaska, Primorska, Drinska, Zetska, Dunavska, Moravska and Vardarska.

Montenegro (Crna-Gora) was, before the Turkish occupation of the remaining territory, a province of the Serbian Empire. Its independent existence ended with the decision of its Parliament (Nov. 29, 1918) to depose King Nicholas and reunite with Serbia. The chief towns are Cetinje (pop. 5,000) and Podgorica.

Pre-War Serbia had no seaboard, but the inclusion of Croatia, Dalmatia and Montenegro in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia gives access to the Adriatic down a lengthy coast. The principal Yugoslav ports are Sušak, Split, Dubrovnik and Kotor, and by an agreement with the Greek Government Yugoslavia has a free zone at the port of Salonika. In 1923 there were 7,285 miles of normal gauge and 3,122 of narrow gauge railway in operation. The Danube forms a great commercial highway, and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other important shipping routes; the port of Belgrade is now the second busiest on the Danube. The Paris-Istanbul Service of the French Aviation Company (via Prague, Vienna, Budapest) calls daily at Belgrade, which has also regular air services to Bucharest; a national company connects the chief towns with the capital and also maintains services with Vienna and Salonika. The Army on a peace footing consists of 230,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Muhammadan and Judaic faiths are recognised by the State; nearly 47 per cent. of the population is of the Greek Orthodox faith. Education is compulsory and elementary education is free. In 1930 there were about 10,000 elementary schools, with 21,000 teachers and 1,000,000 pupils; about 20,000 attend continuation schools, and some 70,000 receive instruction at technical colleges. There are Universities at Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana and Skopje.

The principal industry is agriculture, over 80 per cent. of the population being engaged therein. In 1932 about 2,125,007 hectares under wheat yielded 14,545,319 quintals of wheat; maize (2,625,532 hectares, 47,000,650 quintals), barley (2,175,750 hectares, 3,915,140 quintals), oats (2,42,635 hectares, 2,692,282 quintals), rye (2,49,637 hectares, 2,125,341 quintals); 121,728 hectares are under vines, which yielded 4,387,136 hectolitres of wine in 1932. The live stock in 1930 included 3,730,000 cattle, 2,121,000 horses, 7,735,000 sheep, and 2,700,000 swine. The mineral resources include coal (output 6,000,000 metric tons in 1929), iron, copper, lead, chrome ore, antimony, &c. The principal exports are maize, wheat, timber, live stock and meat products, prunes, eggs, poultry, skins and minerals; the imports are chiefly textile manufactures, machinery, food products and coal.

	1932-33. Dinars.	1933-34. Dinars.
Revenue.....	111,323,200,000	10,438,366,579
Expenditure...	111,323,200,000	10,438,366,579

National Debt (July 1, 1934):—
 Internal..... *Dinars* 6,020,315,000
 External..... „ 3,763,242,636
 To Great Britain..... £31,750,000
 Do. (Relief Debt)..... £2,495,024

	1932. Dinars.	1933. Dinars.
Total Imports.....	4,800,281,000	2,859,659,000
Total Exports.....	4,800,966,000	3,055,570,000
Imports from U.K.	315,523,000	213,000,000
Exports to U.K.	56,399,000	64,000,000

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White Fortress), at the confluence of the Sava and Danube, a city in rapid growth, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets; it contains the university, museums, national library, old Turkish citadel, national theatre; population March 31, 1931, 291,738. Other towns are Zagreb (Agram), Ljubljana, Subotica, Sarajevo and Split (Spalato). The language of the country is Serbo-Croatian.
FLAG: Blue, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
 (Zrinjskoga Ulica 20, Belgrade.)
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Neville Meyrick Henderson. K.C.M.G. (1929)..... £3,150
and Secretaries, D. John Cowan, O.B.E., M.C.; W. H. Montagu-Pollock.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II), H. N. Sturrock.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. F. V. Stopford, R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. T. D. Daly, M.C.
Archivist, C. A. Knight.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Belgrade—Consul, Charles L. Blakeney.
Sarajevo—Consul, B. J. Gilliat-Smith.
Dubrovnik II (Gruž)—Vice-Consul, Capt. I. Hagljija.
Zagreb—Consul, R. D. Macrae.
Pro-Consul, P. N. Preisler.
Split (Spalato)—Vice-Consul, N. Perić.
Susak—Vice-Consul, A. E. Piggot.
Vrs (Lusa)—Consular Agent, A. Topić.

BRITISH EMPIRE CULTIVATION.

Principal Territories.	Land Area.	Cultivated Area, where declared.
	Acres.	Acres.
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	60,000,000	<i>See pages 627-8.</i>
Isle of Man	121,000	80,000 arable and grass.
Channel Islands	48,000	About 30,000 potatoes, roots, grass, tomatoes.
Irish Free State.....	17,000,000	1,406,000 oats, potatoes, &c.; 2½ mill. hay, 8 mill. pasture.
Canada.....	2,131,000,000	61,000,000 field crops, 700,000,000 forest.
Newfoundland & Labrador	176,000,000	Some oats, barley, hay and potatoes.
Australia.....	1,903,000,000	22,000,000 cropped, of which 14,700,000 wheat (120 mill. sheep).
New Zealand	66,000,000	19,000,000 farmed, incl. 600,000 grain (29 mill. sheep).
Indian Empire.....	996,000,000	180,000,000 food grains, 160,000,000 forest (15½ mill. cattle).
Burma.....	150,000,000	2,000,000 rice, ground-nuts, &c.
Cyprus.....	2,253,000	466,000 wheat, barley, vines, &c.; 448,000 forests.
Malta.....	78,000	33,000 wheat, barley, potatoes and cotton.
Ceylon.....	16,000,000	3,176,000 coconut, paddy, rice, rubber and tea.
Malaya.....	36,000,000	4,300,000 rubber, rice, coconut, pineapples, tapioca, &c.
North Borneo.....	20,000,000	187,000 rubber, rice, sago and pepper.
Union of South Africa...	300,000,000	7,500,000 maize, wheat, oats, sugar, &c.
Rhodesia, North.....	184,000,000	67,000 maize, tobacco, &c. (Europeans' cultivation).
Rhodesia, South.....	96,000,000	420,000 maize, tobacco, &c. (Europeans' cultivation).
Bechuanaland.....	176,000,000	Feeds 420,000 cattle.
Basutoland.....	7,500,000	Feeds sheep, cattle and horses (natives').
Swaziland.....	4,300,000	29,000 maize, cotton and tobacco.
Kenya.....	147,000,000	635,000 maize, sisal, coffee, wheat, tea, &c. (Europeans').
Uganda.....	41,500,000	21,000 coffee, rubber, &c.; 3,000,000 timber.
Nyasaland.....	25,000,000	68,000 tobacco, tea, maize, &c.; 5,000,000 timber.
Somaliland.....	43,000,000	Produces sorghum on coast, cedar forests inland.
Nigeria.....	235,000,000	589,000 palm-kernels, ground-nuts, cacao, 155 mill. forest.
Gold Coast.....	59,000,000	930,000 cacao, yams, cassava, kola, maize, millet, ground-nuts.
Sierra Leone.....	19,800,000	430,000 rice, cassava, yams, sweet potatoes, maize.
British West Indies.....	8,000,000	500,000 cacao, sugar-cane, coconut, &c.
British Guiana.....	57,000,000	126,000 rice, sugar and coconut, also timber, greenheart, &c.
British Honduras.....	5,500,000	5,000,000 timber, mahogany, cedar, &c.
Papua.....	58,000,000	9,000 rubber also cotton and hemp.
Sarawak.....	27,000,000	260,000 rubber.
British Cameroons.....	22,000,000	Rubber, ground-nuts, palm kernels, cacao, bananas.
Palestine.....	6,600,000	360,000 wheat, barley, vines, tobacco, &c.
South-West Africa.....	206,000,000	19,500 maize, also potatoes and tobacco.
Tanganyika.....	235,000,000	1,436,000 maize, sisal, rice, coffee, and 2,000,000 forest.
British New Guinea.....	58,000,000	200,000 coconut, also tobacco, cotton, sisal, coffee, &c.
Sudan.....	645,000,000	1,800,000 millet, cotton, sesame, &c., also timber.

(Villa Borghese, Rome.)

THE International Institute of Agriculture at Rome was founded in 1905 as the result of a Convention made between the representatives of 40 different countries. The number of nations subscribing to the Convention is 72, and the Institute may be regarded as the pioneer of official international institutions, and as the most representative of all. It is estimated that the countries and colonies adhering to the Institute represent over 95 per cent. of the population of the world.

The following is a complete list of the countries that have adhered to the Convention of 1905, and therefore have rights of representation at the Institute, and are pledged to contribute to its funds:—

Argentina.	Italy.
Austria.	Eritrea.
Belgium.	Cyrenaica.
Belgian Congo.	Italian Somaliland.
Bolivia.	Tripoli.
Brazil.	Japan.
Bulgaria.	Latvia.
Chile.	Lithuania.
China.	Luxemburg.
Colombia.	Mexico.
Cuba.	Netherlands.
Czechoslovakia.	Netherlands East
Denmark.	Indies.
Ecuador.	Nicaragua.
Egypt.	Norway.
Estonia.	Panama.
Ethiopia.	Paraguay.
Finland.	Peru.
France.	Poland.
Algeria.	Portugal.
French West Africa.	Rumania.
Indo-China.	San Marino.
Madagascar.	Siam.
Morocco.	Spain.
Tunisi.	Sweden.
Germany.	Switzerland.
Great Britain and	Turkey.
Northern Ireland	United States.
Australia.	Hawaii.
British India	Philippine Islands.
Canada.	Porto Rico.
Irish Free State.	Virgin Islands.
Union of South	Uruguay.
Africa.	U.S.S.R.
Greece.	Venezuela.
Guatemala	Yugoslavia.
Haiti.	
Hungary.	

The essential objects of the Institute are defined in Article 9 of the Convention and may be summarised as follows:—

The Institute, confining its activities to the international sphere, shall:—

Collect, examine and publish, with the least possible delay, statistical, technical and economic information with regard to farming, crop and live-stock production, trade in agricultural products and the prices current on the different markets;

Indicate the wages paid for farm work;

Record any new diseases of crops which may have appeared in any part of the world, showing the countries affected by such diseases, their progress and, where possible, any effective measures for their control;

Study questions concerning agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit in all their

forms; collect and publish all information that may be useful in the various countries for the organisation of systems of agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit;

Submit, should occasion arise, for the approval of the various Governments, measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers, and for the improvement of their conditions.

The Institute has its seat in Rome, in a palace in the Villa Borghese, specially erected through the munificence of H.M. Victor Emmanuel. The Governing Body consists of a General Assembly of Delegates of the adhering Governments, meeting once every two years, and of a Permanent Committee of Delegates, mostly resident in Rome, acting as its executive. Apart from the General Secretariat to which, in addition to the ordinary administrative offices, the Section of Agricultural Legislation is attached, there are special bureaux dealing with General Statistics, Agricultural Science (including Forestry), and Agricultural Economics, respectively.

The Library of the Institute is one of the largest and best stocked of libraries specialised in agriculture, particularly on the statistical and economic side. In addition to purchases it receives a number of gifts from Governments, institutions and from private sources, and all the material is arranged and catalogued in accordance with the most modern systems. Up to the present the growth of the Library has resulted in severe pressure on the space originally provided in the main building. A remedy has now been found in the construction of special premises for which funds have been supplied by a Royal Commission, which administers certain properties on behalf of the Institute. The Library building has now been completed, and was inaugurated early in October, 1933. The installation of all the plant and material will necessarily take a further period to carry out, but it is expected that all will be in working order during 1934. It will then be possible to utilise, with far greater convenience than for some years past, the unique facilities for the study of agricultural problems that the Institute through its Library has to offer and offers freely to all duly accredited students, as well as to the members of its own international staff.

Information on agricultural questions is supplied by the Institute mainly through its various publications, issued in English and French and, in some cases, also in other languages. The regular publications have for many years included two Year-Books, the *International Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics* and the *International Year-Book of Agricultural Legislation*, as also the *International Review of Agriculture*, published monthly, and in four separate sections, dealing respectively with *Agricultural Statistics*, *Agricultural Science and Practice*, *Agricultural Economics and Sociology*; and *Plant Protection*.

A new volume of the Economic Commentary on the Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics, which is issued each year under the title of *The Agricultural Situation*, was published early in the year and covers the agricultural year 1933-34. In general plan it follows closely the lines of its two predecessors, but the chapter on international meetings for the discussion of agricultural problems has on this occasion been

omitted, relatively few such meetings having been held during the period. On the other hand, in view of the financial crisis, which occurred at the beginning of the agricultural year 1931-32, and of its effects on the whole trend of economic life, the chapter relating to the agricultural depression has been extended. A further issue of *Farm Accountancy Statistics*, being that for 1929-30, appeared towards the end of the year. Statistics are given for 20,000 farms belonging to 20 countries, mainly European, but data for the Punjab (and Colonies are this time inserted, and it is hoped that future issues will include more results from overseas countries. An important feature in the current volume is an appendix, in which the representative character of the published data is analysed statistically.

Forestry Statistics have for some years past been given in the Statistical Year book, but the growth of the material led in 1932 to the issue of a separate volume, and in 1933 a quite independent Statistical Yearbook for Forestry has appeared for the first time. The data included have special reference to forest composition and production and to the international trade in timber.

During 1933 the preparation of lists describing experiment stations and similar institutions, together with institutions for training in agriculture, has been continued, and two new volumes have been published, one on agricultural experiment stations in temperate countries and the other on establishments specialising in animal husbandry. A third volume on dairying institutions is in preparation. The Institute also published in 1933, in connection with the World Poultry Congress, a comprehensive monograph under the title of "*L'Anciculture dans le Monde*," in three volumes, dealing respectively with the general world situation and research work, the situation in European countries, and the situation in extra-European countries, in respect of poultry husbandry. In addition a bibliography of tropical agriculture has been issued for a second year, and a monograph "*Coffee in 1931 and 1932*" has been completed for publication in English and French.

The various publications of the Institute may be obtained in London from Messrs. F. S. King and Son, Westminster, or may be ordered direct from the Institute or through any bookseller.

The economic work of the Institute comes under the purview of its expert *Agricultural Economic Committee*, which advises on the economic and statistical programme in its international aspects in general, with special reference to the requirements of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations. The establishment of this Committee completes the list of advisory bodies required to give the cachet of authority to the Institute's work. The *International Agricultural Scientific Council*, through the expert members of its various Commissions, is in a position to advise on any purely technical questions that may arise, and the *Permanent International Commission of*

Agricultural Associations provides means for ascertaining the views of practical agriculturists. At the same time liaison with other bodies interested in agriculture is maintained by the *International Commission for Co-ordination in Agriculture*.

For general financial and other reasons, including the special work of preparation for the Monetary and Economic Conference, the public activities of the Institute in connection with special Conferences and Congresses were again somewhat curtailed in 1933. Early in the year, however, the Institute was requested to hold a small conference of various important international bodies for the discussion of the agenda of the Monetary and Economic Conference so far as it related to agriculture. In September, hospitality was given to the World's Poultry Congress in the palace of the Institute.

In October, 1934, the General Assembly of the Institute, being the XIth of the series, will take place, the precise date to be fixed later.

The Institute was represented in London at the Monetary and Economic Conference by a Delegation, consisting of the President, Vice-President, and the Delegates of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, India, Argentina, Portugal, the Netherlands and Rumania. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Delegate of India, acted as Leader of the Delegation, and the Secretary General and the Chief of the Economic Bureau were also present. The Institute contributed a comprehensive documentation in the form of a *Memorandum on the Agricultural Aspects of the Problems before the Economic and Monetary Conference* (London, 1933) with six special appendices bearing the following titles: Report of the Special Advisory Meeting of Representatives of International Agricultural Organisations held at the International Institute of Agriculture on 7-10 April, 1933; Credit Conditions and the Indebtedness of Agriculture in Central and Eastern European Countries; Documents referring to the Project of the International Agricultural Credit Bank; Tariffs and Trade Restrictions (Development of Tariffs and Restrictions on International Trade in Cereals); The Migration Problem in its Relation to Agriculture; Scheme of International Collaboration in the Campaign against Unemployment submitted by Senator De Michelis to the Commission for the Study of European Union in May 1931; Statistical Documentation concerning Wheat and other Cereals.

President: (From October 1933) Principe Ludovico Spada Potenziani (*Delegate of Italy*).
Vice-President: M. Louis-Dop (*Delegate of France*).

British Delegate: H. L. French, C.B., O.B.E. (*Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries*).

Delegate of the Irish Free State: J. Radcliffe.

Delegate of the Indian Empire: Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*High Commissioner for India*).

Delegate of the United States of America: Dr. Henry C. Taylor.

Secretary General: Prof. Alessandro Brizi.

THE WEATHER OF 1932-33.

(1932) *October*.—Very unsettled conditions persisted throughout the month, the most noteworthy feature being the frequent and excessive rains. Cool, northerly winds, accompanied by showers and bright periods, prevailed for the most part, but a trough of low pressure over England caused milder conditions at first in the south and some rain in south-east and east England on the 1st. The 4th was a bright day in south and east England. The fair weather was broken by a depression moving south-east from Greenland. This system caused a period of unsettled conditions until the 10th. Rain was particularly heavy on the 7th and 8th, and widespread strong winds or gales occurred on the 8th. Then followed a period of unsettled weather, with heavy local rain and some bright periods. A notable wet period occurred in England from the 20th-23rd. An inch or more of rain fell at many places in southern England on the 20th and 23rd, and gales occurred locally in the English Channel. From the 26th onwards a series of depressions caused a drop in temperature. Snow fell in Scotland on the 29th, and lay to a depth of a few inches on high ground. Monthly pressure means were everywhere below the normal, ranging from 10.5 mb. at Aberdeen to 3.7 mb. at Calicut. This caused a fairly steep gradient for westerly to north-westerly winds, and in most districts winds from between west and north were unusually prevalent. Local gales occurred on several days. Strong winds or gales occurred on 23 days at the Scilly Isles, and on 22 days at Holyhead and Spurn Head. The mean temperature for the month was below the normal in all districts. The coldest spells occurred around the 4th, and from the 26th to the end of the month. The extreme temperatures for the month were: (England and Wales) 62° F. at Shinfield on the 1st, 25° F. at Bromyard, Appleby and Leyland on the 29th; (Scotland) 61° F. at Kilmarnock on the 21st, 22° F. at Eskdalemuir on the 29th; (Ireland) 66° F. at Ballinacorra and Cork on the 16th, 29° F. at Markree Castle on the 10th, at Armagh on the 25th, at Birr Castle on the 29th, at Mountmellick on the 4th, and at Kilkenny on the 4th and 29th. With the exception of west and south-west Ireland, and at isolated places elsewhere, rainfall was everywhere above the normal, and expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881-1925 the values were: British Isles 128, England and Wales 153, Scotland 169, and Ireland 105. In many parts of Scotland rain was recorded on every day of the month. It was the wettest October at Aberdeen (6.66 ins.) and Arbroath (6.28 ins.) since 1866, at Greenwich since 1882, at Newquay (7.39 ins.) in 40 years, and at Southend in 52 years observations. Thunderstorms were fairly frequent. Sunshine aggregates were variable, well above the normal on the whole in Ireland, below in Scotland, and generally below in England. Some good daily records were obtained, particularly on the 4th, when 20 hours or over were recorded locally in south and east England. Aurora was observed in Scotland on eight occasions, and the solar halo at Oxford on 14 days. A lunar rainbow was visible on the 8th at Lynton, Hampshire. Fog was reported on several days, while it was dense locally in the Glasgow area on the 24th and 30th.

November was unusually dull in England, and dry except in some western and northern districts of Scotland. The unsettled weather of October persisted during the early days of the month. Conditions were very mild with temperatures rising to 60° F. locally in England on the 2nd and 3rd, while heavy rain fell in some places in the west on the 3rd. From then until the 12th, with a slight break on the 8th and 9th, an anticyclonic distribution was maintained over the British Isles. Subsequently the country came under the influence of deep depressions, mostly centred off our northern coasts and moving eastwards. Very disturbed conditions prevailed from the 22nd onwards, with strong winds or gales from between south-west and north-west, and heavy local rain at times. At some places in southern England 7 hours or more of bright sunshine were recorded on the 21st and 28th. Mean pressure for the month was everywhere a few millibars above the normal. The anticyclonic distribution of pressure also accounted for the unusual prevalence of easterly winds. During the period of gales at the end of the month gusts of 80 m.p.h., 75 m.p.h. and 73 m.p.h. were registered at Kirkwall, Lerwick and Bilsdon respectively on the 27th, 78 m.p.h. at Bell Rock, 74 m.p.h. at Dunfanaghy, 72 m.p.h. at Tree on the 26th and 71 m.p.h. at Pendennis Castle on the 30th. The mean temperature differed only slightly from the normal. A warm south-westerly current which spread from about the Azores was responsible for the mildest spell, which occurred during the opening days. The extreme temperatures for the month were: (England and Wales) 64° F. at Rhyl on the 2nd, 21° F. at Rickmansworth on the 22nd; (Scotland) 59° F. at Stonehaven on the 2nd, 21° F. at Dalginis and Eskdalemuir on the 6th, and at Logie Coldstone on the 7th; (Ireland) 62° F. at Kilkenny on the 2nd, 25° F. at Markree Castle, Hazelhatch and Mountmellick on the 6th. The general precipitation expressed as a percentage of the normal was British Isles 77, England and Wales 69, Scotland 85 and Ireland 28. Along the eastern coastal districts of Scotland from Aberdeen to the Borders the month was one of the driest on record locally. Some heavy falls were recorded, and at Kinlochquich and Glenquich there were ten and nine days respectively with more than an inch of rain. Thunderstorms occurred in Scotland during the last week of the month. In England and southern Ireland the month was distinguished by a marked deficiency of sunshine. At Kew Observatory the total was only 26 hours, and at several places it was the driest November on record. Fog occurred fairly frequently in England and southern Scotland. Aurora was observed in Scotland on the 4th, 5th, 16th and 22nd. At Oxford solar haloes were observed on seven occasions, and on the 9th a short sun pillar was noted.

December was very mild after the 12th, and mainly dry in England and northern Scotland. Rain fell at times and was heavy in Scotland on the 1st and 2nd. The 4th was a beautiful day in England, several places in the south recording 7 hours or more sunshine. A small anticyclone, situated south-east of Ireland, on the 5th moved south-south-east and increased in intensity, and

cold conditions were maintained over most of the British Isles until the 12th or 13th. Snow or sleet in small amounts fell daily during this period in the south-east, and on the 12th sleet was reported in the south-west and at the Scilly Isles. Subsequently weather became unsettled and very mild, with pressure high for the most part over central and south-east Europe, and depressions moving north or north-east off our west or north-west seaboard. Very disturbed conditions, with heavy rain and strong southerly winds or gales at times, prevailed in the west and north from the 15th to the 22nd. Meanwhile, over a large part of England very little rain fell and much sunshine was enjoyed locally, particularly between the 18th and 22nd. A very intense depression, centred on the Atlantic west of Ireland, and moving north-east, caused gales in western and northern districts on the 23rd. Mean pressure for the month was everywhere above the normal. Winds were mainly moderate to strong, with gales in many places. At Pendennis Castle there was an almost continuous mean hourly velocity of more than 28 m.p.h. from 9 h. on the 6th to 1 h. on the 12th. Among the highest gusts recorded during the month were 94 m.p.h., 87 m.p.h., 79 m.p.h. and 74 m.p.h. at Lerwick, Butt of Lewis, Edinburgh and Paisley respectively on the 17th, 26 m.p.h. at Kirkwall on the 2nd, and 83 m.p.h. at Lerwick on the 18th and 24th. On the 31st a gust of 96 m.p.h. was recorded at Valentia Observatory; this is a record speed in a gust at that station. Monthly means of temperature were above the normal in all districts. The extremes for the month were: (England and Wales) 60° F. at Llandudno on the 16th and 27th and at Bromley on the 22nd, 19° F. at Newport, Salop, on the 7th; (Scotland) 60° F. at Cupar on the 16th, 12° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 8th; (Ireland) 62° F. at Dublin City and Trinity College, Dublin, on the 27th, 27° F. at Aldergrove on the 31st. The total rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal was England and Wales 47, Scotland 122, Ireland 138, British Isles 81. With the exception of Cumberland, rainfall in England was markedly deficient, less than 20 per cent. being recorded in Kent, Essex, and parts of Sussex and Berkshire. Among the heavy daily falls were 131 mm. at Borrowdale on the 16th and 103 mm. on the 17th, while at Watendlath 121 mm. and 83 mm. respectively were recorded on the same days. Thunderstorms were reported during the period and to 4th and on the 15th. The last month of a dull year was on the whole sunny. Apart from the east and north of Scotland and in south-west England sunshine exceeded the normal. Fog occurred fairly frequently in England and southern Scotland. Aurora was observed in Scotland on seven occasions and a lunar rainbow was seen at Eskdalemuir on the 4th. Solar haloes were observed at Oxford on 30 days.

THE YEAR 1932 was chiefly distinguished by its lack of sunshine. Other noteworthy features were the extreme mildness of the first three weeks of January, the droughts of February and June, the excessive wetness of May in England and Wales, and of October in eastern Scotland and parts of England, and the exceptional warmth of August in England. For the year as a whole, mean temperature was everywhere a little above the normal, and rainfall was slightly above the normal, except in Ireland. Sunshine

aggregates were below the normal in all districts. January was on the whole very mild. During the last week pressure rose to an abnormal height, and exceeded 30.5 mb. locally on the 26th. February was abnormally dry and exceptionally sunny in western Scotland. By far the highest pressure means of the year were recorded, the excess being roughly 15 mb. to 25 mb. above the normal. March was dull in the northern half of the country and wet in north-eastern districts, but over most of the southern half of the country the month was mainly fair and cool, with deficient rainfall. April was wet and cool and mainly dull, particularly in England. May was cool and unsettled, and excessively wet in England and Wales, with destructive floods in the Midlands and Yorkshire. June was remarkable for its dryness, and was in most districts the sunniest month of the year. July was dull and wet, with widespread thunderstorms, one of the most remarkable being that at Cranwell, in Lincolnshire, on the 11th, when 126 mm. fell in 120 minutes. August was exceptionally warm in England and dry on the whole, but the amount of rainfall was very variable owing to local thunderstorms. There was a small excess of sunshine in south-east England. September was mainly wet, while sunshine was mainly deficient. There were short warm spells about the 2nd, and from the 14th to 17th. October was very unsettled and rather cold, with an abnormal frequency of north-westerly winds. In most districts the month was wet, excessively so in eastern Scotland. November, on the other hand, was dry, except in some western and northern districts of Scotland, with a marked deficiency of sunshine in England and southern Ireland. December, as in 1931, was mild, particularly after the 15th. The extreme temperatures for the year were: (England and Wales) 97° F. at Halesowen, Camden Square, Regent's Park, Enfield and Tottenham on August 16th, 12° F. at Rickmansworth on January 1st and March 13th; (Scotland) 83° F. at Aberdeen on July 10th, 11° F. at Dalwhinnie on March 13th; (Ireland) 61° F. at Newcastle (Wicklow) on July 6th, 18° F. at Markree Castle on February 19th. During the year gales were recorded at Brit of Lewis on 47 days (highest gust 87 m.p.h. on December 17th), Lerwick 41 days (94 m.p.h. on December 17th), Pendennis Castle and Bell Rock 40 days (84 m.p.h. on January 6th and 95 m.p.h. on January 13th respectively). Aurora was observed in Scotland during each month except June, July and August.

(1933) January.—During the first ten days the weather was mild, after which it became colder, and outdoor skating became general for the first time since the cold spell of February to March, 1929. Widespread strong winds and gales from south or south-west occurred on the 2nd and 3rd, while heavy rain fell at times in western and northern districts. Snow or sleet was reported between the 3rd and 6th, and thunderstorms locally (mainly in the west and north-west) between the 2nd and 7th. Temperature was high for the time of year. From the 11th-16th troughs of low pressure passed eastwards over these islands, and from the 17th-19th a shallow depression over England moved north-east and filled up. During this period temperature was rather low and weather unsettled. Fairly good sunshine records were obtained in places on the 11th and 12th. Snow was wide-

spread from the 16th to 18th, and gales occurred on the 24th. From the 20th a period of dry cold weather set in with easterly winds in the south and southerly to south-westerly in the north. Records of sunshine were particularly good from the 25th-28th. This dry spell was broken on the 29th. Snow or sleet fell in many places on the 30th, and snow lay to a depth of from 6 to 9 inches for a short time in the Glasgow area. Glazed frost occurred in the Bristol area on the night of the 30th, and caused many accidents. Gales were reported in the west and north on the 31st and heavy rain fell in parts of Scotland, Ireland and northern England on the night of 31st. Monthly pressure means were everywhere above the normal. Winds were mainly moderate to strong, while gales were reported on several days. (Butt of Lewis 20 days, Bell Rock 8 days, Lerwick 7 days.) Among the highest gusts were: 80 m.p.h. at Butt of Lewis, 79 m.p.h. at Lerwick on the 2nd, 77 m.p.h. at Scilly on the 4th and Dunfarnaghy on the 8th, and 75 m.p.h. at Penderennis Castle on the 4th. Monthly means of temperature were below the normal in all districts. The extremes for the month were: (England and Wales) 60° F. at Llandudno on the 2nd, 11° F. at Rickmansworth on the 23rd; (Scotland) 50° F. at Fort William on the 2nd and at Dunbar on the 8th, 4° F. at Logie Colinton on the 19th; (Ireland) 59° F. at Trinity College, Dublin, on the 2nd, 18° F. at Kilkenny on the 26th. The general precipitation expressed as a percentage of the normal was: British Isles 95, England and Wales 92, Scotland 102, and Ireland 90. Rainfall was rather variable, for while more than twice the normal fell at Ettrick Manse in Selkirk, little more than half the normal was recorded along the east coast of England. One of the outstanding features of the month was the excess of sunshine. At Birmingham it was the sunniest January since records began in 1857. At some isolated stations, however, there was a decided deficiency. At Wakefield it was the dullest January in 34 years' records, apart from 1909 and 1917. Aurora was observed in Scotland on nine occasions, and at Oxford solar haloes were noted on ten days, and the Zodiacal Light was observed on the 22nd.

February.—Mild, unsettled weather persisted during the first nine days, with pressure high over southern Europe, and depressions passing east or north-east along our north-western or northern seaboard. Strong winds and heavy rain occurred at times, and widespread gales were recorded on the 1st and 2nd. A change occurred between the 9th and 10th. There was a sharp fall in temperature, and heavy rain and local thunderstorms occurred in south-east England. There ensued a spell of moderately cold weather, but really wintry conditions only began on 17th, when pressure became highest in east Greenland. On the 23rd a small depression appeared in the polar current over the extreme north of Ireland. This disturbance moved south and increased in intensity, causing widespread heavy snowstorms, and strong, squally winds and local gales. A thaw set in in the south about the 25th, and spread slowly northwards. Precipitation was very heavy in places from the 24th to 26th inclusive. Mean pressure for the month was mainly above the normal in the west and north, and a little below in the south-east and east. Broadly speaking, winds from between south and east prevailed until

the 10th, when a northerly type of weather set in, and persisted on the whole until the 23rd. Subsequently winds from between south and east were experienced in most districts. Among the highest gusts were 89 m.p.h. at Lerwick and 75 m.p.h. at Kirkwall on the 13th, and 77 m.p.h. at Butt of Lewis and 71 m.p.h. at Bell Rock on the 2nd. Monthly temperature means were generally above the normal. The mildest weather occurred during the first two weeks, when temperatures of 58° F. or 59° F. were recorded at several places. The extremes for the month were: (England and Wales) 59° F. at Worksop and Sidmouth on the 6th, at Rhyll on the 1st, at Colwyn Bay on the 4th, and at Cannington on the 6th, 11° F. at Sprowston on the 20th; (Scotland) 57° F. at Edinburgh on the 2nd and at Dunbar on the 8th and 9th, 11° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 24th; (Ireland) 59° F. at Trinity College, Dublin, on the 8th, 20° F. at Glasnevin, Dublin, on the 23rd. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the normal was 120, while the values for the constituent countries were: England and Wales 160, Scotland 123, and Ireland 109. Rainfall was below the normal at some places in east and south-east England, and also at Holyhead and some places in Scotland. Elsewhere there was an excess, some places had more than 200 per cent., while locally, in Yorkshire, more than 300 per cent. was recorded. During the heavy snowstorm of the 23rd-26th drifts of 12 to 14 feet occurred on the moors at Castleton. At Huddersfield, where the average depth was 30 inches, it was reported as the heaviest fall in living memory. Heavy rain and melting snow caused severe flooding in many districts. In England, southern Ireland, and western Scotland the month was on the whole sunny but in other districts sunshine totals were below the normal. It was the sunniest February at Southport since before 1881. An unusually sunny period occurred from the 13th-23rd. Fog was reported between the 3rd and 6th, 24th to 26th, and on the 28th. Aurora was observed in Scotland on nine occasions, and at Oxford solar haloes were observed on six days and the Zodiacal Light on four occasions.

March was an exceptionally warm and sunny month with notably high day temperatures. During the first week the weather was very unsettled, but a period of abundant sunshine and high temperatures set in by the 8th. This fine weather began to break up about the 15th, and rain fell generally with the advance of a system of depressions south-eastwards from Greenland to Scotland and Ireland. Towards the close of this unsettled period cold winds from north-west and north swept across the country during the night of the 19th to 20th, to be followed by southerlies on the 21st and another spell of mainly fine anticyclonic weather with high day temperatures. This only changed during the last two or three days of the month to a period of local showers and bright intervals. With the exception of central and eastern parts of England and in the Shetlands mean pressure was below the normal. During the first ten days strong winds and gales were frequent in the west, and another windy spell for most districts extended intermittently from the 15th to about the 23rd. Among the highest gusts were 77 m.p.h. at Butt of Lewis on the 15th, and 79 m.p.h. at Penderennis Castle and 78 m.p.h.

at Scilly on the 19th. It is extremely rare to find such a persistent tendency for high day temperature as was experienced in nearly all districts this month. At Kew and Greenwich temperature failed to reach 50° F. only on the 20th. In the Greenwich record, that goes back to 1847, there is no other month with such persistent warmth by day. About the 27th the nights were very cold. At Rickmansworth on the 28th a reading of 19.2° F. in the early morning was followed by one of 66.9° F. just before 1.30 p.m., a rise of nearly 48° F., while at Thetford the range was 49° F. on the same day. At Southport it was the warmest March in 62 years record. The extremes for the month were: (England and Wales) 69° F. at Attleborough, Birmingham (Sparkhill), Park End, South Farnborough and Welshpool on the 28th, 17° F. at Thetford on the 28th; (Scotland) 68° F. at Gordon Castle on the 28th, 21° F. at Balmoral on the 21st; (Ireland) 60° F. on the 28th at Kilkenny, 20° F. at Glasnevin on the 2nd. Precipitation, expressed as a percentage of the normal, was British Isles 101, England and Wales 119, Scotland 64, and Ireland 99. In the English counties north and west of Yorkshire there was a general deficiency, while around Inverness only about 20 per cent. of the average fell. Most of the largest falls occurred between the 2nd and 8th, among these being 1.77 ins. at Holne (Devon) on the 2nd, 1.64 ins. at Treacastle (Brecon) on the 5th, and 1.50 ins. at Inverchaulin (near Firth of Clyde) on the 8th. Thunderstorms occurred in the south on the 6th and 7th, and again locally near the middle and end of the month. Over England, Wales, eastern Ireland and most of Scotland the duration of bright sunshine was above the average, while in many places in the south and east of England it approached the normal for June. Fog was frequent locally in the north of England and southern half of Scotland. Aurora was observed in Scotland on seven occasions, the display on the 19th being the most widely reported. At Oxford the solar halo was observed on 18 days and a lunar halo every evening from the 3rd to the 9th; parhelia and arcs of contact frequently accompanied the haloes.

April was mainly dry in the north-west of Scotland, and warm apart from a cold spell between 17th and 22nd. Weather conditions were dominated over the greater part of the British Isles during the first ten days by an anticyclone, which moved slowly eastward. Heavy rain fell in north and north-west Scotland on the 2nd and 8th. During this period temperatures of about 70° F. were recorded in east and south-east England. On the 11th and 13th a depression moved east across the British Isles, but anticyclonic conditions were re-established on the 13th and persisted in the south. A change occurred on the 16th, and a spell of cold weather with wintry showers prevailed. It was particularly cold around the 19th. On the 22nd heavy rain fell in south-west Ireland and south-west England, and unsettled conditions spread later throughout the country. Unsettled weather, with occasional rain and bright sunshine, prevailed until the end of the month. Thunderstorms occurred on each of the last three days. Pressure means were everywhere in excess of the normal, ranging from 2.2 mb. at Stornoway to 6.5 mb. at Portland Bill. Winds were mainly between south and west, but a

spell of north-easterlies prevailed from 17th-21st. Among the heaviest gusts were 78 m.p.h. at Kirkwall and 71 m.p.h. at Lerwick on the 12th. Mean temperatures for the month were everywhere above the normal. In eastern Scotland it was the mildest April since 1924, and at Eastbourne the mean maximum temperature, 54.5° F., was the highest in April since 1921. The extremes for the month were: (England and Wales) 73° F. at Norwich, Bungay and Rickmansworth on the 11th, and at Eufield on the 8th, 21° F. at Thetford on the 14th, at Chopwell-wood on the 21st and at Rickmansworth on the 23rd; (Scotland) 68° F. at Stonehaven on the 9th, 20° F. at Wollsele on the 21st; (Ireland) 67° F. at Rathfarham on the 7th and 27° F. at Aldergrove and Kilkenny on the 22nd. The general rainfall over the British Isles and constituent countries, expressed as a percentage of the average was 75; England and Wales 70, Scotland 95, Ireland, 65. A notable feature of the month was the drought experienced over the wide area in the Midlands, many stations reported an absolute drought from the 1st-22nd inclusive. Several heavy daily falls of rain occurred, the heaviest being in west and north Scotland on the 2nd; on that day 79 mm. was measured at Glenquoich, 91 mm. at Glen Elvie, 105 mm. at Kluchoquoich, and 165 mm. at Dunhilldale, Loch Carron. Easter daily falls than the latter have only been reported for a rainfall day in Scotland on four occasions since 1865. During a thunderstorm on the 29th at Fyvie Castle hail fell and was lying to a depth of six inches in places. Sunshine aggregates were, with the exception of south-east England, below the average, and in places was as much as 1½ hours a day below. The month was sunnier than usual in south-east England. At Eastbourne the total of 247 hours was the highest for April since 1921. In southern England the Easter holiday period was exceptionally bright; at Totland Bay, Isle of Wight, the total for the four days, Friday 14th to Monday 17th, was 44½ hours, the largest amount for any Easter since 1900. Aurora was observed in Scotland on six occasions during the month, and at Oxford solar haloes were noted on 17 days, and a sun pillar on the evening of the 19th.

May was a warm but dull month, with frequent thunderstorms. Weather conditions during the first week were mainly dominated by a depression which moved northward. Rain was reported daily from the 1st-10th, and thunderstorms occurred at times. After the 10th weather was rather unsettled in the west and north, and mainly fine, warm weather in the south and east. During the period 22nd-29th thunder was frequently reported, and heavy local rain occurred at times, but good sunshine records were also obtained. On the 30th a large depression on the Atlantic spread eastward and caused fairly heavy rain in the south of Ireland. Pressure was generally a little below normal, except in the extreme north-east of Scotland. Strong winds occurred at times during the unsettled period from the 2nd-10th, and again on the 25th. An easterly gale was recorded locally in England and Ireland around the 2nd. In Scotland no gales were recorded, and the month was in many areas one of the quietest Mays on record. For the third month in succession mean temperature in all districts was well above the normal, a notable feature being the mild nights. The warmest spell occurred gener-

ally between the 19th and 23rd. The extremes for the month were: (England and Wales) 82° F. at Stroud Green, London, on the 23rd, 59° F. at Rickmansworth on the 15th; (Scotland) 73° F. at Perth on the 21st and at Ruthwell and Kilmarnock on the 22nd, 55° F. at Dalwhinnie and Balmoral on the 2nd; (Ireland) 72° F. at Waterford on the 28th, 33° F. at Markree Castle on the 14th, 26th and 29th. Rainfall over the British Isles as a whole was below the average, the percentage values of the constituent countries being: England and Wales 97, Scotland 69, Ireland 114 and the British Isles 94. Monthly totals were very irregular owing to numerous thunderstorms. Among these may be mentioned those of the 2nd, 6th, 9th, 22nd, 23rd, 28th and 29th. The storm on the 23rd was accompanied by heavy downpours in Surrey: at Brookwood 66 mm. fell in 3½ hours, and at Woking 58 mm. in about a hour. The month was decidedly dull, sunshine aggregates being appreciably below the normal in all districts except the Channel Islands. Conditions improved during the latter part of the month, and after the 18th good daily records were often recorded. For example, 15½ hours at Trece on the 30th, 14½ hours at Scilly and Valentia on the 22nd and at Falmouth and Scilly on the 23rd. Fog occurred frequently during the month. The aurora was observed in Scotland on the 1st and 2nd, and solar haloes were noted on 17 days, and a sun pillar was reported at Hastings on the 15th. A small but violent whirlwind crossed the Observatory grounds at Eskdalemuir from north to south at 13h. 22m. G.M.T. on the 14th.

June was mainly sunny and warm, with frequent thunderstorms in Great Britain, but dull on the whole in Ireland. The month opened with rather unsettled weather in the west and north, meanwhile fine, warm weather was maintained in the east of England. By the 4th the fine weather had spread throughout the country, and temperatures of 85° F. and over were registered at many places in England and Scotland between the 4th and 7th. Some rain and local thunder occurred in the west and north on the 7th. Temperature fell rapidly around the 9th and 10th, and weather became unsettled with local thunderstorms. On the 12th and 13th appreciable rain fell in the east and south-east of England. Strong, squally winds and local gales prevailed between the 16th and 18th. The period 14th-26th was notable for the thunderstorms which occurred daily in England. With the approach of an anticyclone from the Atlantic a spell of northerly or north-westerly winds and mainly fair weather occurred after the 26th. Pressure was everywhere below the normal for the month, and winds were mainly northerly or north-westerly. Among the highest gusts were 65 m.p.h. at Butt of Lewis on the 16th, 57 m.p.h. at Scilly on the 18th and 56 m.p.h. at Bidston on the 17th. Mean temperature for the month was above the normal in all districts, especially in east and north of Scotland. The warmest days occurred between the 4th and 7th, and the coldest around the 11th and 18th. The extremes for the month were: (England and Wales) 86° F. at Camden Square on the 5th, 32° F. at Rickmansworth on the 12th; (Scotland) 86° F. at Gordon Castle on the 4th and at Forres on the 7th, 28° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 12th; (Ireland) 78° F. at Malin Head on the 4th and at Hazlehead on

the 4th and 7th, 42° F. at Aldergrove and Hillsborough on the 12th. Rainfall over the British Isles and constituent countries as a whole was below the normal and expressed as a percentage of the normal were: British Isles 90, England and Wales 92, Scotland 85 and Ireland 94. Thunderstorms were frequent and heavy rain was recorded at several places, including 60 mm. in an hour at Ovington, Hants, on the 15th, 60 mm. in less than an hour at Poltmore, Devon, 43 mm. in just over an hour at Dartford, Kent, on the 22nd and 10 mm. in four minutes at Winchester on the 26th. Several people were killed by lightning, while at Bootle a cyclist was drowned by the floods on the 20th. Snow was recorded at Chopwellwood on the 12th and at Giggleswick and Bellingham on the 17th. With the exception of Ireland, sunshine aggregates were above the normal. A daily average of over 10 hours was registered at Jersey. The first eight days were exceptionally sunny in eastern districts of England—at Croydon 12½ hours were recorded, while at Norwich there was an average of 13 hours a day from the 4th to 8th. On the 12th a few places recorded 16 hours or more, while Lerwick had 17 hours on the 24th. Fog was reported on several days, mainly between the 1st-8th, 13th-16th and 20th-25th. Solar haloes were noted at Oxford on 16 days, the one on the 17th having very bright parhelia.

July was a notably warm month, with much sunshine, and was very dry in eastern England. The month opened with light variable breezes of an anticyclone. The second hot spell of the summer commenced in Scotland on the 2nd and reached the south of England the next day, and temperatures above 80° F. continued until the 8th, when widespread rain was followed by a spell of generally unsettled weather, with winds from the south-west. An improvement occurred about the 15th, and then commenced a long spell of mainly fair and very warm weather in the south, but wet at times in the north. The wet weather became general on the 17th, a day which at first was extremely hot over most of England. No general improvement occurred until the 30th, when a wedge of high pressure began to spread north-eastwards over the British Isles. With the exception of the north of Scotland monthly pressure means were slightly above normal. The period of highest winds occurred towards the end of the month. Among the highest gusts were 67 m.p.h. at Liverpool and 66 m.p.h. at Southport on the 31st, while a mean hourly speed exceeding 40 m.p.h. occurred at several places on that day. The month was notable for the number of unusually high temperatures in England and Scotland. In Scotland it was the warmest July for over 30 years. In addition to the frequency of hot days, the absence of cold nights was also notable, while in Scotland it was the first month for a long time during which there was no ground frost. The monthly temperature mean was everywhere well above the normal. The extremes for the month were: (England and Wales) 94° F. at Cambridge and Margate on the 27th, 36° F. at Rickmansworth and Usk on the 1st; (Scotland) 88° F. at Ruthwell on the 5th, 40° F. at Wick on the 29th; (Ireland) 86° F. at Kilkenny on the 4th, 44° F. at Kilkenny on the 30th. General precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the normal was 90; the corresponding figures for the constituent countries

were: England and Wales 82, Scotland 108 and Ireland 90. Rainfall was unevenly distributed, for while it was the wettest July (170 per cent.) at Edinburgh since 1926, only 34 and 35 per cent. fell at Scarborough and Skegness respectively. Thunderstorms were frequent in southern Scotland and northern England. Among the heaviest daily falls were 63 mm. at Giggleswick on the 7th, 54 mm. in less than an hour at Aspley Guise on the 13th and the same amount in about half an hour at Woolmans Wood on the 21st. Except in the north of Scotland, sunshine aggregates were above the normal, and stations recorded daily values during the month of from 14 to 16 hours on several days. Fog was dense around the Shetlands early in the month, and was rather frequent along the south coast of England during the second half of the month. Solar haloes were observed at Oxford on 14 days, and parhelia with the halo on the 12th.

August was an unusually warm and sunny month, and with the exception of north-west Scotland and locally in north-west Ireland it was notably dry. Mainly fair and warm weather continued during the first five days of the month. From the 5th to 6th shallow troughs of low pressure passing across the country caused occasional rain, mainly in the north and west; meanwhile over the greater part of England the weather continued fair and very warm. Thunderstorms occurred in southern England on the 11th and 12th. From the 14th to 19th depressions moving eastward off our northern seaboard caused a spell of unsettled weather generally. After the 19th these disturbances took a south-easterly track, and conditions continued unsettled. After the 24th a period of very warm, sunny weather ensued over most of England, but unsettled conditions, with rain at times, prevailed in Scotland and Ireland. Heavy rain, locally in Scotland and Ireland on the 27th and in Wales and north-west England on the 28th, was associated with a secondary depression which developed off the west of Ireland and moved east. Temperature during this second warm spell reached its highest point in eastern districts of England on the 28th or 29th. Except in extreme north and north-west Scotland monthly pressure means were everywhere above normal. Gales occurred on several days during the month, and among the highest gusts were 64 m.p.h. at Kirkwall on the 8th and Lerwick on the 28th, 62 m.p.h. at Dunfanaghy and 66 m.p.h. at Butt of Lewis on the 17th. For the sixth successive month mean temperature was well above the normal in all districts. In Scotland and in many parts of England it was the warmest August since the record August of 1921. At Greenwich Observatory the mean temperature, 66.5° F., was the highest for August since 1841 apart from the value of 67.5° F. attained in August 1921. At New Observatory there were 12 days with a maximum temperature above 70° F. The extremes for the month were: (England and Wales) 95° F. at Rickmansworth, Camden Square and Wisley on the 6th, 37° F. at Rickmansworth on the 17th; (Scotland) 84° F. at Kelso on the 5th, 32° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 12th; (Ireland) 82° F. at Mountmellick and Kilkenny on the 5th, 30° F. at Maikree Castle on the 7th. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the average for the period 1852-1925 was 51, and for the constituent countries England and

Wales 38, Scotland 75 and Ireland 58. As far as can be ascertained at present the value 38 for England and Wales is the lowest for August since 1828, when it was only 20. In Scotland rainfall was unevenly distributed. Locally in the east it was the driest on record, and in some places in the west it was the wettest. Thunderstorms were fairly frequent, particularly from 5th-6th, 10th-14th, and 20th-23rd. Torrential rain caused severe flooding in Scotland and Ireland on the 27th. Unusual falls in short periods included 43 mm. in 1 hour at Fowey on the 11th and 26 mm. in 20 minutes at Yaxley, near Eye, Suffolk, on the 6th. Abundant sunshine was one of the noteworthy features of the weather of the month, and it was only at a very few isolated places that less than the normal was recorded. At a number of places the monthly aggregate was the highest on record for August, and in many parts of England there was no single day with a complete absence of bright sunshine. Local fog occurred frequently, particularly in England. Aurora was observed at Baltasound on the night of the 20th, and at Oxford solar haloes were noted on 15 days.

September was an exceptionally warm and sunny month, and was dry except in southern and eastern districts of England. The month opened with an anticyclone situated off our south-west coasts, and maintained warm, fair weather. On the 6th a new high pressure system joined up, and anticyclonic conditions prevailed until the night of 11th-12th. A depression moving up from the Bay of Biscay caused rain in the south of England, and heavy falls occurred on the 12th and 13th. This break was only temporary, however, and anticyclonic conditions were re-established over most of the country until the 16th. Weather then began to deteriorate, and from the 19th to 26th depressions passing across the country caused unsettled weather, with heavy local rain at times, accompanied locally by thunder. Thereafter anticyclonic conditions were renewed generally, with occasional rain in the south. Mean monthly pressure was generally above normal, while winds were mainly north-east or east, and light to moderate in force. Gales occurred in exposed places on the 5th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 20th and 24th. Among the highest gusts were 57 m.p.h. at Butt of Lewis on the 18th and at Bell Rock on the 24th, 56 m.p.h. at Pendennis on the 20th and 55 m.p.h. at Spurn Head on the 14th. Mean temperature was again well above the normal. In Scotland it was the warmest September since 1898. The fair weather of the first week provided, as a rule, the highest temperatures of the month, while the coldest nights occurred at several places during the period 14th-16th. The extremes for the month were: (England and Wales) 85° F. at Attenborough on the 4th, 20° F. at Rhayader on the 16th; (Scotland) 79° F. at Stouchan on the 6th, 30° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 10th and 28th; (Ireland) 79° F. at Hazelhatch on the 3rd, 32° F. at Birr Castle on the 14th. The general precipitation expressed as a percentage of the average was: British Isles 70, England and Wales 64, Scotland 41 and Ireland 45. At several places in Scotland it was the driest September since 1894, but in England it was very variable, for while considerable areas had less than the normal, over 200 per cent. was recorded at some places in the southern counties. Among the heaviest daily falls were: Fleet (Home Wood) 131 mm. in four

hours, Monkton Park, near Chippenham, 109 mm., most of which fell in two hours, and Crookham 108 mm. These falls occurred during a thunderstorm on the 26th. Abundant sunshine was a notable feature of the month, and aggregates were above the normal in all districts. At several places the highest aggregates since records began were set up, including Valentin

since 1880, and Bailluacurra, co. Cork, since 1865. Fog occurred frequently, particularly during the first week, on the 11th, 12th, 15th, and between the 23rd and 30th. A waterspout was observed on the afternoon of September 23rd over Eday Sound, Orkney. Aurora was observed in Scotland on 12 occasions during the month, and at Oxford solar haloes were noted on 9 days.

STORMS AND FLOODS IN 1932-33.

(1932) *October 1.*—The waters of a cloudburst, rushing down a narrow cañon, near Bakersfield, California, in a solid wall 40 feet high, swept away 15 bridges and 100 feet of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé Railways. Over 80 persons were drowned. 5. A severe thunderstorm which occurred in Palestine caused much damage in Rishon-le-Zion and Tel Aviv. 12. About 150 houses were unroofed by a hurricane which swept the village of Laudenbach, situated in the tourist centre of the Bergrasse.

November 6.—The Grimsby trawler *Golden Deep* was lost, with 13 of the crew, during a severe gale on Soro Island, off the north-west coast of Norway. 8. Strong winds and heavy rain over Jamaica caused much damage to banana plantations. It is estimated that at least 2,000,000 trees were destroyed. 9. A cyclone, with a wind velocity of 125 m.p.h., swept Cuba, and about 2,000 people were killed. Many sugar mills were destroyed. 14. Thirty-five thousand houses were flooded in Tokyo, and several hundreds wrecked by a severe typhoon. The wind reached a force of nearly 100 miles an hour at the height of the storm.

December 6.—The Japanese destroyer *Sawarabi* foundered in a storm, and over 100 of the crew were lost. 12. Torrential rains caused the Douro and Tagus to overflow. Much flooding occurred in the low-lying areas of Oporto. 18. Much flooding occurred in France and Spain following torrential rains. 30. Considerable rain, which was very welcome, fell in Central and Southern Arabia.

(1933) *January 3.*—Heavy weather in the North Atlantic caused much delay to shipping. 4. Damage to the Norwegian fishing industry estimated at more than £50,000 was caused by a violent storm off the western coast of Norway. 10. At Calgary a dust storm darkened the skies for several hours, covering the city with a layer of dirt. 13. Rain fell throughout Central Iraq for the first time since last May. The winter rains usually start early in November. 24. A north-easterly gale, with a snowstorm, raged in the Black Sea and in European Turkey. 29. Storms and flood tides did extensive damage along the New England coast, smashing sea walls and washing nearly 100 houses out to sea.

February 11.—There was a heavy snowstorm throughout the Eastern States of America. In New York City 30,000 men were employed clearing the streets. 24. For the first time since February, 1929, Canada was covered in snow to a depth of half an inch.

March 2.—A dense sandstorm in the Suez Canal delayed all shipping. 6. The Hull trawler *Lord Deramore* foundered off Hornø, near Vardø, in a snowstorm. A tornado struck Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. The roof of the prison was blown off. 12. One of the planes

belonging to the Mount Everest Expedition was lost in a sandstorm. 15. A tornado swept Nashville (Tennessee). Thirty-six persons were killed and 200 injured. 21. Floods occurred throughout the valley of the Ohio River. At New Richmond the water was 10 feet deep in the streets. 29. At least 10 people were killed and scores of people injured by a tornado which swept East Texas and extended into Arkansas. High winds were accompanied by violent thunderstorms.

April 4.—During a severe thunderstorm the United States naval airship *Akron* crashed into the sea 15 miles off Barnegat Light, on the New Jersey coast. Over 70 of the crew were lost. 8 and 9. A severe hurricane passed over the northern end of the Central Islands of the New Hebrides, doing serious damage to property and crops. 26. A hurricane travelling at 125 miles an hour struck Bermuda, doing considerable damage in a few minutes. Many houses were unroofed.

May 4.—Twenty-one persons were killed in a tornado which swept over Western Alabama. "The heaviest cloudburst in living memory" occurred in Tipper Allgan, Southern Germany.

June 1.—Heavy rains in South-West India caused the worst floods for 50 years in the State of Travancore. 2. A heavy hail and thunderstorm broke over Rome and continued for an hour, and many streets were flooded. 4. The monsoon in Lower Burma was particularly heavy this year, and extensive floods occurred in the Pegu district. 7. Hail and electrical storms caused damage in Eastern and South-Western Ontario. The hailstorm was the severest for over 30 years, and over £20,000 damage was done. 11. Torrential rain did great damage in Anatolia, and many parts of the country were flooded. 15. Storms which swept the district surrounding San Sebastian caused serious damage in several towns by flooding. 21. At Bombay the monsoon set in with heavy rain. 23. During a violent storm at the Lake of Varese, Italy, a waterspout burst on the shore and let fall a rain of fish. As the result of heavy rains during the month much flooding occurred in the Yangtze Valley. 27. A hurricane, accompanied by violent rainstorms, struck South Trinidad. The estimated damage was \$3,000,000. Several people were killed.

July 3.—The hurricane reached Cuba, and considerable damage was done. 11. A severe thunderstorm broke over the Aiguilles Rouges, near Chamonix. 14. A brief but violent tempest fell upon the Isola Bella, the world-famous island in Lake Maggiore. 19. Heavy rains caused serious floods throughout southern Germany. 22. Four persons were killed in a heavy storm which broke over the Pirna district in Saxony.

August 1.—Heavy rain (13 ins. in 45 hours) fell in Bombay and Western India, causing severe floods. The rain continued, and at Poona was the heaviest for many years. 3. Cherry Creek, which runs through Denver, Colorado, overflowed as the result of a cloudburst, and much flooding occurred. Burma experienced severe floods, as a result of severe monsoon weather, along the railway between Rangoon and Mandalay. 12. Baroda had 15 inches of rain in 18 hours. The Vishwamitri River overflowed its banks, and low-lying areas were from 4 to 10 feet under water. Violent thunderstorms in many parts of Austria brought a prolonged drought to a close. 14. Much damage was caused by violent thunderstorms which broke over Paris and the surrounding country. 16. Severe floods occurred in Kingston, Jamaica, as a result of the worst thunderstorm for some time past. 23. The Yellow River caused havoc in Honan, where over 500 villages in the district of Hwahsien were flooded and 300,000 people were homeless. A severe gale swept the Atlantic coast from

Norfolk, Virginia, to New York. Business was brought to a standstill by the heavy rain in Washington. Seven inches fell during the day. Forty-seven people lost their lives, and the damage was estimated at \$20,000,000.

September 1.—A severe hurricane caused many deaths and considerable damage in the West Indies. The wind reached a force of 120 miles per hour. 4. A hurricane and great wave struck Southern Texas, resulting in extensive damage to property and loss of life. 22. Tampico, the great northern port of Mexico, was practically "wiped off the map" by a hurricane which visited it, and raged for 12 hours. The wind blew at the rate of 106 miles per hour and never dropped below 80 miles per hour. Torrential rain caused much flooding. 28. Severe storms swept through Provence, causing floods in many places, and interfered with road and railway communications. 30. The River Loire rose nearly 8 feet owing to violent rainstorms near Charolles, and the Tarn rose 15 to 20 feet above its summer level.

LONDON PASSENGER TRANSPORT ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

Columbia House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.

The Tribunal is appointed by the Lord Chancellor under the London Passenger Transport Act, 1933, to determine certain questions arising out of the transfer to the London Passenger Transport Board of transport undertakings and the conferring of powers on the Board by that Act.

President, Joshua Scholefield, K.C.

Members, Sir James Martin, M.B.E., J.P., F.S.A.A., Sir Philip Nash, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Clerk (Part-time Appointment), Paul C. Davie

LANGUAGES OF THE U.K.

Wales and Monmouthshire.—Population (1931), 2,593,014.

Welsh (only), 77,932 = 3 per cent.

Welsh and English, 811,329 = 31 per cent.

Scotland.—Population (1931), 4,482,554

Gaelic (only), 7,069 = 0.15 per cent.

Gaelic and English, 130,080 = 2.9 per cent.

Ireland.—Population (1921), 4,390,219.

Irish (only), 16,870 = 0.38 per cent.

Irish and English, 582,446 = 13.2 per cent.

Irish Free State.—Population (1926), 2,972,802.

Irish (only), 22,460 = 0.75 per cent.

Irish and English, 537,051 = 17.9 per cent.

GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE (Inc.).

An organisation founded by the National Sunday School Union in 1902, with the supreme purpose of keeping girls in close touch with the Church and Sunday School, and of training them for useful and noble Christian womanhood. Its four-fold programme covers every phase of a girl's life: Spiritual, Physical, Educational and Social. This interdenominational-temperance Movement has an international membership which is rapidly increasing. — *Headquarters*, 56 Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.

LONDON FEDERATION OF BOYS' CLUBS Incorporated. (FOUNDED IN 1887.)

Patron: H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.

President: The Right Hon. The Lord Desborough, K.G.

The objects of the Federation are: (a) To consolidate and extend the important work of Boys' Clubs in London. (b) To promote competitions and friendly intercourse between the members of affiliated clubs. (c) To promote opportunities for those interested in the management of London Working Boys' Clubs to interchange opinions as to the best way of conducting them. There are now 170 Clubs affiliated—the total membership of these clubs, of boys between 14 and 28, amounting to approximately 15,000. The Federation is almost entirely dependent upon voluntary subscriptions, although a certain amount of support is obtained from affiliated Clubs by means of registration fees and entrance fees for competitions. — *Offices*, 222 Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.

BIRTHPLACES.

Birthplace.	England and Wales. Pop. (1921), 37,886,699	Scotland. Pop. (1921), 4,282,497	Northern Ireland. Pop. (1921), 1,256,561	Irish Free State. Pop. (1926), 2,972,802
England and Wales.....	36,302,971 (96.05%)	194,266 (3.98%)	29,042 (2.31%)	36,685 (1.24%)
Scotland.....	333,517 (0.88%)	4,456,711 (91.48%)	24,165 (1.92%)	12,376 (0.42%)
Ireland.....	364,747 (0.96%)	159,520 (3.72%)	1,195,490 (95.14%)	2,904,016 (97.74%)
Elsewhere.....	577,620 (1.52%)	58,706 (1.38%)	7,804 (0.63%)	18,015 (0.60%)
Not stated.....	218,844 (0.59%)	3,794 (0.09%)	...	...

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Leicester from Sept. 6 to Sept. 13, 1933. The President was Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, F.R.S., who succeeded Sir J. Alfred Ewing, and delivered an inaugural address on "Some Chemical Aspects of Life," in which he reviewed the recent triumphs of biochemistry. He showed with a wealth of illustration that "in passing from its earlier concern with dead biological products to its present concern with active processes within living organisms, biochemistry has become a true branch of progressive biology. It has opened up modes of thought about the physical basis of life which could scarcely be employed at all a generation ago." The President asked the question, so important for biology, "Can the living organism be adequately treated as a physico-chemical system?" To this question a cautious answer was given. He claimed only that on the chemical level the activities of the organism can be fully interpreted in physico-chemical terms alone, and added that there are other and higher levels of organisation where it is by no means certain that physico-chemical concepts will suffice.

The Presidents of the various sections, and the subjects of their addresses, were as follows: *A*, Mathematics and Physics, Sir Gilbert Walker, "Seasonal Weather and its Prediction"; *B*, Chemistry, Prof. H. Robinson, "Natural Colouring Matter and their Analogues"; *C*, Geology, Prof. W. G. Fearnside, "A Correlation of Structures in the Coalfields of the Midland Province"; *D*, Zoology, Dr. J. Gray, "The Mechanical View of Life"; *E*, Geography, Lord Meston, "Geography as Mental Equipment"; *F*, Economics, Prof. J. H. Jones, "The Gold Standard"; *G*, Engineering, Mr. R. W. Allen, "Some Experiences in Mechanical Engineering"; *H*, Anthropology, Lord Raglan, "What is Tradition?"; *I*, Physiology, Prof. E. D. Adrian, "The Activity of Nerve Cells"; *J*, Psychology, Prof. F. Aveling, "The Status of Psychology as an Empirical Science"; *K*, Botany, Prof. F. E. Lloyd, "The Types of Entrance Mechanisms of the Traps of *Utricularia* (insectivorous plants)"; *L*, Education, Mr. J. L. Holland, "The Development of the National System of Education"; *M*, Agriculture, Dr. A. Lauder, "Chemistry and Agriculture."

The Meeting in 1934 will be held at Aberdeen on Sept. 5-12, under the Presidency of Sir William Hardy.

APPLES IMPROVED IN COLOUR.—A method of improving the colour of dessert apples after picking, by means of a process called "sun-dewling," is described by Mr. H. Goudie in the "Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture." The fruit, eyes upward, is packed on trays lined with clean wood wool or moss and placed in an exposed position, preferably facing south, but protected from birds and slugs. Water is then sprayed over the fruit, which must not be allowed to become dry at any time during the treatment, or shrivelling will set in. Exposure at night forms part of the treatment; if frost occurs it should be washed off the fruit before the sun's rays reach it. Colouring will probably be effected after ten days, and the resulting fruit can then be stored in the usual way. The keeping quality of "sun-dewled" apples is improved, and they show a pronounced resistance

to store-rot troubles. Cox's Orange Pippin, Ellison's Orange, Allington Pippin, and Laxton's Superb have been treated successfully, but apples with a greasy skin do not respond, and others, such as Worcester Pearmain and Norfolk Royal, are apt to develop a bleached appearance. The maximum cost is one shilling per cwt.

ARMOURPLATE GLASS.—Messrs. Pilkington Brothers, Ltd., of St. Helens, have produced an armourplate glass, which, they claim, will bend and twist before it will break, and take hard knocks and withstand the heat of the oven. An elephant weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons was invited to test a piece of the new armourplate glass. It refused, so a lorry was substituted which weighed $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons, plus a 5-cwt. chain, a 1-cwt. sling, and the weight of several men sitting on it. This weight was suspended from a piece of armourplate glass 44 ins. by 24 ins. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. To see what the glass would stand, other men were added to the load. It took twelve without giving way, but the thirteenth man broke the glass.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.—Sir Frank Baines, in a paper read before the Smoke Abatement Society, dealt with the effects of atmospheric pollution on buildings, vegetation, and public health. While he was Director of Works and Buildings at H.M. Office of Works he had exceptional opportunities for studying the effects on national buildings of impurities in the atmosphere due to the burning of coal, and for estimating what it costs the nation in deterioration of buildings and repairs due to this cause alone. He gave this cost for the last 25 years as a minimum of 55 million pounds sterling. All legislation hitherto devised to cope with the contamination of the atmosphere, he said, had failed to deal with sulphur gases, the greatest destructive agents of all. To these agents he attributed the rapid deterioration of the stonework of the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, and other great national buildings. Sedimentary stones are peculiarly subject to the attack of atmospheric sulphuric acid formed by the action of moisture on sulphur effluents; but even the surface of granite in buildings is completely destroyed by this acid. Bricks, cement, lime mortars, metal, paints, and composite materials of all kinds vary in susceptibility to this attack, but the general effect is to make it probable that the readings of history in all our national monuments will be rendered unintelligible.

ATLANTIC NINE MILES DEEP.—A new Atlantic depth of 44,000 feet, almost nine miles, has been discovered by Dr. Paul Bartsch, of the Smithsonian Institution, while carrying out a marine expedition at Nares Deep, 75 miles north of Porto Rico. The Nares Deep has not been sounded since the *Challenger* expedition, commanded by the British explorer, Sir George Nares, in 1870-74. Nares, using hempen rope, discovered depths of 27,972 feet, which remained for many years the only authenticated record. The Bartsch expedition's discovery sets a new world's record for ocean depths. Previously the greatest known depth was reported by the German cruiser *Endeavour*, which announced a depth of 34,426 feet in the Pacific between Celebes Island (Dutch East Indies) and Nagasaki (Japan). The range between the bottom of the

ocean and the highest point on land (Mount Everest) is now 73,442 feet, or $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

BAOTERIA IN AEROLITES.—The presence of living bacteria deep inside aerolites is reported by Prof. Charles B. Lipman, of the University of California. After scrubbing several aerolites with soap and water and treating them with mercuric chloride of superoxol, he soaked them in alcohol and finally subjected them to flame in order to destroy any micro-organisms which might be on the surface or in cracks of the aerolites. Then, under sterile conditions, he ground them to powder. In nine out of twenty-four cultures made with this powder he obtained globose bacteria, and in all the aerolites found organic nitrogen on which they might feed. In explaining how these germs had survived their fiery journey through the sky Prof. Lipman said that the heat generated by a meteorite passing through the earth's atmosphere was not sufficient to kill all bacteria, as the passage is made so fast that the interior of the piece is relatively cool, although the exterior may be glowing.

BALLOON NEARLY TWELVE MILES UP.—After soaring into the stratosphere to what is claimed to be the greatest height ever attained by man (19,000 metres, or approximately 12 miles), the Soviet balloon "U.S.S.R." landed safely at Kolomna, about seventy miles from Moscow, on the afternoon of Sept. 30. The balloon had a capacity of 250,000 cubic feet, and a diameter of 222 feet. The temperature inside the gondola at a height of 22 miles was 72° F.; outside it was 88° F. below freezing. If the instruments registered correctly the balloon would appear to have set up a new world's altitude record, surpassing that of Professor Piccard by over a mile. Professor Piccard ascended from Zurich in August, 1932, reaching a height of 16,202 metres (10.72 miles), or 2,799 metres below the altitude claimed for the Soviet balloon.

BIRDS IN A CITY SANCTUARY.—Mr. Eric Hardy has completed a day-to-day census of the birds of the Liverpool Cathedral wild birds' sanctuary, which was established in 1927 in an old quarry, now a cemetery, in the heart of the city slums and five miles from the nearest open country. Thirty species are recorded, including the house-sparrow, starling, robin, blue tit, hedge-sparrow, song thrush, blackbird, wren, greenfinch, domestic pigeon, great tit, mistle-thrush, chaffinch, rook, jinnel, redwing, herring-gull, common gull, kestrel, jackdaw, coal-tit, yellow-hammer, goldcrest, chiffchaff, willow-wren and whitethroat, the first twelve of which nest. The goldcrest has become a regular spring passage migrant since the establishment of food tables, though the first specimen was recorded in March, 1932, while the willow-warbler soon established itself as a regular passage migrant in spring and autumn.

BRAGGITE.—The first new mineral to be discovered by X-ray methods of investigation has been identified at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, among a series of minute crystals presented by the firm of Potgieteraarst Platinum, Limited, from their workings in the Transvaal. Its principal constituents are platinum and palladium, and it has been named Braggite, in honour of Sir William Bragg.

CAVE HUNTING IN DERBYSHIRE.—The research committee of the British Association appointed to explore the caves in the Derbyshire district reported at the Leicester meeting that the excavation of the Pin Hole Cave, Creswell Crags, had been continued by Mr. Leslie Armstrong. Breccia was removed from the whole area of the passage on the east side of the main chamber and in the trefoil-shaped terminal chamber, revealing four large cavities in the rock floor, one coinciding with the width of the passage and extending seven feet along it. These were entirely filled with cave earth of Monstesian age, which yielded the greater portion of the skull and jaw of a young mammoth with complete dentition, and two large fragments of the lower jaw of a giant deer. The large cavity showed evidence of human occupation in a small hearth and a stone pounder, animal bones, split and charred, and crude artefacts of quartzite and crystalline talgamite. Similar tools were found in the smaller cavities at the rear of the chamber. Several work-d bone tools included a bone knife and two awls.

CAVE PAINTING IN THE PYRENEES.—M. Norbert Casteret, while exploring in the Pyrenees, discovered the prehistoric painting of a horse in a cave near the village of La Bastide, Hautes Pyrénées. At the entrance of the cave were intact Magdalenian hearths, and on the walls were a number of engravings and polychrome paintings, including human figures, and as the central object a polychrome painting of a horse. The horse is described as "superb," and is an artistic production comparable with the famous horse of the Altamira cave at Santander. The figure is more than six feet long, and is executed in red with black muzzle. The mane is erect, the eye, ear and nostril being delicately engraved. High lights are indicated on shoulders, stomach and flanks.

CHARCOAL GAS.—Experiments with charcoal gas as a substitute for power oil have been successfully concluded in Australia, and it is suggested that as a result the primary producers of the Commonwealth may be saved millions of pounds and a new and valuable industry established. It has been shown that while it now costs 3s. 6d. an acre to operate a kerosene-driven tractor hauling a seven-furrow plough, the cost of charcoal gas to do exactly the same work is 4s. 4d. Further, the efficiency of tractors made specially for charcoal power is increased by 25 per cent. A gum tree, eight feet in diameter, was converted into 21 tons of charcoal at a cost of £222. 6d. a ton. As 24 lb. of charcoal gives the power of one gallon of kerosene, the tree, therefore, yielded the equivalent of 3,360 gallons, which, at the country rate of 2s. 3d. a gallon, is worth £378. Sump oil has been proved to last 300 hours in charcoal-using tractors, compared with only 60 hours in kerosene-driven tractors, of which there are thousands in daily use in Australia.

CHIMNEY SMOKE MEASUREMENT.—Major C. E. Prince, in a lecture to the Junior Institution of Engineers, on the practical application of light-sensitive apparatus, described the effects produced by a beam of light when projected on vapours, the particles of which, like drops of water, have reflective and refractive powers. The most useful effect for observation is the

deflection or scattering of the beam. In the case of smoke, the interruption of the light by the particles of carbon gives the easiest and best method of measurement. Major Prince showed apparatus in which a beam projected through smoke and then on to a light-sensitive element gave a continuous quantitative record on a moving chart of the diminution of light due to the smoke. One difficulty was to interpret the readings in terms of a definite unit, as the cut-off varies with the depth of the column penetrated by the light. The problem is of importance, as it gives a method by using indicating or recording instruments for proving or refuting a contention that excessive smoke had been allowed to issue from industrial chimneys. The present method of visual observation takes little or no account of the size of the chimney, and consequently of the volume apart from the density of the issuing smoke. It neglects also the direction of the wind and its effect on the apparent density of the smoke. The density of smoke at a given distance should be defined more clearly, and by using a selenium or a photo-electric cell this is possible.

CHROMADOR STEEL.—Messrs. Dorman, Long & Co. have announced the successful production of a new and improved quality of structural steel, to be sold under the name of "chromador" steel. It has been evolved as the result of nearly ten years of continuous research at the company's Middlesbrough research department. Chromador steel, it is stated, is a high-tensile steel suitable for all structural purposes. It has at least 50 per cent. greater strength than the usual quality, with much greater resistance to corrosion, whilst its price is only 20 per cent. in excess of that of mild steel. The researches which led to its production began with the production of a silicon high-tensile steel for use in the Sydney Bridge.

COLD RECORD.—A new record of artificially acquired cold has been reached by Prof. W. J. de Haas, assisted by Dr. E. C. Wiersma and Prof. H. A. Kramers, in the Kamerlingh Onnes laboratory at Leyden. They announced that they have obtained a temperature only eight-hundredths of a degree above absolute zero, which corresponds to about 491 deg. of frost in the Fahrenheit scale. This temperature is the lowest ever reached by man. Kamerlingh Onnes himself was the first to liquefy helium, and reached a temperature of 0.82 deg. K. by reducing the vapour pressure of liquid helium. Using the same method, his colleague, Prof. Keesom, who was the first to solidify helium, reached 0.71 deg. K. By another method Prof. Haas and Prof. Kramers got down to a temperature certainly below 0.57 deg. K. The same experimenters have now got to only 0.08 deg. above the absolute zero, where a body would have no heat at all, and where all atomic motion would cease. At very low temperatures metals appear to lose their specific heat and their electrical resistance, and a current can go round and round a circuit for days with no apparent diminution of energy.

COMET STRIKES THE EARTH.—Dr. F. A. Mallon and Dr. William Schriever, of the University of Oklahoma, have put forward the theory that between 200,000 and 1,000,000 years ago a giant comet, larger by one-third than Halley's comet,

struck the earth in what are now the States of North and South Carolina. The comet was smashed to pieces a ter it had devastated an area of about 200,000 square miles. This, it is urged, is the most possible explanation of the elliptical depressions, averaging half a mile in length, which are to be found in numbers in the Carolinas. Dr. Mallon and Dr. Schriever have photographed the depressions from the air and measured them on the ground. They point out that the long axes of all the elliptical depressions are, as far as can be seen, parallel, running from north-east to south-west; that elevated rims completely encircle some of the depressions; and that there is a general increase of ellipticity with size. These facts and many others, they say, seem to permit the interpretation that the depressions were made by a shower of meteorites striking the earth at an angle.

ECHOMETER SOUNDING FOR FISH.—At a meeting of one of the Marconi companies in London it was stated that at least 350 British trawlers had placed orders for a device called the Echometer, which gives the depth of water under a ship and the hard or soft nature of the bed of the sea. By indicating the depth of water below, it enables the fisherman, from his own experience and knowledge of the various fishy tribes, to draw his own conclusions as to the particular variety he may expect to find in any spot where he happens to be. The apparatus is extremely simple in operation. Soundings can be obtained instantaneously merely by pressing a button, and the presence of this gear on board ship undoubtedly encourages the taking of soundings frequently, even during the most adverse weather conditions. Fifty per cent. of the losses of vessels have, it is stated, hitherto been caused by strandings and kind ed causes, many of which might have been prevented by the use of apparatus capable of giving soundings instantaneously and in quick succession.

EGYPTIAN TEXTS REVEALED BY INFRA-RED.—The British Museum has been making experiments to decipher illegible texts by means of infra-red photography. The first attempts were made on papyrus, and a number of very much discoloured Greek texts written on this material were photographed with encouraging results. Entirely fresh ground was then broken by experimenting with early Egyptian texts on leather, which have hitherto been impossible to read at all. The leather had curled and bubbled into a dark mass on which letters could be seen, but too dimly and too sparsely to be deciphered. A fragment about 20 in. by 6 in. was photographed first on an ordinary panchromatic plate, then on an ordinary panchromatic plate with a red screen, and finally on the new infra-red plate. While the red screen gave a slightly more distinct appearance to the leather, it was still impossible to read, but with the infra-red plate the writing became as clear as when it was first written. These results encouraged the Museum authorities to have the whole of this particular text on leather photographed on infra-red plates. In each instance the text became perfectly legible. It is written on 12 pieces of leather, all of roughly the same size, and the contents have been found to be a religious text, presumably of the same nature as the Book of the Dead, dating from somewhere in the second millennium B.C.

"EGYPT'S" GOLD RECOVERED.—During the summer of 1933 salvage operations were continued to recover the gold from the *P. & O. liner Egypt*, which was sunk in collision in 1922, at a depth of 66 fathoms, 75 miles south-west of Ushant. The chief diver, Signor Mario Raffaelli, devised an apparatus for recovering this treasure by means of suction. It consisted of a strong steel cylinder about 4 feet in diameter and 12 feet in length overall, weighing more than four tons. It is capable of withstanding greater external pressure than that which exists at a depth of 400 feet—namely, 120 lb. to the square inch. At the top it is closed. At the bottom a circular glass, 10 in. in diameter, is sealed to the cylinder. The glass is less than half an inch thick, but strong enough to withstand the enormous pressure. When struck by a detonator, operated electrically from the salvage vessel, the glass is shattered. The pressure at 400 feet causes a violent inrush of water, which carries with it anything within reach. A simple device inside the cylinder prevents any objects sucked up from falling back into the bullion-room. At its first trial the tube recovered more than 6,000 sovereigns, several small bars of gold, and one bar of silver, weighing more than 10,000 ozs.

ELECTRIC "GRID" COMPLETED.—When the electricians climbed down from a 70-foot-high steel tower near Fordingbridge, on the outskirts of the New Forest, on Sept. 5, 1933, the "grid" system of the Central Electricity Board, which is to carry light and power to every corner of Great Britain, was completed. The five-and-a-half years' scheme has cost £27,000,000 and provided employment for 200,000 workmen. Altogether there are 26,265 towers (pylons), with 4,000 miles of transmission lines, 2,894 miles representing lines operating at 132,000 volts, the remainder operating at 33,000 and 66,000 volts. The majority of the 26,265 towers are from 70 feet to 80 feet in height and average 6,500 lb. in weight, but much taller and heavier ones have had to be used for river crossings. Those linking up the grid south of the Thames with Dagenham, which are 487 feet high and weigh about 290 tons each, are the largest of their type in the world. Altogether the 273 transforming and switching stations in the grid will have a transforming capacity of 11,000,000 horsepower. The national transmission system has been split up into nine main areas. Towards the end of 1934 the whole system will be working, carrying a wholesale supply of electricity to almost every corner of Great Britain. It is estimated that the grids will be loaded to the extent of 70 per cent. in 1935 and fully loaded in 1940, when the output of electricity will be 25,000,000,000 units.

ELEPHANT TUSKS.—The trustees of the British Museum (Natural History) have become possessed of an exceptionally fine African elephant tusk, weighing about 212 lbs. It is one of a pair which belonged to a very old elephant killed by an Arab in the Kilimanjaro district many years ago. The tusks were purchased in Zanzibar for 5,000 dollars by an American firm and were exhibited in New York for a period. After two years they were sent to London, and were then found to weigh 226½ lbs. and 216 lbs. respectively, each tusk having lost about 10 lbs. in weight owing to the ivory drying. The heavier tusk was purchased for the Museum in 1901, and

the smaller one has now been acquired. The pair are thus now together again. Each of the tusks exceeds 10 feet in length. These are the heaviest tusks known, the next best tusks being one of 198 lbs. owned by Major Powell Cotton and one in the collection of the late Sir Edmund G. Loder, which weighs 184 lbs.

EVEREST FLIGHT.—The Houston air expedition to Mount Everest succeeded on April 3 in its object of flying over the peak of Mount Everest. The decision to make the flight was taken on the advice of the Indian Government Meteorological Station at Purnea, which reported winds of 57 m.p.h. velocity, without undue bumpiness, at 33,000 feet altitude. Air-Commodore Fellowes, the leader, made a preliminary reconnaissance in his Puss Moth machine before making the final decision to start. The flight, beginning at the Lalbalu aerodrome, occupied three hours, over a distance of 160 miles, including two circuits of the peak, and reached more than 31,000 feet altitude, and actually cleared the top by only 100 feet. The two machines, a Houston-Westland and a Westland-Wallace, flew in company and carried out a concerted programme of duties. It was impossible to adhere to the prepared scheme of observations from landmarks owing to a heavy dust haze extending up to 19,000 feet. The crews also met with severe down currents due to the deflection of the west wind over the mountain, causing a loss of altitude of more than 1,500 feet in a few seconds in one case. The crews were afterwards examined by the expedition's doctor, who found that they were tired, but not unduly exhausted.

FINGER-PRINTS ON COLOURED BACKGROUNDS.—Prof. Henry Rose and Mr. G. G. Winslow, of University College, Nottingham, have invented a method of bringing out finger-prints on a multi-coloured or highly patterned background, which should be of considerable service to the police in the detection of criminals. Hitherto, if a lunger left his finger-prints on an article of an ordinary colour it was quite easy to photograph them after the article had been dusted with powder. But if finger prints were left on a highly-coloured article it was found that when this was photographed the reproduction of finger-print characteristics was not at all clear and could not be definitely used by the police. Therefore the culprit escaped. Prof. Rose and Mr. Winslow discovered that if a fine powder of anthracene or phosphorescent zinc sulphide is sprinkled on the ridge of an imprint on a highly-coloured article and then exposed to dark ultra-violet rays, the powder retains the ultra-violet light. It thus becomes phosphorescent, and when a photograph of the article is taken the phosphorescent light negatives the highly-coloured background, and the finger-print ridge characteristics are clearly reproduced. The phosphorescent powder has also been found useful in the police in the detection of forged notes. The phosphorescent rays show up certain characteristics in a genuine note which fail to appear on a forged one.

FIVE-THOUSANTH OF A SECOND MEASURED.—A clock more accurate than the earth itself, independent of the earth's motion and of gravitation, is being tested at the Natural Physical Laboratory. It consists of a wooden box containing a metal rod, mounted on insulating material

and surrounded by a vacuum, which vibrates in its own natural period, that only a change in temperature can affect. Nothing more is required to ensure perfect time than to keep it at exactly the same temperature. Outside the vacuum, and to prevent any passage of heat across it, runs a stream of water perpetually maintained at the same temperature. Second signals can be taken from the clock with such accuracy that, when transmitted to a special chronograph, time observations can be made to within one five-thousandth of a second.

FLOOD-LIGHTING AND BIRD LIFE.—Flood-lighting on land seems to have given rise to the same problems as lighthouses at sea, the birds in both cases being attracted to or dazzled by the light, so that they strike blindly against the structure. Since the great marble shaft of the Washington monument at Washington has been flooded with strong light after dark, small birds have been found dead at its base in the mornings. Several hundreds were picked up during the southward migration, some merely stunned, but others killed outright, or so injured that they died. It is not likely that the destruction of the birds will result in the withdrawal of the flood-lights, for not only do these add to the beauty of the monument, but they also serve as a guide and a warning to aeroplanes, which in approaching the commercial air-port just across the Potomac River were incommoded by the proximity of a pinnacle 555 feet high.

GLASSHOUSES DISINFECTED WITH SULPHUR.—Investigations have been made by Mr. W. H. Read and Mr. O. B. Orchard, of the Chestnut Research Station, into the use of burning sulphur in disinfecting vacant glasshouses. Such a method has often resulted in damage to a subsequent chrysanthemum crop, and the injury could not be traced to any fungal, bacterial, or insect pest. It has now been shown that the scorching and wilting of the plants is due to zinc sulphate, formed on the overhead galvanised wires and painted surfaces, and conveyed to the plants in drops of condensation water. Confirmation of the cause of damage was obtained by the production of similar injury when solutions of zinc sulphate were applied directly to the plants, 1 part of the salt in 300 of water being the maximum amount tolerated without visible injury resulting. No trouble was experienced if a lead or barium paint were substituted for "zinc white" or if the atmosphere were kept very dry. The substitution of a fumigant such as naphthalene or formaldehyde is to be preferred. The use of sulphur as a dusting powder, on the other hand, is quite safe, as it is only when burnt that the formation of zinc sulphate takes place.

HORNED TOAD AT THE ZOO.—The Zoological Society in London has become possessed of a horned toad, or "crying frog." This creature is a native of northern Argentina and Paraguay, where it is known as the "Escuerzo." It is one of ten species noted for their singular coloration and habits. The coloration is protective, and of considerable beauty. The greenish-yellow background is relieved by large dark green patches on the back, decreasing in size on the flanks. Each of these isolated patches is surrounded by a narrow line of white and yellow dots, interspersed with lines of rusty

brown or red, producing a carpet-like pattern perfectly concealing the half-buried body. If there is not sufficient green vegetation the toad throws earth upon its back by the aid of the hind feet, and at the same time the skin wrinkles and assumes a duller coloration. Extremely sluggish, it lies in wait for its victims, which include smaller members of its own species, as well as frogs, which are said to form its staple diet. Horned toads are said to inflate the body when angry, and to hop backwards and forwards uttering a succession of loud cries, hence they are also known as "crying frogs." As the cause of their excitement is removed they slowly deflate the body and relapse into silence.

INFLUENZA VIRUS ISOLATED.—That the primary cause of influenza is a filter-passing virus is the conclusion reached as a result of experiments carried out by three British doctors—Dr. Wilson Smith, Dr. C. H. Andrews and Dr. P. P. Laidlaw—at the National Institute for Medical Research. They discovered that ferrets, which were used for the first time in this line of research, are susceptible to infection with human influenza. In this way they isolated the virus of the disease, which is so small that it will pass through the pores of unglazed porcelain. It was also found that ferrets which had recovered from the disease were thereafter immune from it, and that the serum of human convalescents was capable of neutralising the virus of the ferret disease.

IRAQ PIPE LINE.—A pipe-line is being laid, at a cost of £30,000,000, by the Iraq Petroleum Company from the Iraq oilfield at Kirkuk to the Mediterranean. The object of the undertaking is to avoid the dues of the Suez Canal, which must be paid by the tankers that have hitherto brought the produce of the Anglo-Persian oilfield from Basra through the canal to the west. There are two lines of pipes, one running 620 miles to Haifa in Palestine, the other running about 540 miles to Tripoli in Syria. They run together from the oilfield as far as Haditha, on the Euphrates, and there they diverge. For the greater part of the way the line is constructed of 24-inch steel pipes, but in certain places, in order to regulate the pressure, it is carried in two pipes of 10 inches or 8 inches. At intervals, pumping stations will give the necessary impetus to the westward flow of the petroleum along the pipes, and tanks will take off the overflow if more is coming through the pipes than the adjacent station can handle.

LARGEST GRANARY IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The largest granary in South America has been built by Messrs. Henry Simon, of Manchester, for the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway at the port of Bahia Blanca, Argentine, at a cost of about £1,000,000. The plant consists of an unloading station for the discharge of grain from the railway wagons, a ferro-concrete granary of 80,000 tons capacity, a loading jetty and shipping galleries. For the transport of the grain there are 120 conveyors, having more than 12 miles of conveyor and elevator belting. The whole plant is driven electrically, current being supplied from a sub-station to some 240 electric motors of an aggregate horse power of about 20,000. While the grain can be unloaded continuously at the rate of 1,000 tons

an hour, on the outgoing side six ocean-going ships can each be loaded simultaneously at the same rate.

LIBRARY ROBOT.—The London School of Economics is the first institute in this country to adopt the robot book-carrier, an American invention intended to simplify library work. In all establishments where the departments are far removed from the library there is a waste of time in conveying books to and from readers. The new apparatus does this automatically and speedily. It is worked by electricity, and the carriers, which respond to the pressing of a button, convey the reader's filled-up form direct from his department to the library, whence the book required is forwarded to him by the librarian, who presses another button at his desk. The only thing the machine does not do is to pick the book from the shelves and replace it there. The books are carried in perpendicular or horizontal shafts according to the structural requirements of a building, and may be taken underground to premises on the other side of the street. The machine does not eliminate the librarian, but it cuts out all the intermediate labour of fetching and carrying books to and from readers.

LONDON FARTHER FROM NEW YORK.—Once every 24 hours London moves 63 feet farther from New York, like the end of a stretched elastic band. The distance depends on the position of the moon, according to a paper read before the Association for the Advancement of Science by Mr. Alfred Loomis and Dr. Hylan Stetson, of Ohio Wesleyan University. Sometimes, they say, the Atlantic Ocean is stretched 63 feet wider by the moon. There is, according to them, a flexible bump on the earth's surface, caused by the moon, which travels round the globe every 24 hours, making New York farther apart from London at one time of the day than at another. The bump, which stretches solid rock as though it were rubber, was discovered by the difference—sometimes of one-tenth of a second—in time signals, determined from the stars, and sent out from Greenwich Observatory and from the Naval Observatory in the United States.

LONDON SUBSIDENCE.—The influences involved in the subsidence of London have been enumerated in a paper by Capt. T. E. Longfield, published by the Ordnance Survey. It finds in the first instance that there is a general and gradual lowering of the land surface in the south-east of England, of which there is some evidence from the level of Roman remains of habitation. There is a more local subsidence of the London area, especially in central London, of which there is measurable evidence at least since 1865. This appears to be confined to the thickly built-over areas where gravel or alluvium overlies the clay, and may be due to the water-proof covering of stone, cement and asphalt that allows the underlying surface to drain and so contract. The seasonal subsidence and uplift caused by changes in the water-content of the London clay is evidenced in the disturbance in walls after a long dry spell. Subsidence is also caused by the draining or pumping of water and sand from the gravel, which is known to disturb adjacent buildings, and there is a rhythmic land movement due to fall and rise of tide. Records show

that Waterloo Bridge and the County Hall, Westminster, thus rise and fall. Underground tunnelling may cause local sinking but not a widespread subsidence.

METEOR DUST AT 500,000 MILES AN HOUR.—What is believed to be the first definite evidence of the arrival of meteors from outside the solar system is reported by the Joint Telescopic Meteor Survey of Harvard and Cornell Observatories. Great streams of meteor dust were observed, some of which appeared to be travelling at fully 140 miles a second, fast enough to encircle the earth in less than three minutes. A speed of this magnitude definitely implies that the meteor dust could not have come from within the solar system. Other meteors have at various times been suspected of having an outside origin, but definite proof has been lacking. It is also stated that on very clear nights about ten times as many meteors can be seen through the telescopes used as with the naked eye. The minute size of the particles of this meteor dust can be judged from the fact that the smallest of visible meteors is estimated to be no larger than a grain of sand.

MOTH THAT CHEWS TOBACCO.—A new tobacco pest in the United Kingdom has recently caused serious alarm in the trade, as its ravages have inflicted losses of nearly £100,000 in 12 months. It is the *Ephestia fluitella*, or cacao moth, brownish grey in colour and scarcely half an inch across with its wings extended. It has an overwhelming preference for bright-leaf, kiln-cured tobacco. Mr. H. S. Woodington, of the Imperial College of Science, has discovered methods of dealing with the pest. He said *Ephestia* was a moth which was to be found out of doors in the warmer parts of Europe. They had records of its association with *cacao*, with which it had actually entered this country, but in 1915 it was found on cured tobacco in Russia; it was next observed in Bulgaria, and in 1929 in London warehouses. Since then it had been found in East and South Africa and America. One way of dealing with the pest was by "reconditioning," which consisted of subjecting the tobacco to steam. If done thoroughly, this would kill the moth. It could also be frozen out. Another method was fumigation. But these methods only killed the pest, which would not be eradicated until all countries took legislative action, and unrestricted imports of infected tobacco from abroad were forbidden.

MUSK-RAT MENACE.—The regulations under the Destructive Imported Animals Act, which have been made to control the distribution of the musk-rat in this country, have been carried out with considerable success. Earl de la Warr, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, stated in the House of Lords that in the 700 square miles of Shropshire where trapping operations had been carried on, 2,053 musk-rats had been killed, in Sussex 125 had been captured, in Surrey 22. The greatest number caught in a week in Shropshire was 117 (week ending March 25, 1933), and since then the numbers had fallen, so that with 28 trappers at work the weekly average had decreased to 22. The Ministry of Agriculture was satisfied that the menace generally had been much reduced, and that there was now no necessity to introduce new machinery to deal with the matter. In

Scotland the evidence pointed to the presence of musk-rats in considerable numbers only in the counties of Perthshire and Stirlingshire. The cost of the campaign during the last financial year was £2,873 in England and about £1,340 in Scotland. The Irish Free State Department of Agriculture announced that a musk-rat had been shot near the mouth of the Nenagh River. About four years ago a pair were imported into Ireland, but in the course of a few weeks escaped from confinement. A campaign against the pest was to be undertaken.

NOISE SCALE FOR ARCHITECTS—Following on the experiments in the measurement of noise, which were described in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK in 1932, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has issued a "sensation scale" of the intensity of sounds in the ear. The scale, which is of common noises and typical localities, is as follows:—

Standard rooms and localities.	Intensity above threshold in decibels.	Common noises
	120	(Threshold of feeling).
Aeroplane cabin.....	110	Aeroplane engines at 10 ft.
Printing press-room	100	Express train at 12 ft.
Tube train	90	Pneumatic drill at 20 ft.
Typing-room	80	Motor horn at 20 ft.
Fairly noisy restaurant	70	Average busy street, London.
Ordinary room with conversation	60	Loud conversation.
Fairly quiet city office	50	Average quiet street, London.
Average suburban house-room	40	Quiet conversation.
Very quiet room.	30	Average quiet street, suburbs.
	20	Whisper, at 4 ft.
	10	Rustle of leaves in slight breeze.
	0	(Threshold of audibility).

Explaining the meaning of the "decibel" unit, the report points out that the human ear is capable of functioning over a scale which ranges in intensity from one to a million millions. Sounds of intensity of 10, 100 and 1,000 produce in the ear sensations proportional to 1, 2 and 3 respectively. The decibel scale in the table expresses this fact, and would be represented by 20, 30 and 40 decibels respectively. The object of the bulletin is to make recommendations to architects as to the best means of reducing noise in rooms. A sound-resisting structure must provide against air-borne noises, and also against sound transmissions due to a diaphragm action of walls, floors, doors or windows. While most of the sound striking glass is reflected back, the small part of sound energy which is not reflected back is able to vibrate the panes and the window as a whole, causing them to act themselves as sources of sound. The heavier and more rigid the window-frames and the thicker and smaller the panes, the less the diaphragm effect would be.

PADDINGTON'S TIME-TABLE CLOCK.—What is claimed to be the largest clock with moving figures in the world has been erected in Paddington Station. The numerals consist of silvered glass reflectors attached to an endless belt of steel slats, and move on the roller-blind

principle. The numeral on the right-hand side, showing the minutes, is changed every minute, the centre numeral every 10 minutes, while the numeral on the left-hand side, indicating the hours, is changed each hour. The steel roller-blind on which the hour numerals are shown is 37 ft. long, and the three blinds together weigh about three-quarters of a ton. The moving figures also weigh three-quarters of a ton. The change of the numerals occupies eight seconds, this being the time taken for the belt to move a sufficient distance to bring another numeral into position. The entire mechanism is operated from the station master's electric clock. In Paris a giant public clock has been erected half-way up the Eiffel Tower, with two dials each twenty metres in diameter. Although it shows the time in the usual way, it is not fitted with moveable hands. Radial rows of electric lamps are switched on one after the other, and thus indicate the time. The markings of the dials at the five minute intervals are composed of illuminated circles of green and red lamps. At the quarter hour intervals the minute hand position is marked by sixty radial rows of red lamps, which start at the centre and run to the edge of the dial. The hours and half-hour intervals are indicated by twenty-four rows of blue-white lamps. In addition to the indication of the time given by the "hands," a powerful light shines for two seconds at each quarter of an hour.

PEKING MAN'S HANDS AND FEET.—Peking man, who lived in China a million years ago, had hands like the modern man, but his feet were like those of an ape. This is the conclusion reached by Prof. G. Elliot Smith from a study of the new discoveries in the cave at Chou Kou Tien. During further exploration, he said, a small bone from the wrist was found which is not appreciably different from that of modern man. This is exceptionally interesting in that it adds most powerful evidence to support the belief that the hundreds of stone implements found in the cave were made and used by Peking man. It now appears that Peking man had hands essentially identical with modern man's, and we are justified in this inference that the tools found with the remains of this man were made by him. They correspond entirely with tools made by other primitive peoples. From the shape of other small bones that have been found it would appear that the feet of Peking man differed from those of modern man. They were not straight, and he must have walked with his toes turned in—in the same way, in fact, as the ape does. There is, however, nothing to show that he was able to grip with his feet, as the apes are able to do.

REINDEER TREK ACROSS ARCTIC WASTES.—The enormous trek of a herd of 3,000 reindeer across the Arctic wastes, from Alaska to the Mackenzie River delta in the north-west territories of Canada, has been practically accomplished, and in the spring of 1934 the herd will travel the last hundred miles to their destination. Their reserve is an area of 25,000 square miles, where, it is hoped, they will increase and multiply, to help in solving the food problem of the native Eskimos. The herd was purchased in 1929, when the Government of Canada agreed to pay a United States company £12 for every animal delivered to the Mackenzie delta. Eskimos and Lapp

herders undertook the task of delivering 3,000 animals. Great hardships were encountered in more than three years of battle with blizzards, ice and wolves. In one great storm 500 reindeer strayed, and it was six months before they were rounded up. Of the original herd of 3,000 animals, 1,000 perished along the way. Three hundred fawns were born *en route*.

ROMAN RICHBOROUGH.—Dr J. P. Bush-Fox, in an account of Roman Richborough given to the Society of Antiquaries, assigned a purpose to the large timbered buildings occupied during the first half century of the Roman conquest of Britain. It is now evident that these buildings, differing in character from barracks and domestic structures, were port store-houses for grain and other material. The outlines of rotted beams, piles and foundation trenches, indicate that they were erected in rectangular blocks or *insule*, each comprising four buildings. One faced the main road and the other three lay behind, with approach roads from the side roads which bounded the *insule*. Each building had a loading platform, while that facing the road had also a space in front in which carts might draw up. This building was erected on a massive beam platform, embedded in the soil, to take heavy weights; but the remaining three were erected on piles to give the ventilation necessary to protect corn against the effects of damp. Another building lies on the other side of the road, a rectangular structure erected around a court. Each side consists of two rows of rooms, ranged in pairs. It is conjectured that these were the quarters of the police guarding the stores.

ROTENONE FOR INSECT PESTS.—According to Science Service, Washington, D.C., rotenone is the latest addition to chemical methods of controlling insect pests. It was first discovered through the use of plants containing it as fish poisons by natives of tropical countries. Its principal commercial source is the denim plant of the East Indies, but it is also present in a South American plant called cubé and in the North American plant popularly termed devil's shoestring. All the plants that are known to yield rotenone are members of the natural order leguminosae. Rotenone is exceedingly toxic to many kinds of insects, but quite harmless to man and all warm-blooded vertebrates. While all insects are not susceptible to its toxic effects, in the form of sprays and other preparations, it is fifteen times as toxic as a nicotine spray when used as a contact poison against aphides, and thirty times as toxic as acid lead arsenate, when used as an internal poison against certain caterpillars.

SALMONSBURY CAMP.—During the summer of 1933 extensive excavations were carried out by Mr. G. C. Dunning of the British Museum, of Salmonsbury Camp, an Iron Age structure of 56 acres in extent at Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire. An early Iron Age hut-site was first discovered near the centre of the camp and several similar hut-sites were afterwards found in other parts. These belong to the first century B.C. Twelve inches above the central Iron Age hut was the floor, partially cobbled and paved with flat stones, of a Roman hut, which yielded pottery and a third-century coin. Between these two periods of occupation came

evidence of Belgic invasion, in the form of a Belgic hut within the ramparts on the north-west side of the camp. This hut proved rich in finds of pottery, two iron brooches, iron-knives, pins, objects of bone, a stone spindle whorl, and worked flints. Fragments of iron and bronze slag and clay indicated metal and pottery industries. It is thought that the numerous finds belonging to the Belgic period on the site point to an invasion of those people, and to them, too, is attributed one of the less pleasing characteristics of the occupants, namely, the practice of cannibalism, indicated by the presence of the scattered bones of a female child, some of which appear to have been split to obtain the marrow, lying side by side with the bones of a goat and an ox.

SEVERN BARRAGE SCHEME.—A gigantic scheme for utilising the tidal waters of the River Severn for generating electric power by the construction of a barrage is described in the final report of the Severn Barrage Committee, presided over by Lt.-Col J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, M.P. The proposal is to construct a barrage across the Severn estuary at English Stones, a reef in the river between Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire. A net annual output of 2,207 million units would be available for transmission to the "grid" from a tidal power station at the proposed barrage. The requirements of the whole country in 1941 are estimated to be 21,000 million units, and the proposed scheme would provide one-thirteenth of this total. The contemplated station would have an effective capacity nearly double that of any station operating in 1932 in this country. The average cost of electrical energy sent out to transmission lines would be about 0.12 of a penny per unit. The scheme involves two entirely independent series of works, the main power station and storage station, in the Trelleck Grange area west of the Wye. With the simultaneous outlay of the provision of road, rail and harbour facilities, the total cost of the whole scheme would be slightly over £50,000,000. The report mentions that it would probably not be possible to begin the works before 1937, and the scheme would take about 15 years to complete.

SILICA-GLASS FROM LIBYA.—The British Museum has come into possession of a wind-worn lump of transparent, pale yellowish-green silica-glass from the Libyan Desert. It was found by Mr. P. A. Clayton of the Survey of Egypt, about 480 miles south-west of Cairo. The material was in considerable amount and spread over an area of 20 km. as isolated pieces up to 10 lb. in weight, in the hollows between the sand-dunes. It closely resembles the long known problematical glass from Bohemia and Moravia, which has been cut as a gem-stone under the names of bottle-stone and water-crysolite. The Libyan glass differs from the abundant silica-glass found in 1932 by Mr. Philby around the meteorite craters at Wabar in Arabia. It shows an indication of flow structure and the almost complete absence of bubbles; but it forms a very suggestive link between tektites and the silica-glass that has been definitely proved to have been formed by the fall of large meteorites.

SOUTHAMPTON'S HUGE DRY DOCK.—The largest dry dock in the world was opened by the King

at Southampton on July 26. It consists of a massive quay wall a mile and a quarter long, a graving dock—claimed to be the largest in the world—and about 400 acres of reclaimed land. The quay wall stretches across the now reclaimed bay of the River Test from a point beyond the Royal Pier, and has berths for eight of the largest vessels afloat. Four of the berths have a depth of 45 feet at low water, and four of 40 feet. They are approached by a channel two miles long, dredged to a depth of 35 feet at low water. The graving dock is 1,200 feet long, 135 feet wide at the entrance, and 59 feet deep from cope to floor. It holds 260,000 tons of water, and can accommodate a vessel of 100,000 tons, if one of such a size should ever be built.

SPLITTING AND COUNTING ATOMS.—Lord Rutherford, in a lecture at the Royal Institution, turned a current of 60,000 volts on to a number of atoms, and split them into fragments, and also demonstrated a machine which counted the atoms as they were being split up. The apparatus includes a number of glass tubes in which the actual bombardment of the atom takes place, and can be observed through a microscope. A stream of electric particles bombards a screen, in which are the atoms to be broken up. Only about one in a million of the particles actually manages to hit an atom. The result is an explosion which can be heard through an amplifying apparatus, seen by a glow in an electric bulb, and photographed or watched as tiny flashes through a microscope. The laboratory worker only needs to press a button and the machine counts for him. A new type of electric static generator was being developed, said Lord Rutherford, by which it was hoped to achieve voltages of a million and a million and a half. "Ultimately," he said, "we hope to be able to generate 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 volts. But even with the best will in the world we cannot hope to get more than 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 volts in the laboratory. Yet in the atmosphere we have streaming through us particles animated with energy ranging from 200,000,000 volts to 2,000,000,000 volts."

SPONGES CAN MOVE ABOUT.—Mr. M. Burton, who was asked to investigate some sponges growing on the filter beds of the Zoological Society, which, it was feared, would interfere with the circulation of the water, discovered that even adult sponges were able to move appreciable distances to secure a more favourable area for feeding. Movements in post-larval and young sponges have been recorded on several occasions, but it is now apparent that fully-grown sponges can change their position, and that, so far from being "typical sedentary animals," the victims of chance and circumstance, they can exercise some selection as to habitat. The movement is a direct locomotion, carried out by amoeboid extensions.

STANDARD BAROMETER.—The standard authoritative barometer is kept in the National Laboratory at Teddington. The design is quite different from that of any other existing barometer, being made of stainless steel, with glass windows for observing the surfaces of the mercury. It will give barometric pressures to an accuracy of one twenty-thousandth of an inch. All standard barometers such as those

used by meteorologists, are checked by comparison with it.

STARLIGHT TO START MACHINERY.—Rays of light from Arcturus, one of the three brightest stars in the northern hemisphere, which left that star during the Chicago World Fair of 1893, were used to open the Century of Progress Exhibition at Chicago on May 27, 1933. This spectacular idea was prompted by the fact that the star is forty "light-years" distant from the earth, in other words, that a ray of light, travelling at 186,000 miles per second, takes 40 years to get from Arcturus to the earth. The particular ray was captured by a photo-electric cell, transferred by wire to Chicago, and amplified and released to work a mechanism and light up the Exhibition.

STREAMLINED RAILWAY TRAIN.—The Flying Hamburger, which is claimed to be the fastest train in the world, travelled from Berlin to Hamburg on its trial trip at over 92 miles an hour, covering the distance in 2 hours 19 minutes, or 40 minutes less than the normal Hamburg Berlin expresses. The journey was accomplished 9 minutes under the scheduled time. In comparison with the Cheltenham Flyer and other British expresses, the Flying Hamburger weighs only 77 tons and carries a much lighter load. It consists of two specially constructed carriages, with seating capacity for 102 passengers. It is driven by electricity generated on board from two 420 horse-power Diesel Maybach petrol engines. The two carriages are so closely knit together that from inside they appear to be one. Their external streamlined form is dictated by the primary consideration of wind pressure. The head and tail of the train are sloped and rounded, the roof is kept low, and rubber cushions take the place of buffers.

TECHNOCRACY.—Much discussion has been aroused in the United States by the new economic doctrine of Technocracy, which has been sponsored by a number of engineers and scientific workers. Its underlying thesis is that the tremendous technological advance in industrial processes during the last century, and particularly during the last 25 years, has made all existing social and economic mechanism obsolete and futile. Technocracy claims that scientific discovery and modern engineering skill have now armed mankind with powers that would ensure leisure and plenty for all if only they were properly employed. It asserts that the basic factor in social life is the amount of energy available for productive purposes and that no solution is possible so long as the present price system is retained. Energy, according to the exponents of technocracy, is the real measure of human labour and human wealth and, therefore, real prosperity will only be obtained when individualism is discarded and an entirely new system of distribution based on "energy certificates" instituted.

TELEVISION PROGRESS.—Television experiments were a feature of the British Association meeting. An unusual method of operating the Marconi system of television, in which a beam of light serves as the medium of transmission, was demonstrated daily before the members. Television images were projected on a screen

four feet square to show the possibilities of the Marconi system of television for public entertainment. A directed light beam was the link between the television transmitter and the receiver, instead of the normal radio or wire link. The "Marconi light beam link" apparatus consists of a transmitter which translates the electric impulses corresponding to the television picture signals into light impulses through the operation of a specially designed sodium tube mounted in a searchlight fitting. The receiver, incorporating a new type of photo-cell, reconverts the modulated light impulses into a varying electric current which operates the television receiver in the normal way. Television pictures eight inches square on the screen of a cathode ray tube were demonstrated by the Baird Television Company. The pictures seen were reproductions of films and various cartoons. For the radio transmission of these pictures it is necessary to use wave-lengths of the order of five to seven metres, which come in the ultra-short wave band. In order fully to study the properties of these ultra-short waves for television transmission the Baird Company has acquired the lease of the towers of the Crystal Palace for several years. The wave-length of 6.5 metres will be used for the television and 6.2 metres for the corresponding sound. At first the transmissions will be from films, but later it is intended that the television of living figures shall take place. The first boxing match to be televised was broadcast by the B.B.C. on August 23, the images being reproduced on a screen 16 in. by 8 in.

TEMPLE OF NODENS.—Dr. and Mrs. Mortimer Wheeler have reported on the excavations they have made at Lydney, on the site where the temple of the Romano-Celtic god Nodens was discovered. The shaft of an iron-mine—the first definite Roman iron-working found in England—was revealed, which demonstrated the industrial character of the community. The group of stone buildings includes the temple of the god Nodens—a basilical structure with a triple shrine—a guest-house ranged round a courtyard, a number of small chambers opening on to a verandah, and a large bath-house. On the evidence of the coins found there, the completion of the building has been fixed as subsequent to A.D. 367.

TRAPPING THE TSETSE FLY.—At a meeting of the Zoological Society, Mr. R. W. Harris exhibited and explained the working of a tsetse trap invented by his father, Mr. R. H. T. P. Harris, of Zululand. The inventor of the trap, knowing that the tsetse flies are attracted by the sight of large living animals, conceived the idea of treating the hides of horses and cattle with a fly-poison. He replaced the horse or ox by a canvas framework of a similar shape, suspended to the branch of a tree in the shady edge of a thicket which was a haunt of the flies. He had noticed that the flies, alighting on any part of the body of a living horse or ox, usually crawled down the lower surface of the abdomen, where the skin was more easy to pierce. He therefore left an open slit along the bottom of the trap, which was of opaque canvas. On the middle of the upper surface he made a window, to which was affixed a gauze fly-trap. The device worked admirably. The flies crawled into the dark interior and then, seeing the light above, passed into the trap. September is the month when

the tsetse flies are most numerous, and in September, 1931, no fewer than 2,088,508 were caught in the traps, reckoning at 6,000 flies to a quart measure. The year's total was more than 7,000,000. At the invitation of its Government, Mr. Harris spent three months of the summer of 1933 in the Belgian Congo, where he so reduced the number of flies there that they now attack only wild animals.

WHITE SPOT ON SATURN.—It is only at long intervals that any markings are seen on Saturn of a character suitable for the determination of the rotation period, hence advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the appearance of a white spot on the equatorial zone on August 3. It was detected at 22 h. 30 m. by Mr. Will Hay (the music-hall comedian), observing with a 6 in. refractor at Norbury. The spot had just crossed the central meridian. He telephoned to Dr. W. H. Steavenson, at West Norwood, who verified the discovery, and noted that the spot was elliptical, and extended in outline across the whole visible breadth of the zone from the south edge of the north equatorial belt to the projection of the crape ring. It was bright enough to be conspicuous in small telescopes. Towards the end of the month the white spot was found to be disappearing. Starting with a length of about 15,000 miles, said Dr. W. H. Steavenson, it had gradually lengthened, showing a tendency to break up into separate spots, until it occupied more than half of the planet's equatorial belt, and was virtually indistinguishable. Astronomers have, whenever possible, timed the passage of the front, middle, and back of the spot across the middle of the planet, and have thus obtained a figure for the length of a day on Saturn's equator, which is one, or possibly two, minutes longer than the accepted figure of 10 hours 44 minutes, based on a spot which appeared in 1876.

WOOD MADE FROM WEEDS.—The tallest pine tree can only furnish a plank about 250 feet long and a feet wide, but boiled cornstalks and weeds can now be utilised to make a "board" as wide as a city street, and if necessary two miles long. Synthetic lumber, as hard as steel or as soft as cork, is being made in the Iowa State laboratories and by various commercial firms in the United States. Almost every day some new use is found for this artificial wood, and work continues on experiments having to do with the conversion of waste products into useful articles for clothing, shelter and commerce. Cornstalks, oat husks, sugar cane, straw and weeds, millions of tons of which are available annually, can be made into every kind of "lumber," knotless, grainless, and at sizes that trees cannot furnish. The waste matter is cooked under pressure, in steam, into fibres not more than two to three hundredths of an inch long. This is a pulpy, colloidal mass, which becomes a paste, hardening rapidly. The longer it is cooked the harder the wood becomes.

ZUYDER ZEE RECLAMATION.—The official inauguration of the dyke which connects the Provinces of North-Holland and Friesland, and has closed off the Zuider Zee (now the IJssel Lake), took place on Sept. 25, and the dyke is now fully opened for traffic. Crops of all kinds are now growing where recently floated seaweed, in the Wehingermeer Polder, the first section of the Zuider Zee to be reclaimed.

IN quantity, the output of books during the year shows no great variation. In character, there is some indication—as might be expected in difficult and critical times—of a swing of the pendulum from fiction towards more serious and educative work, perhaps particularly in History and Biography. Enforced economy has led to the reduced issue of high-priced books, and to an increasing demand for "Omnibus" volumes, and has doubtless also stimulated the campaigns of certain daily newspapers which are stated to have sold half a million sets of Dickens and other classics. According to Mr. Milne, the "Fifty Best Books" published since the war do not include any one of five "best sellers" in fiction. Mr. H. G. Wells, whose output has of late been largely apart from fiction, now admits to paying about £5,000 a year income tax. The Hendon Library service records a decrease in the issue of fiction of 11,267 volumes, coupled with an increased issue in "non-fiction" of 24,349 books.

"To-day," writes Mr. O'Brien, "there is a dearth of imagination amongst novelists, and we are fobbed off with long drab chronicles that spring up as quickly as forced rhubarb, and have as much imaginative vigour; with extremely competent tales without a spark of life; with novels so realistic that they cease to be art."

Though Great Britain's total of some 15,000 books published this year seems large enough, it is interesting to record that Japan issues as many books annually as we, and Germany twice as many. The average circulation of a book here has been given as 3,950 copies, or a fraction over one book per year per person, which can hardly be considered excessive.

Book societies and clubs pursue their lucrative trade, though perhaps with somewhat less than their initial success. Mr. Cecil Palmer recently declared that "the insidious growth of log-rolling and clique reviewing is a public menace. The spectacle of novelists reviewing each other's novels, or, what is almost equally dangerous, one reviewer appearing in half-a-dozen different journals under as many different names, is neither edifying nor amusing. A good deal of so-called literary criticism in the Press is either thinly veiled back-scratching or backbiting." Mr. Michael Sadleir, in his lecture on Authors and Publishers, added: "The critic can no longer help the author of patient merit, because to-day literary criticism is virtually without effect on the general reading public. So long as book reviewing remains a mixture of publicity-mongering and back-scratching and book advertising a frenzied competition between several megalomaniacs, works of patient merit will continue to be unknown to the general public."

Amongst FEATURES OF THE YEAR under review may be mentioned the large crop of books of "topical" interest which appeared in relation to (1) the Oxford Movement; (2) the work of D. H. Lawrence and of the Brontës; and (3) the Australian Test Matches and Body Line Bowling. Other items of literary interest were:

1. *Honours*.—A peerage for Sir Rennell Rodd, a baronetcy for Owen Seaman, a knighthood for J. C. Squire (to whom a congratulatory Dinner was given), and a K.C.B. for Dr. G. F. Hill, the British Museum Librarian.

2. An interesting Exhibition of Children's

Books at the Victoria and Albert Museum; also exhibitions, at Messrs. Bumpus's, of Scott Centenary and of D. H. Lawrence books and MSS. The George Herbert centenary was also celebrated in the Press and at Bemerton.

3. Presentation to the British Museum by the surviving children of the late George Smith of the MSS. of Charlotte Brontë, "Shirley," "Jane Eyre" and "Villette," Browning's "Ring and the Book," and Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese."

4. The Book Section of the Exhibition of British Industrial Art at Dorland House, visited by 1,200 people daily, and afterwards sent on tour.

5. Opening by The Friends of the National Libraries of a fund for the acquisition of the originals of the Paston Letters (Vols. 1 and 2).

6. Issue of the Supplement to the New English Dictionary (903 pages) free to holders of the complete set, and of the Shorter O.E.D. (2,500 pages) for £3 3s.

SALES.—Lord Rosebery's Library Sale realised £49,033; Napoleon's love letters to Josephine fetched £4,400; the Chester Beatty Book of Hours, £2,100; Jane Austen's "Susan" MS., £2,100; Kilmarnock Burns (1786), £1,300; Hakluyt's Voyages, £760; and a two-page Burns's MS., "The Vision," £460. Generally speaking, high prices obtained for rare books, modern press issues, and modern first editions, only when in fine state, long sets fetching very small prices.

CENSORSHIP.—Amongst books banned by the Irish Free State were "An Outline for Boys and Girls and their Parents" and "The Delicate Fire" (Mitchison), "Birth Control" (Robinson, M.D.), "The Bulpington of Blup" (H. G. Wells), "Ann Vickers" (Sinclair Lewis), "The Adventures of the Black Girl" (G. Bernard Shaw)—also banned by the Cambridge Public Library, "Numerous Treasure" (R. Keable), "All Men are Enemies" (Aldington), "Psychology of Sex" (Havelock Ellis), "The Two Thieves" (T. F. Powys), and "Cold Comfort Farm" (S. Gibbons). Amongst authors whose works have been definitely banned under the Hitler régime are Emil Ludwig, Arnold Zweig, Remarque, Barbusse and Feuchtwanger.

PRIZES.—*Femina Americana*: "Shadows on the Rock" (Willa Cather); *Hawthornden*: "The Fountain" (Charles Morgan); *James Tait Black*: "Life of Mary Kingsley" (Stephen Gwynn) and "Boomerang" (Helen Simpson); *Northcliffe*: "Heritages" (Andre Chamson); *Hodder & Stoughton* (20,000 dollars): "No Second Spring" (Janet Belth); *Femina Vie Heureuse* and *Northcliffe Recommendations*: "Royal Flush" (M. Irwin), "Midsummer Night's Madness" (Sean O'Faolain), "Small Town" (Braidla Field); awarded *Nobel Prize for Literature*: John Galsworthy.

On the commercial side, leading topics of discussion during the year have been (1) the Book Tokens Scheme; (2) the profits and trading systems of the book clubs, and newspaper book production; (3) the issue of cigarette and other coupons; and (4) the education of booksellers and the improvement of bookshops, including consideration of the "Librairie & Chaises" method.

DEATH has taken heavy toll of literature during the year in the loss of George Moore, G. E. B. Saintsbury and John Galsworthy, whilst others gone from us include Professor J. A. Thomson, Sir Robert Donald, T. Earle Welby, Temple Thurston, Leonard Huxley, Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, Laurie Magnus and Clotilde Groves (Richard Dehan).

A classified selection of books published during the year, from October, 1932, to September, 1933, follows. With a few exceptions, translations, reprints and scientific manuals are not included. The whole selection only includes about two per cent. of the publications of the year, and must obviously pass over many good and useful books.

ART.

"Sir D. Y. Cameron," by F. Rinder; "The Art of Byam Shaw," by R. Vicat Cole; "The Technique of Early Greek Sculpture," by S. Casson; "The Art of Henri Matisse," by A. C. Barnes and V. de Mazia.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

"Sir Kenelm Digby and his Venetia," by E. W. Bligh; "Adventures of a Novelist," by Gertrude Atherton; "My Own Way," by Sir E. Paery; "Life of Lord Oxford and Asquith," by J. A. Spender and Cyril Asquith; "Discovery," by John Drinkwater; "Letters from Sir Oliver Lodge," compiled by J. A. Hill; "My World as in My Time," Memoirs of Sir Henry Newbolt; "Lady Louisa Stewart," by Susan Buchanan; "The Brontës," by Living My Life," by Emma Goldman (Bolshevik Russia); "The Life of William Beckford," by J. W. Oliver; "Talleyrand," by Duff Cooper; "Grey Wolf," Mustafa Kemal, by H. C. Armstrong; "Carlyle," by L. Cazamain; "Gordon," by H. E. Wortham; "Napoleon," by H. Belloc; "Things I Have Seen," by Sir C. Oman; "Mark Twain," by Stephen Leacock; "The Life of Joseph Chamberlain," Vol. I., by J. L. Garvin; "Macaulay," by Arthur Bryant; "Cromer," by Lord Zetland; "Samuel Butler," by Clara Stillman; "Mary Baker Eddy. The Truth and the Tradition," by E. S. Bates and J. V. Dittmore; "Richard Wagner," by Ernest Newman; "Metternich," by Algernon Cecil; "Thirty Five Years," by H. S. Wilkinson; "This was my World," by Lady Rhonda; "Sir Joshua Reynolds," by J. Steegmann (as Great Lives); "Rhodes," by S. G. Millin; "Essays in Biography," by J. M. Keynes; "Alfred Mond," by H. Bolitho; "Dickens," by Bernard Darwin; "Birkenhead," The First Phase, by his Son; "Looking Back," by Norman Douglas; "Charles Lamb," by E. Blunden; "Fanny Kemble," by L. S. Driver; "Edward VII," by E. F. Benson; "Elizabeth Queen of England," by M. Waldman; "Henry Fielding," by B. M. Jones; "A Modern Prelude," by H. I. Fausset (autobiographical); "Andrew Carnegie," by B. J. Hendrick; "More Memories," by Margot Oxford; "Looking Back on Life," by George Robey; "John Hampden," by H. K. Williamson; "The Tudor Wench," by E. Thane (Q. Elizabeth as a girl); "The Autobiography of Sir John Martin Harvey," by St. Thomas Aquinas," by G. K. Chesterton.

ESSAYS AND LETTERS.

"Lemon Verbena," by E. V. Lucas; "Views and Reviews," by Havelock Ellis; "Letters of Mrs. Gaskell," edited by Jane Whitehill; "The Common Reader," and Series, by Virginia Woolf; "Jane Austen's Letters," edited by E. W.

Chapman; "At John Murray's," by George Paston (Records of a literary Circle); "Letters and the Second Diary of Samuel Pepys," edited by R. G. Howarth. (A complete retranscribed and unexpurgated edition of Pepys should now be undertaken.) "Letters of Matthew Arnold to Arthur Hugh Clough," edited by H. F. Lowry; "The Lost Leader," A Study of Wordsworth, by H. Fausset; "On Reading Shakespeare," by L. Pearsall Smith; "English Eccentrics," by E. Sitwell; "The Art of Living," by Osbert Burdett.

FICTION.

"Cold Comfort Farm," by Miss Gibbons (good burlesque); "Public Faces," by Harold Nicholson (action in 1930); "The House Under the Water," by F. Brett Young; "A Long Time Ago," by M. Kennedy; "They Were Defeated," by Rose Macaulay; "Light in August," by W. Faulkner; "Black Mischief," by E. Waugh; "Flowering Wilderness," by John Galsworthy; "First Night," by Lorna Rie; "The Men of Ness," by Eric Linklater (a Viking Saga); "Jenny Wren," by E. H. Young; "Violante," by G. Preedy; "The Bulpington of Blup," by H. G. Wells; "The Lovely Lady," by D. H. Lawrence (short stories); "A Day Off," by Storm Jameson; "Nobody Starves," by C. Brody; "Ann Vickers," by Sinclair Lewis; "Auntie Dimp," by Angela Thirkell; "All Men are Enemies," by R. Aldington; "The Gold Falcon, or the Haggard of Love" (Anonymous); "The Lame Dog," by E. H. Mottram; "All Souls' Night," by Hugh Walpole (Short Stories); "Dr. Gion," by Hans Carossa; "Portrait of an Actor," by E. Jenkins; "Glastonbury Romance," by T. S. Powys; "This is My Man," by W. B. Maxwell; "Travail of Gold," by E. F. Benson; "Julian Grant Loses his Way," by C. Houghton; "Peter Abclard," by H. W. Waddell; "A Prince of the Captivity," by J. Buchanan; "We are Spoiled," by P. Paul; "Vanessa," by Hugh Walpole; "Pilgrim Cottage," by Cecil Roberts (Russia); "Mrs. Ritchie," by Willa Muir; "The Flowering Thorn," by M. Sharp; "Men of Good Will," by J. Roman; "Volume the First," Juvenilia, by Jane Austen; "Wonder Hero," by J. B. Priestley; "Trumpeter Sound," by D. L. Murray.

SOME CRIME STORIES.

"The Hanging Captain," by H. Rode; "The Mummy Case," by Dermot Morrah; "The Shakespeare Murders," by Neil Gordon; "Mystery," by F. W. Crofts; "The Body in the Silo," by E. Knox; "My Best Thriller" (chosen by their Authors); "Driven Death," by N. Ord-Powlett; "The Killing Bottle," by L. P. Hartley; "The Arrival at Dusk," by R. C. Ashby; "Mr. Simpson Finds a Body," by D. Prome.

HISTORY.

"An Economic History of Modern Britain," by J. H. Clapham; "The Concise Story of the Dover Patrol," by Admiral Sir R. Bacon; "Kamilities," by G. V. Trevelyan (and Vol. of "England Under Queen Anne"); "The Story of the Borgias," by L. Collinson-Morley; "The Regent and his Daughter," by Dormer Creston; "Bougie Prince Charlie," by C. Wilkinson; "Just the Other Day," by Collier and Lang (post-war Britain); "Egypt Since Cromer," by Lord Lloyd; "Death of a Fleet," 1917-1919, by P. Schubert and L. Gibson; "The Queen and Mr. Gladstone," by P. Guedalla, Vol. I.; "The Red Book of Ormond," edited by M. B. White.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"No Boats on the River," by A. P. Herbert (advocating the Water-Bus); "*The Egypt's Gold*," by David Scott; "The Adventures of the Black Girl in her Search for God," by G. B. Shaw (a provocative little fantasy; clever woodcuts); "Ladies and Gentlemen," by H. Belloc (satirical verse); "For Ever England," by General Seeley (for boys of all ages); "The History of the Bow Street Runners," by G. Arncliffe; "England Their England," by A. G. Macdonell (a young Scot poking fun); "Pink Parade," by J. B. Booth (Bohemian memories); "The Fear of the Dead in Primitive Religion," by Sir J. G. Frazer.

POETRY AND DRAMA

"A Tale of Troy," by John Masefield; "The Pleasures of Poetry. The Victorian Age," by E. Sitwell; "Last Poems," by D. H. Lawrence; "Texts and Pretexts," by Aldous Huxley; "Halfway House," New Poems by Edmund Blunden; "The Doorkeeper," by J. W. Taylor; "The English Dramatic Critics, 1660-1932," by James Agate; "The English Muse," by Oliver Elton; "Dinner at Eight," by Ferber and Kaufman; "Collected Poems" of Herbert Palmer; "The Eaten Heart," by R. Aldington; "Charlotte Bronte," by R. Ferguson; "Wild Decemblers," by Clemence Dane; "The Fleeting, and other Poems," by W. De La Mare; "Poems," by R. Graves; "Discovering Poetry," by E. Drew; "The Silver Scythe," by W. Snaith; "The Winding Stair," by W. B. Yeats.

POLITICS, ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY.

"An Outline for Boys and Girls," by Naomi Mitchison; "The Art of Central Banking," by R. G. Hawtrey; "The Road to Ruin in Europe," by Sir R. Beazley; "Memories of a British Agent," by R. H. Bruce Lockhart; "The Coming Struggle for Power," by J. Strachey; "The New Survey of London Life and Labour," Vols. III,

IV. and V.; "Can America Stay at Home?" by F. H. Simonds; "Ways of Escape," by Sir P. Gibbs; "The Professions," by A. M. Carr Saunders and P. A. Wilson; "The Girl through the Ages," by D. M. Stuart; "From Chaos to Control," by Norman Angell; "The American Political System," by D. W. Brogan; "The Shape of Things to Come," by H. G. Wells; "The Intelligent Man's Review of Europe Today," by G. D. H. and M. I. Cole; "Culture and Environment," by F. R. Leavis and D. Thompson.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

"Perception," by H. H. Price; "Six Theories of Mind," by C. W. Morris; "The Expanding Universe," by Sir A. Eddington; "Industrial Psychology," by M. S. Viteles; "Wireless," by Dr. W. H. Eccles. (There are five and a half million receiving sets now licensed by the G.P.O.) "Scientific Theory and Religion," by E. W. Barnes; "The Living Universe," by Sir F. Youngblood; "The Causes of Evolution," by J. B. S. Haldane; "My Philosophy," by Sir O. Lodge; "Problems of Relative Growth," by Julian Huxley; "The Universe of Light," by Sir W. Bragg; "The New Background of Science," by Sir J. Jeans; "Guide to Modern Thought," by C. Joad.

TOPOGRAPHY, TRAVEL AND SPORT.

"Deep Water and Shoal," by W. A. Robinson; "Hounds and Dogs," by A. Croxton Smith; "Argentine Tango," by Philip Guedalla; "Southern Cross to Pole Star," by A. F. Tschiffely (a 20,000 mile ride); "We'll Shift our Ground," by E. Blunden and Sylvia Norman; "Cornwall and the Cornish," by H. K. H. Jenkin; "Elephant," by D. E. Blunt; "Souvenirs of France," by Rudyard Kipling.

THEOLOGY.

"Things New and Old," by W. R. Inge; "The Oxford Groups," by Dr. Hensley Henson; "God and the Astronomers," by W. R. Inge.

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1932.

From Whitaker's Cumulative Book List.

Classification.	No. of Books.
Aeronautics	83
Annals and Serials	124
Anthropology and Ethnology	35
Archæology	98
Art and Architecture	197
Astronomy and Meteorology	32
Banking and Finance	65
Bibliography and Literary History	182
Biography and History	657
Botany, Horticulture and Agriculture ..	211
Calendars	33
Chemistry and Physics	135
Children's Books and Minor Fiction	1,373
Classics and Translations	86
Dictionaries and Encyclopedias	73
Directories and Guide Books	201
Domestic Economy	69
Educational	924
Engineering, Electricity and Mechanics ..	178
Essays and Belles-Lettres	367
Fæctis	33
Fiction	4,646
Geology, Mineralogy and Mining	64
History	405
Illustrated Gift Books	88
Law and Parliamentary	194
Maps and Atlases	19

Classification.	No. of Books.
Mathematics	36
Medical and Surgical	450
Music	76
Natural History, Biology and Zoology ..	206
Nautical	90
Naval and Military	80
Occultism	42
Oriental	67
Philately	14
Philosophy and Science	183
Poetry and the Drama	491
Politics, Political Economy and Questions of the Day	702
Psychology	66
Religion and Theology	817
Sociology	224
Sports, Games and Pastimes	219
Technical Handbooks	281
Topography, Local History and Folklore ..	219
Trade, Commerce and Industry	100
Travel and Adventure	256
Veterinary Science, Farming and Stock-keeping	42
Wireless	36

Grand Total 15,279

THE year showed little signs of recovery from the depression of 1932, but a slightly more hopeful spirit prevailed towards the end of the season. The financial troubles in the United States were no doubt responsible for the poor sales of works by deceased masters, for American collectors were rarely seen in the auction rooms or in the galleries of the picture dealers. For the artists at large the condition of affairs was if anything worse than in the preceding year, although some of the Bond Street dealers endeavoured to help them by holding exhibitions of small works and sketches at low prices—under ten or under five guineas for each work. This probably suggested to Messrs. Agnew the idea of the exhibition held by them in the middle of the season, at which pictures by Old Masters—some of them very good—were on sale in each case for two hundred guineas or less.

As usual the season commenced early in January, when the Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy was opened. It was composed of representative works by fourteen recently deceased members of the Royal Academy: Sir Frank Dicksee, Sir George Hampton, Maurice Greiffenhagen, G. W. Lambert, H. II. La Plangue, Sir Bertram Macdonald, David Munford, Sir William Orpen, F. W. Pomeroy, Henry Poole, Charles Rice-Edts, Charles Sims, H. S. Tuke and W. L. Wyllie. The principal feature of the exhibition was a vast collection of work by Sir William Orpen, a hundred and fifty portraits and other works in oil, besides water-colours and drawings, which filled the First, Second and Third Galleries. Orpen was a remarkable draughtsman, but not a great painter, and too much of his work was shown, particularly of his portraiture. The Royal Academy public is not enamoured of portraiture, and the fact that the first three galleries were almost filled with such works was no doubt detrimental to the success of the exhibition, which did not attract so many visitors as it deserved.

The Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy (the one hundred and sixty-fifth) was opened on May 1 and closed on August 7. The Academicians were more lenient in their dealings with the pictures by non-members than they were in 1932, when not one of the works submitted was accepted outright. This year 29 were accepted, 3,769 rejected, and 1,007 made doubtful. The works submitted—paintings, sculptures, water-colours and drawings, numbered altogether 11,327, compared with 11,706 submitted last year. The Hanging Committee, by which the exhibition was arranged, was composed of Sir Herbert Baker, Mr. Arnesby Brown, Mr. Wilfred De Glehn, Mr. E. L. Griggs, Mr. Algernon Talmage, Mr. Alfred Turner, Mr. George Spencer Watson, Mr. Gilbert Ledward and Mr. Arthur G. Walker.

The principal sales included "Delius," a portrait of the musician (£1,250), by Mr. H. James Gunn; "The Shadow" (£250), by Mr. Arnesby Brown; "June's Lovers" (£200), by Mr. Leonard D. Philpot; "A Man with a Pint" (£183 15s.), by Mr. Frederick W. Elwell; "Collure the Net-Mender" (£150), and "A Little Port: Rough Morning" (£50 10s.), by Mr. Adrian Stokes; Mr. Arthur H. Nowell's portrait of the Queen, purchased from the exhibition by Her Majesty; Sir John Lavery's portrait of Mr. Maxton, M.P. (£500); "The Priest's Walk" (£84), by Mr. Guy Kortwright; "They See an Oread" (£200), by Mr. Walter Hutton; "A Cornish Painter" (£105), by Mr.

Arthur Hayward; "Dorette" (£750), by Mr. Gerald L. Brockhurst; "The Christmas Tree" (£250), by Mr. Harry Bush; "Quality Street" (£125), by Mr. Fred Roe; "Griegalch, winner of the Grand National, 1929—statuette, bronze," by Mr. Martin Alexander; "Spring" (£500), and "Gitana Dancers Resting, Alcala, Granada" (£250), by Mr. W. Russell Flint; "The Parlour Maid" (£200), by Mr. Harold Knight; "Claire" (£200), by Mr. W. G. de Glehn; "A Young Woman" (£268 15s.), by Dame Laura Knight; "Going to Pasture" (£100), by Miss Dorothy Adamson; "The Shocks of Clyde" (£150), by Mr. Robert Houston; and "Evening, Mouschole" (£100), by Mr. Terriek Williams.

No fewer than eleven works were purchased by the Royal Academy Council for the Chantry Collection. They are as follows:—"Shakespeare's Cliff" (£100), by Mr. Henry Bishop, A.R.A.; "A New Arrival at the Zoo" (£200), by Mr. Philip Connard, R.A.; "Bank Holiday, Brighton" (£250), by Mr. Charles Cundall; "The Harvest Moon" (£500), by the late William Tugart; "Portrait of the Painter" (£315), by Professor Fred Brown—purchased from the exhibition of the New English Art Club; "The Jester (W. Somerset Maugham), 1911" (£500), by Mr. G. F. Kelly, R.A.; "The Old Troubadour" (£47 15s.), by Miss Clara Kilgobber; two cartoons, "Suffer little Children to Come unto Me" (£75), and "Pentecost" (£75), by Mrs. Mary Sargaut Florence; "Oriental Portrait" (£31 10s.), by Miss Janet Cree, and "Thought, seated figure, bronze" (£500), by Mrs. Winifred Turner.

Many exhibitions were held in London during the season. The opening of the Royal Academy Winter Exhibition was followed in February by one of "Beautiful Women of the Nineteenth Century," held at Messrs. Knoedler's gallery in aid of the War Service Legion, which contained some striking portraits by Millais, Watts, Sargent, Shannon, Winterhalter, Cabanel and Carolus Duran. Later in the same month Sir Philip Sassoon showed at his house in Park Lane a remarkable collection illustrating French arts and crafts of the reigns of Louis XIV, XV and XVI. The exhibition included some fine pictures, furniture, plate, bronzes and tapestries, but by many eminent collectors, including Her Majesty the Queen, whose contributions included gold and enamelled snuff boxes and musical boxes. At Knoedler's, in addition to the "Beautiful Women" mentioned above, exhibitions were held of sculpture by Mr. John Tweed; and of a large collection of portraits by Mr. Philip A. de Laszio, shown in aid of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. At the Fine Art Society's the pictures shown included water-colours by Mr. Leonard Squirrell and Mr. S. R. Bulfinch; at Colnaghi's, sketches in Spain by Mr. McEvey, and an interesting collection of lithographs. At the Beaux Arts Gallery, the lithographs included one of the paintings of Mr. William Nicholson, and two or three of those of Mr. Sickert, and one of modern French paintings. Modern French paintings were also shown by Messrs. Reid & Lefevre, and at the French Gallery. The Leicester Gallery shows included one of the work of James Tissot, a French artist who practised in London sixty years ago, and other of paintings by Mr. James Pryde and Mr. Algernon Newton, and sculpture by Mr. Epstein. There were water-colours at Agnew's, Faisers, and the Walker Gallery, and a collection of works by Scarlett Davis at the Cotswold Gallery.

So far as acquisitions or special exhibitions

were concerned, the year was a quiet one at the National Gallery, where, however, Mr. K. McK. Clark, Keeper of the Department of Fine Art at the Ashmolean Museum, was appointed Director, so succeeded Sir Augustus Daniel at the conclusion of his term of office. At the Tate Gallery the centenary of the birth of Burne-Jones was marked by an excellent and well-arranged exhibition of his pictures, which was opened in June. At the National Portrait Gallery the new rooms were opened by the King in the spring, and in the autumn exhibitions were held of a collection of interesting portraits bequeathed to the Gallery by Lord Dillon, a former Trustee of the Gallery. At the Victoria and Albert Museum a small centenary exhibition was held of pictures and drawings executed between 1822 and 1825, including works by Turner, Constable, Leslie, Mulready, Landseer and others.

In the sale room the season was quiet; no great collections were dispersed and no exceptionally high price was paid for any work of art. At Sotheby's, in June, £9,200 was paid for six sketches by Rubens illustrating the life of Achilles, and in July £4,600 for a portrait of the second Lord Baltimore by Soest. At Christie's, at various sales, £3,255 was paid for a Hobbema; £1,575 for a portrait by Tintoretto; and £1,050 for a portrait of a lady by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In a few cases the prices realized showed great depreciation. The large picture by Burne-Jones, "Love and the Pilgrim," for which Mary, Duchess of Sutherland, paid £5,775 in 1898, realized only £220 when it came under the hammer at Christie's in March; and Raeburn's portrait of Colonel Mackenzie, which fetched £3,360 at auction in 1918, was knocked down later in the season for £82a.

THE YEAR'S MUSIC.

OPERA.

Covent Garden's vegetable and fruit market requiring additional space, it was announced that 1933 would see the Royal Opera demolished, though not till after the customary season had taken place. This announcement drew unusually large houses, for those who had never been to Bow Street's historic theatre specially made its acquaintance, while the regular *habitués*, bent on turning occasions to account, were present several evenings a week. Meanwhile, at the time of writing, Covent Garden has not been pulled down; there is even a chance of another season—perhaps more than one. . . .

The programme opened with "Der Rosenkavalier," Beecham conducting a performance which left much to be desired. Kern, for example, was not an ideal Sophie; Hadraboya, as Octavian, frequently "scopped"; Nash's voice emission was marred by a suggestion of "throatiness." Happily, Kipnis' Ochs, as upon former occasions, was masterly, and in every respect, while Lehmann's perfect art enchanted the huge audience. "Das Rheingold" exploited Schorr's Wotan, almost every phrase being sung in a manner which afforded an object lesson to intelligent listeners. Jarrod, the new Erda, a British singer, was equally pleasing, and throughout an important *role*; she has that authority which results from a good technique and understanding of the part. "Die Walküre" had for its exponents Leider, Olzewska, Lehmann, Wolff, Schorr, Bertram and Cole, the last-named possessing a fine voice. "Siegfried" came next, followed by "Götterdämmerung," with Melchior, Janseen (whose breath control is exemplary), Heigers, Leider and de Foras. On the whole, a successful "Ring."

"Aida" commenced the Italian season, and poorly. Turner, in the name-part, certainly displayed a welcome *legato*, and, if her middle notes were thin, each upper tone rang out effectively. But the new Radamès often sang false; Amoruso suffered by comparison with his distinguished predecessors; Il Re was scarcely in the picture; Amneris made little impression, Ramfis following her example. Verdi was also represented by "Don Carlos," an opera of the musical 'sixties, and decidedly worth reviving, for it contains much that

satisfies. As in the "Aida" performance, singers of mixed values were employed; Autori excepted, they proved somewhat disappointing. The Elisabetta had good and bad moments, her tone often being unsatisfactory; Lappas' voice deteriorated in the last act, though in his earlier scenes he was fairly effective; Rimini gave the impression that opera is not his true *milieu*; Cilla, as usual, sang well. "Otello" had been eagerly awaited by those who hoped to find in Melchior the ideal exponent of an exacting *role*. His Italian was generally mispronounced, and there were moments when the music seemed to be rather more than he could tackle with that ease which is part and parcel of good singing. However, Melchior looked an Otello, even if his bearing was sometimes rather meaningless. Pampanini, as Desdemona, sang quite acceptably, though without giving the character much individuality; Rimini, handicapped by music which demanded too much of him, was not the Iago of a critic's dreams; Willis' Emilia afforded pleasure; Cilla, as Cassio, was excellent. "La Bohème" had Pampanini for its Mimi, and to the advantage of the performance, Minghetti (Rodolfo), de Foras (Musetta) and Borgoli (Marcello) also being in the cast. "Tosca" brought forward Raisa, who, all things considered, made the expected impression, while Fornicini's Scarpia had points in common with Scott's unforgettable impersonation. Minghetti was a passable Cavaradossi.

Should another Italian venture be engineered, the management would be well advised to engage singers who are thoroughly capable. If not any too common, there are better performers in Italy than some of those who startled disappointed *habitués* last year: indeed, Southern musical circles were astonished when they learned that certain singers had been engaged for the Royal Opera. Formerly, a Covent Garden engagement was the hall-mark of an Italian artist's standing; nowadays *impresarii* do not attach the slightest importance to London visits. To have pleased the exacting Scala *cognoscenti* is a far better advertisement.

The Vic-Wells management gave "Otello," with Cox, a *tenore robusto* of quality, Cross being an equally gratifying Desdemona, the last-named singer also distinguishing herself in "La

Forza del Destino. Royal Academy of Music students appeared in Pergolesi's "L'ivietta e Tracollo" and Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas," with scenes from "La Fille du Régiment," "Faust" and "Aida" by way of contrast. Each performance was given with the vernacular translation.

LONDON CONCERTS.

Modern English composers found very staunch champions in the audience which gathered at Wigmore Hall to savour the orchestral compositions of Bax, Gornard Williams, Bridge and others. These musicians undoubtedly know their business where scoring is concerned, especially Williams and Bax. It must, however, be confessed that, like most Englishmen who court this particular Muse, they seldom happen on a line of melody which creates a really deep impression. This criticism applies equally to modern French orchestral music, of which one hears more than is welcome, an instance being furnished by the Pierné "Variations et Finale" and d'Indy's "Suite," which the Quintette Instrumentale de Paris introduced to Londoners. D'Indy is always dull, and Pierné, if capable of writing a melody with something to recommend it, does not sustain this effort for long. Tunelessness may be *vieux jeu*; still, it pleases.

The Kutcher Quartet gave a memorable exhibition of perfect art; Brahms' centenary was honoured in a suitable manner, Boulton, Schnabel and others lending their aid; Kussevitzy proved himself to be a gifted conductor. The Philharmonic Orchestra gave a series of concerts; Bruno Walter renewed acquaintance with English audiences, though without doing complete justice to Mozart's "E flat Symphony" or to the "Eroica." Hindemith's "Das Unaufhörliche" had a fine performance; the London Symphony Orchestra thought it necessary to air Berlioz' "Symphonie Fantastique," which many persons considered quite superfluous; Pizzetti's long and boring "Rondo Veneziano" was introduced at the last Philharmonic concert of Spring; Lucille Wallace's programme of Mozart's chamber works delighted music lovers. A Courtauld-Sargent concert exploited Berlioz' "Harold in Egypt"; Walton's "Belshazzar's Feast" was again found somewhat disappointing; Enesco, in a Bach sonata, was immaculate; the Dolmetsch concerts, as usual, were of historical interest; Delius' great admirer,

Beecham, conducted the "Mass of Life" for the Royal Choral Society. The attendance, even upon important occasions, was not always flattering.

There were many vocal recitals, Laelia Finneberg's being amongst the most notable, for she is within distance of the first rank. As to the others, few, whether old-stagers or beginners, pleased the *cognoscenti*; indeed, various *debutants* had been improperly taught, each performer's breath-control being faulty. Rykens, however, made the desired impression, for, if her respiration was not under control, she has much in her favour. Schubert's "Dem Unendlichen" furnished an instance.

THE PROVINCES.

Llandudno's woman conductor, Mrs. Tipping, included the "Euryanthe" overture in her representative programmes, and to Llandudno's joy. Tonypandy, like other Welsh towns and townlets, afforded musical instruction to gratified listeners; Cardiff welcomed Professor Evans, who lectured on the national music; Pwllheli established its Musical Society. Birmingham's Choral and Orchestral Union performed Cowen's "The Sleeping Beauty"; Hereford listened respectfully to Bach's "Mass in B Minor"; Doncaster was afforded the opportunity of hearing all sorts of music; Toniquay again had its festival. Bexhill drew two thousand enthusiasts to a performance of "The Hymn of Trance"; Sheffield appreciated "Hiawatha"; Kilmarnock conducted his "Geronius" in Manchester. Edinburgh favoured Dukas' "L'apprenti sorcier" and Beethoven's "Choral Symphony"; Galashiels made the acquaintance of Harty's "The Mystic Trumpeter"; Glasgow revelled in "The Creation" and other well-established classics. Armstrong Gibb's latest musical venture, "The Highwayman," was given its first performance in Winchester, and successfully. Noyes' poem, however, leaves something to be desired.

Annie Patterson, Ireland's leading composer, whose lectures on musical subjects have drawn enthusiastic audiences, has finished the "Irish Music-Drama Trilogy" upon which she embarked some years ago. It consists of "The Ardriagh's Daughter," "Oislin" and "The Bard of Eire," the music, inspired by Gaelic traditions, depending on pure melodic and rhythmic effects for appeal to one's higher emotions. Annie Patterson's "Trilogy," which is fully scored for orchestra, should indeed appeal to cultured people.

FOREST AREAS OF THE WORLD, IN SQUARE MILES.

British Empire.		Foreign Countries.	
Great Britain	4,745	U.S.S.R.	2,470,000
Canada	1,152,000 (90 per cent. State-owned.)	Brazil	1,600,000
India	307,000	U.S.A.	860,000
Nigeria	235,000	Argentina	400,000
N. Rhodesia	201,000	Peru	350,000
S. Rhodesia	91,000	China	300,000
Australia	70,000 (85 per cent. State-owned.)	Belgian Congo	280,000
Newfoundland	40,000	New Guinea	250,000

24 per cent. of the land area of the British Empire is Forest, 30 per cent. of that of the World.

THE LONDON STAGE.—In a year remarkable for its long spell of fine weather and a consequent demand for outdoor recreation, the fact that at least five plays—three of them of a definitely serious character—ran throughout the summer without a break indicated a decided virility in the London stage. Of the quintette the most notable was *Richard of Bordeaux* by a newcomer to the theatrical world, a woman writer from the Highlands who adopted the name of "Gordon Daviot." After a run of nine months this historical drama, written in modern, racy prose around the reign of a little-known monarch, and admirably acted by a company headed by Mr. John Gielgud, was still attracting crowded houses at the New. The second serious play was *The Brontës*, in which Mr. Alfred Sangster placed the three Yorkshire sisters and their family on the stage in convincing manner. A second Brontë play, *Wild Decembers*, by Miss Clemence Dane, suffered in comparison and enjoyed only a short career. *The Late Christopher Bean*, adapted by Mr. Emyln Williams from the French, was the third play that defied the call of the sun. The lighter successes were *Ten Minutes Alibi*, an amusing "thriller" by Mr. Anthony Armstrong, and *Fresh Fields* by Mr. Ivor Novello. The latter was the dramatist of the year, for, in addition to this comedy, his *Proscenium* had a long run, although a third play from his pen, *Flies in the Sun*, did not attract. *A Sleeping Clergyman*, by Mr. James Bridie, was an interesting play, dealing in *Meltemes*-fashion with three generations, and tilting at the doctrine which contends that a man's vices are necessarily inherited by his descendants. Of the established dramatists, Mr. John van Druten was less prolific than in the preceding year, but *The Distaff Side* did nothing to smear his reputation. Mr. Somerset Maugham failed to hit the public taste with *For Services Rendered*, but *Sheppey*, a comedy of mordant satire, was more fortunate. A promising writer, Miss Dorothy Massingham, died in tragic circumstances while a thoughtful play, for which she was partly responsible, *The Lake*, was being played at one theatre, and a second, in which she had collaborated, *The Soldier and the Gentlewoman*, was awaiting production at another. Late in the year, *Nymph Errant*, adapted (and toned down) by Mr. Romney Brent from Mr. James Laver's novel, threatened to become an obstinate success. An interesting innovation, favoured by the fine weather, was a season of open-air Shakespeare in Regent's Park.

The following is a list of productions between Nov. 1, 1932, and Oct. 31, 1933:—

ADELPHI, 411 Strand, W.C.2.—(1933) Oct. 6. *Nymph Errant*, by Romney Brent, from the novel by James Laver, lyrics and music by Cole Porter (Messrs. Austin Trevor, H. Morton Selten and Bruce Winston and Mesdames Gertrude Lawrence, Elizabeth Welch, Helen Kurty, May Agate and Iris Ashley).

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1933) Jan. 30. *A Bit of a Test*, by Ben Travers (Messrs. Ralph Lynn, J. Robertson Hare, Charles Farrell and Frederick Burtwell and Mesdames Mary Brough and Renée Gadd). Sept. 22. *Lilies Time*, new version in German, by Richard Tauber and Sylvia Mossé, music by Franz Schubert (Messrs. Richard Tauber, Willy Vos-Mendes and Fritz Spira and Mesdames Käthe Sijn and Louise Hess).

ATHAMBRA, 23 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1932) Nov. 28. *A Kiss in Spring*, musical comedy by Julius Brammer and Alfred Grünwald, English by L. du Garde Peach, music by Emmerich Kalman and Herbert Griffiths (Messrs. Eric Bertner, Harold Turner and Billy Milton and Mesdames Alicia Markova and Sylvia Welling).

AMBASSADORS, West Street, Cambridge Circus, W.C.2.—(1932) Nov. 2. *Phiomel*, by J. Jefferson Farjeon, music by Martin Shaw (Messrs. Arthur Wontner and Robert Atkins and Mesdames Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Helene Raye). Dec. 20. *The Streets of London*, Dion Boucicault's drama revised (Messrs. Sam Livesey and Harold Warrender and Mesdames Sydney Fairbrother and Margaretta Scott). (1933) May 23. *Martine*, by Jean-Jacques Bernard, translated by John Leslie Frith (Messrs. Hubert Gregg and Roger Livesey and Mesdames Victoria Hopper, Hilda Trevelyan and Rosalinde Fuller). Aug. 22. *Is Lye Worth Lamm?* by Lennox Robinson (Messrs. Paul Farrell, Harry Hutchinson, J. A. O'Rourke and Joseph Linnane and Miss Joyce Chancellor).

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1932) Nov. 8. *Springtime for Henry*, by Benn W. Levy (Messrs. Ronald Squire and Nigel Bruce and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Joan Barry). (1933) May 26. *Wild Decembers*, by Clemence Dane (Messrs. Emyln Williams, Ralph Richardson, Marcus Barron and Austin Trevor and Mesdames Diana Wynyard, Beatrix Lehmann and Thea Holme). Sept. 5. *The Distaff Side*, by John van Druten (Messrs. Alexander Archdale, Robert Horton and Clifford Evans, Dame Sybil Thorndike and Mesdames Haidée Wright, Martita Hunt and Dora Barton).

CAMBRIDGE, Cambridge Circus, W.C.2.—(1932) Nov. 7. Season of French plays opened with *La Jalouse*, by Sacha Guitry (M. Sacha Guitry and Mdlles Jacqueline Delubac and Madeleine Renaud). Dec. 27. *Chauve Souris* season opened (Nikita Balieff).

COMEDY, Panton Street, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1932) Dec. 22. *Ballyhoo*, a revue (Messrs. Henry Morrison, Leon Morton and Richard Murdoch and Mesdames Hermione Laddeley and Zaidée Jackson). (1933) April 25. *How D'You Do?* revue devised by André Charlot (Messrs. Edward Chapman and Douglas Byng and Miss Frances Day).

COURT, Sloane Square, S.W.1.—(1932) Nov. 29. *The School for Husbands*, by Frederick Jackson (Messrs. Frank Cellier, Harold Huth and Cyril Raymond and Mesdames Gillian Lind and Heather Thatcher).

CRITERION, 212-223 Piccadilly, W.1.—(1933) Jan. 2. *Fresh Fields*, by Ivor Novello (Messrs. Fred Groves and Robert Andrews and Mesdames Lilian Brathwaite, Ellis Jeffreys, Martita Hunt, Minnie Rayner and Eileen Peel).

DALY'S, 2-6 Cranbourne Street, W.C.1.—(1932) Dec. 26. *Mother Goose*, pantomime (Messrs. George Lacy, Walter Amner and Dennis Hoey and Mesdames Cora Giffin and Lorna Hubbard). (1933) Feb. 22. *It's You I Want*, by Maurice Braddell (Messrs. Seymour Hicks, Bromley Davenport and Michael Shepley and Mesdames

Nora Swinburne, Viola Tree, and Joan Clarkson).
Oct. 20. *Maternity*, by Eugène Brieux, translated by John Pollock (Mr. Malcolm Keen and Miss Cathleen Nesbitt).

DRURY LANE, Catherine Street, W.C. 2.—(1933)
Sept. 8. *Ball at the Savoy*, adapted by Oscar Hammerstein from the German, with music by Paul Abraham (Messrs. Oskar Deues and Maurice Evans and Mesdames Natalie Hall and Rosy Barsouy).

DUCHESS, Catherine Street, W.C. 2.—(1933)
June 13. *Eight Bells*, by Percy G. Maudley (Messrs. Reginald Tate, Harry Wilcoxon and Charles Lefeaux and Miss Kathleen O'Regan).

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—(1932) Nov. 20. *Tonight or Never*, by Lili Hatvany, adapted by Frederic and Fanny Hatton (Messrs. Basil Rathbone and Kenneth Kent and Mesdames Peggy Wood and Eva Moore). Dec. 21. *Recipe for Murder*, by Arnold Ridley (Messrs. Kenneth Kent, G. H. Mulcaister and Henry Came and Miss Marguerite Leigh). (1933) Jan. 24. *The Beggar's Bowl*, by Hugh Mailey (Messrs. Frank Harvey and Ivan Berlyn and Mesdames Dorothy Holmes-Gore and Barbara Hoffer). Oct. 17. Season of German plays by Jewish company opened with Schiller's *Kabale und Liebe*.

EVERYMAN, Holly Bush Vale, N.W. 3.—(1933)
June 1. *The Women Have Their Way*, adapted from the Spanish by Helen and Harley Granville-Barker (Messrs. Richard Carey and Arthur Hardy and Mesdames Ella Daincourt and Katharine Maynard).

FORTUNE, facing Drury Lane Theatre, W.C. 1.—(1932) Dec. 26. *When Knights Were Bold*, revived (Mr. Bromley Challenor and Miss Mary Gannon). (1933) May 8. *Heritage*, by J. O. Twiss (Messrs. Malcolm Keen, Eric Lugg and Bernard Lee and Miss Cicely Paget Bowman). Sept. 11. *What Happened Then?* by Lillian Tumble Bradley (Messrs. Richard Bird and Cecil Ramage and Mesdames Marjorie Mars and Grace Lane). Sept. 18. *The House of Jealousy*, by B. Wynne-Bower (Messrs. Jack Allen and Atholl Fleming and Mesdames Mary Merrill, Clare Harris and Antoinette Cellier). Sept. 25. *Duhamony*, by Nora de Worms and Stanley Ford (Messrs. Ben Welden and Kim Peacock and Mesdames Beatrix Thomson and Cicely Paget-Bowman). Oct. 2. *Vacant Possession*, by John Jarvis (Mr. Roland Culver and Miss Joan White).

GAITYTY, Strand, W.C. 2.—(1932) Nov. 22. *Potash and Perlmutter*, by Moutague Glass and Charles Klein, revived (Messrs. Augustus Yorke and Robert Leonard and Miss Ellen Pollock). (1933) Jan. 27. *Mother of Pearl*, by A. P. Herbert, from the German, music by Oscar Straus (Messrs. Frederick Ranauld, Reginald Gardner, Austin Trevor and Richard Dolman and Mesdames Alice Delysia, Sepha Treble and Molly Lumley). Oct. 11. *Ballerina*, based by Rodney Ackland on Lady Eleanor Smith's novel (Messrs. Lewis Casson, Anton Dolin and H. F. Maltby and Mesdames Doble and Lydia Kyasht).

GARRICK, 2 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1933) April 17. *Beggars in Hell*, by George

Cuddon and Patrick Turnbull (Messrs. Leon M. Lion, Frank Harvey, Louis Hayward and Geoffrey Gomer and Miss Leonora (Orbett) June 6. *Clear All Wires*, by Bella and Samuel Spewack (Messrs. Bernard Nedell, Ronald Simpson, Esme Percy, Charles Carson and Ernest Jay and Miss Eve Turner). June 26. *Mrs. Bluebeard*, musical burlesque (Messrs. Ernie Loting and Jack Frost and Mesdames Marjorie Dey and Renée Stocker). Aug. 5. *The Belle of New York*, revived (Messrs. Laurie Wensley, George Morgan and Fred Rena and Mesdames Kathleen Burgis and Freda Constance).

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1932)
Nov. 1. *For Services Rendered*, by W. Somerset Maugham (Messrs. Cedric Hardwicke, C. V. France, S. J. Warrington and W. Cronin-Wilson and Mesdames Flo a Robson, Marda Vayne, Marjorie Mats and Louise Hampton). Dec. 26. *Lilac Time*, revived (Messrs. Maurice O'Flisly and W. H. Berry and Mesdames Rose Hignell and Maud Zimhla). (1933) Jan. 31. *Doctor's Orders*, by Louis Verneuil, English version by Harry Graham (Messrs. Raymond Massey and Francis L. Sullivan and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud and Diana Wilson). May 12. *The Day I Forgot*, by Elsie Schaeffer, from a novel by Mrs. Henry Pudney (Messrs. Frank Cellier and Sebastian Shaw and Miss Dorothy Hall). June 14. *Proscenium*, by Ivor Novello (Messrs. Ivor Novello and Kenneth Kent and Mesdames Fay Compton, Zena Dare, Margot Sieveking and Joan Barry).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1932) Dec. 6. *Business with America*, by Jeffrey Dell, from a book by Frank Hirschfeld (Messrs. Clifford Mollison and Ian Hunter and Mesdames Madge Titheradge and Leonora (Orbett). (1933) Jan. 12. *Double Harries*, by Edward Poor Montgomery (Messrs. Owen Nares, Cecil Parker and H. G. Stoker and Mesdames Mary Ellis, Iris Ashley and Cecily Byne). Feb. 8. *Ten Minute Alibi*, by Anthony Armstrong (Messrs. Robert Douglas, George Merritt and T. G. Saville and Miss Celia Johnson).

HIPPODROME, Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2.—(1932) Dec. 26. *Dick Whittington*, pantomime by Lauri Wylie and Dan Leno, Junior (Messrs. Leslie Henson, Tom Newell and Johnny Fuller and Mesdames Fay Compton and Audrey Pointing). (1933) Feb. 24. *The One Girl*, musical comedy by William Anthony McGuire (Messrs. Roy Royston, Robert Naylor, Lupino Lane and Arthur Riscoe and Mesdames Mireille Perrey, Louise Brown and Pearl Osgood). June 22. *Glee Me a Ring*, musical comedy (Messrs. Ernest Verebes, John Garrick, Will Fyffe, Cheaney Allen and Bud Flanagan and Mesdames Evelyn Laye and Gina Malo).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1933)
May 19. *Music in the Air*, by Oscar Hammerstein, music by Jerome Kern (Messrs. Arthur Markeson, Horace Hodges, Bruce Carfax and C. V. France and Mesdames Mary Ellis, Eve Lister, Phyllis Morris and Muriel George).

LITTLE, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.—(1932) Nov. 25. *Getting Married*, Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Messrs. Milton Rosmer, George Hayes and Aubrey Mather and Mesdames Miriam Lewes and Viola Lyel). Dec. 21. *Alice in Wonderland*,

by Lewis Carroll (Messrs. George Haynes and Norman Page and Mesdames Beryl Laverick and Vivienne Chatterton). (1933) Feb. 24. *Cock Robin*, by Elmer Rice and Philip Barry (Messrs. Bernard Nedell, Kim Pencock and V. C. Gintou-Baddeley and Mesdames Nancy Price and Elizabeth Maude). March 29. *Scott of Abbotsford*, by W. E. Gunn (Messrs. William Henghan, David Horne and Arthur Pusey and Mesdames Beryl Laverick, Edith Sharpe and Betty Hardy). April 24. *Overture*, by Sutton Vane (Messrs. Allen Jeayes, Arthur Pusey and Hay Petrie and Mesdames Nancy Price, Elizabeth Maude, Louise Hampton and Beryl Laverick). May 15. *Strife*, John Galsworthy's play, revived (Messrs. Franklin Dyllal, Arthur Pusey, Felix Aylmer and J. Fisher White and Mesdames Nancy Price, Viola Lycl and Joan Maude). June 12. *The Burgomaster of Stillemonde*, revived (Sir John Martin-Harvey, Messrs. Walter Piers, Ian Fleming and Ben Field and Miss N. de Silva). July 18. Season of Italian actor, Ettore Petrolini. Oct. 11. *Sunshine House*, by H. C. Voller (Messrs. Clifford Bartlett, Hugh E. Wright, George Bolmore and Arthur Milne and Miss Josephine Middleton).

LYCEUM, Strand, W.C. 2.—(1932) Dec. 26. *Sleeping Beauty*, by Walter and Frederick Melville (Messrs. Dick Tulb, Archie Glen, Charles Naughton and Jimmy Gold and Mesdames Kitty Reidy and Sally Stewart). (1933) March 21. *Oliver Twist*, adapted from Dickens' novel (Messrs. Franklin Dyllal, Victor Stanley and Albert Ward and Mesdames Betty Bligh and Mary Merrill). Sept. 16. *Good Company*, revue (Messrs. Albert Burdon and Johnny Kavanagh and Mesdames Betty Jewel and Barbara Wood).

LYRICO, 29 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 1.—(1932) Dec. 1. *Another Language*, by Rose Franken (Messrs. Herbert Marshall, Louis Hayward and Gilbert Davis and Mesdames Edna Best, Mary Jerrold and Dora Barton). (1933) Feb. 15. *The Holmes's of Baker Street*, by Basil Mitchell (Messrs. Felix Aylmer, Alfred Clark and Martin Walker, Sir Nigel Playfair and Mesdames Rosemary Amos and Eva Moore). March 16. *Gay Love*, by Andry and Waveney Carter (Messrs. Richard Bird and Lester Matthews and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman, Enid Stamp-Taylor and Muriel Aked). April 26. *When Ladies Meet*, by Rachel Crowthers (Messrs. Owen Nares, Cecil Ramage, Ivan Samson and Boris Ranevsky and Mesdames Marie Tempest, Ann Todd and Mary Newcomb). Aug. 24. *The Ace*, adapted by Miles Maleson from the German of Herman Rossmann (Messrs. Raymond Massey, Wilfrid Lawson, Robert Speaight, Esme Percy and Ernest Jay). Oct. 19. *This Side Idolatry*, by Talbot Jennings (Messrs. Leslie Howard, Edgar Norfolk, Gyles Isham, Glen Hyam Shaw and Esme Percy and Mesdames Margaret Rawlings and Yolande Jackson).

LYRICO OPERA HOUSE, Hammersmith, W. 6.—(1933) April 21. *Wild Justice*, by James Dale (Messrs. Henry Oscar, Reginald Beckwith, Roy Graham and Frederick Piper and Mesdames Barbara Couper and Helen Vayne). June 21. *The Fantasticks*, translation by George Fleming of Edmond Rostand's comedy (Sir Nigel Playfair, Messrs. Glen Hyam Shaw, Gyles Isham and Richard Gooden and Miss Angela Baddeley).

New, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—(1932) Dec. 7. *The Cathedral*, by Hugh Walpole (Messrs. Balol Holloway, Anthony Shaw and Francis L. Sullivan and Mesdames Clare Harris and Theo Holme). (1933) Feb. 2. *Richard of Bordeaux*, by (Gordon Daviot (Messrs. Henry Mollison, John Gielgud, Eric Stanley and Richard Ainley and Miss Frangcon-Davies).

PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2.—(1933) Jan. 6. *Dinner at Eight*, by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber (Messrs. Basil Sydney, Lyn Harding and Tristan Rawson and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh, Carol Goodner, Laura Cowie and Margaret Vines).

PALLADIUM, 8 Argyll Street, W. 1.—(1932) Dec. 26. *Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's play, revived (Messrs. George Ourzon and Cecil Fowler and Mesdames Jean Forbes-Robertson, Mary Casson and Zena Dare).

PHOENIX, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1933) May 1. *High Temperature*, by Avery Hopwood and Wilson Collison (Messrs. Clifford Mollison, Reginald Bach and Laddie Cliff and Mesdames Dodo Watts and Diana Wilson). Sept. 27. *Women Kind*, by Lewis Galantière and John Houseman (Messrs. Barry Jones and Ronald Simpson and Mesdames Gizelda Hervey, Lily Cahill and Kay Hammond).

PIOCADILLY, Denman Street, W. 1.—(1933) May 4. *Caesar's Friend*, by Campbell Dixon and Dermot Morrah (Messrs. D. A. Clarke-Smith, Robert Speaight, Aubrey Dexter and Francis L. Sullivan and Mesdames Mary O'Farrell and Gillian Lind). Sept. 19. *A Sleeping Clergyman*, by James Bridle (Messrs. Bruce BeFrage, Alexander Sarnier, Whitmore Humphreys, Robert Donat and Ernest Thesiger and Mesdames Dorice Forded, Sophie Stewart and Eileen Heldon).

PLAYHOUSE, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—(1933) Jan. 18. *Faces in the Sun*, by Ivor Novello (Messrs. Ivor Novello, Denys Blacklock, and Anthony Rushell and Mesdames Tony Bruce, Gladys Cooper, Thea Holme and Dorothy Hyson). April 6. *The Rats of Norway*, by Keith Winter (Messrs. Raymond Massey, Cecil Parker and Laurence Olivier and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Helen Spencer). Oct. 9. *So Good! So Kind!* by Nesta Sawyer (Messrs. Guy Newall and Brian Huchel and Mesdames Marie Lohr and Sunday Wilshin).

PRINCE'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—(1933) May 27. *Diplomary*, Sardou's play, revived (Messrs. Basil Rathbone, Lewis Casson and Eric Portman, Sir Gerald du Maurier and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman, Joyce Kennedy and Patricia Hollander). Aug. 26. *The Wandering Jew*, by E. Temple Thurston (Messrs. Matheson Lang and George Bancroft and Mesdames Hutin Britton, Jane Wood, Stella Arbenina and Beatrix Lehmann).

QUEEN'S Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1933) Feb. 1. *Head-on Crash*, by Laurence Miller (Messrs. Cedric Hardwicke, Ralph Richardson, Ernest Thesiger and W. Crouin-Wilson and Mesdames Gillian Lind and Flora Robson). Feb. 23. *Once in a Lifetime*, by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman (Messrs. Richard Caidicot and Charles Victor and Mesdames Robin Coles

and Gladys Spencer). *May 24. Spendlove Hall*, by Norman Cannon (Messrs. Davy Burnaby and Roddy Hughes and Mesdames Sydney Fairbrother, Iris Baker and Eua Grossmith). *Sept. 20. Night's Candles*, adapted by Grant Yates from *Alfred de Musset* (Messrs. Ernest Milton, Henry Hewitt, William Fox and Roy Emerton and Mesdames Catherine Lacey and Dorothy Green).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Bow Street, W.C. 2.—(1933) *May 1.* The opera season opened with *Der Rosenkavalier*, by Strauss (Messrs. Heddle Nash and Alexander Kipnis and Mesdames Lotte Lehmann, Eva Hadravova and Adèle Kern).

ROYALTY, 73 Dean Street, W. 1.—(1932) *Nov. 15. Playground*, by Noel Scott (Messrs. Maurice Evans and Fewlass Llewellyn and Mesdames Beatrix Thomson, Mabel Terry-Lewis and Elizabeth Cotte). *Dec. 26. Toad of Toad Hall*, by A. A. Milne, revived for matinees (Messrs. Frederick Burtwell, Richard Goodden, George Wray and John Kidd). *A Cup of Happiness*, by Eden Phillpotts (Messrs. Mark Dignam and Leon M. Lion and Mesdames Dorothy Dix and Judy Hallatt). *March 22. Francis Thompson*, by Jack de Leon (Messrs. Ernest Milton, Charles Carson and Hay Petrie and Mesdames Mary Glynnne, Dorice Fordred and May Agate). *April 20. The Brontës*, by Alfred Sangster (Messrs. Alfred Sangster, Denys Blakelock and Alan Webb and Mesdames Lydia Sherwood, Dorothy Black and Helena Pickard).

ST. JAMES'S, King Street, S.W. 1.—(1933) *May 16. The Late Christopher Bean*, by René Fauchois, adapted by Emylin Williams (Messrs. Cedric Hardwicke, Frederick Leister and Barry Barnes and Mesdames Edith Evans, Louise Hampton and Nadine March).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, W.C. 2.—(1933) *Jan. 25. The Green Bay Tree*, by Mordaunt Shairp (Messrs. Frank Vosper, Henry Hewitt and Hugh Williams and Miss Catherine Lacey). *June 22. The Mocking Bird*, by Lionel Hale (Messrs. Leon Quartermann, Athole Stewart and D. A. Clarke-Smith and Mesdames Jean Forbes-Robertson, Nancy Hornsby and Maida Vauve). *Sept. 6. The Key*, by R. Gore-Browne and J. L. Hardy (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, W. Graham Browne, Hugh Sinclair and Arthur Sinclair and Miss Celia Johnson). *Oct. 18. The Wind and the Rain*, by Merton Hodge (Messrs. Robert Harris, George de Warfaz and Ivan Brandt and Mesdames Celia Johnson and Judy Gunn).

SAVILLE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—(1933) *Jan. 19. Bunt Pulls the Strings*, Graham Moffat's comedy, revived (Messrs. Graham Moffat and Jack Lambert and Mesdames Graham Moffat, Kate Moffat and Winifred Moffat). *March 28. He Wanted Adventure*, adapted from play by Walter Hackett by R. P. Weston and Bert Lee (Messrs. Bobby Howes, Wylie Watson and Raymond Newell and Mesdames Judy Gunn and Marie Burke). *Oct. 17. Command Performance*, adapted by Clifford Grey and Stafford Dickens from the latter's play, music by Jack Waller and Joseph Tunbridge (Messrs. Dennis King, Lawrence Grossmith and Martin Walker and Mesdames Jeanne Aubert and Helen Hays).

SAVOY, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. 2.—(1932) *Nov. 7. Patience*, in Gilbert and Sullivan season

(Sir Henry Lytton and Messrs. Darrell Fancourt, Charles Goulding and Leslie Rands and Mesdames Dorothy Gill, Marjorie Eyre and Muriel Dickson). *Nov. 14. Princess Ida*, revived (Sir Henry Lytton, Mr. Darrell Fancourt and Mesdames Muriel Dickson, Dorothy Gill and Marjorie Eyre). *Nov. 21. The Yeomen of the Guard* (Mr. Martyn Green). *Dec. 12. The Sorcerer* (Messrs. Darrell Fancourt, Charles Goulding and Leslie Rands, Sir Henry Lytton and Mesdames Muriel Dickson and Anna Bethell). (1933) *March 1. Jolly Roger*, musical burlesque by Scobie Mackenzie and V. C. Clinton-Baddeley, with music by Walter Leigh (Messrs. George Robey, Gavin Gordon, Percy Heming and Scott Russell and Mesdames Muriel Angelus and Sara Allgood). *Sept. 21. If Only Father—*, by Roy Jordan (Sir John Martin-Harvey, Messrs. Wallace Douglas and John Clements and Mesdames N. de Silva and Helen Vauve). *Oct. 4. The Belle*, Leopold Lewis's play, revived (Sir John Martin-Harvey and Mesdames N. de Silva and Pamela Stanley).

SCALA, Charlotte Street, W. 1.—(1932) *Dec. 26. Robinson Crusoe*, pantomime (Messrs. Fred Walker and Harry Eades and Mesdames Ella Retford and May Royal).

SHAFTESBURY, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1933) *Feb. 14. Between Friends*, by Archie Meuzies and "Major" (Messrs. Basil Foster, Hugh Wakefield and Athole Stewart and Miss Madeline Lambert). *April 24. Crime on the Hill*, by Jack de Leon and Jack Celestin (Messrs. John Laurie, Basil Foster and Fewlass Llewellyn, Sir Nigel Playfair and Mesdames Ivy des Voeux, Druella Wills, Marjorie Playfair and Zoe Palmer). *May 23. Gallies Glorious*, by Ronald Gow (Messrs. Wilfrid Lawson, Richard Warner and George Bishop and Mesdames Susan Richards and Nancy Hornby). *June 15. If I Were You*, by Shalom Aleichem, translated by Tamara Berkowitz (Messrs. Augustus Yoke and Robert Spaight and Miss Joan Pereira). *Sept. 28. Before Sunset*, adapted by Miles Malleson from Gerhardt Hauptmann (Messrs. Werner Krauss, Felix Aylmer, O. B. Clarence and Charles Mortimer and Mesdames Peggy Ashcroft, Joyce Bland and Clare Harris).

STRAND, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—(1933) *April 4. On Approval*, Frederick Lonsdale's comedy, revived (Messrs. Ronald Squire and Athole Stewart and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Agatha Carroll). *April 27. While Parents Sleep*, by Anthony Kimmins, revived (Messrs. Guy Newall, James Raglan and Raymond Raikes and Mesdames Frances Doble, Joan Carol and Betty Thumling). *May 30. Sally Who?* by Dion Titheradge (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, Bonnie Hale and Spencer Trevor and Mesdames Jessie Matthews and Mary Jerrold). *July 5. The Mexican Revue*, with a Mexican company (Mr. Gillie Potter as compère). *Sept. 13. Nice Goings On*, by Douglas Furber, music by Arthur Schwartz (Messrs. Leslie Henson, Robertson Hare and Richard Hearne and Mesdames Madeline Gibson and Sydney Fairbrother).

VAUDREVILLE, 404 Strand, W.C. 2.—(1933) *Feb. 7. Half a Million*, by Kenneth Horne (Messrs. W. H. Berry, Kenneth Kove and Sam Wilkinson and Mesdames Marie Ault and Mercia Swinburne). *April 19. The Soldier and the Gentlewoman*, adapted from a novel by Dorothy Massingham and Laurier Lister (Messrs. Maurice

Evans and Frederick Leister and Mesdames Dorothy Dix and Grizelda Hervey. *July 6. After Dark*, revue by Ronald Jeans (Messrs. Nelson Keys, Roy Royston and Melville Cooper and Mesdames Louise Browne, Sylvia Leslie and Betty Frankiss).

WESTMINSTER, Palace Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—(1932) Nov. 11. *Follow Me*, by Tyrone Guthrie (Messrs. James Woodlun and Barry Livesey and Mesdames Dorothy Gibson and Frances Ross Campbell) Dec. 12. *Jonah and the Whale*, by James Bridie (Messrs. Edward Chapman, David Horne and Roger Maxwell and Mesdames Joan White, Gillian Scaife and Mary Sheridan). Dec. 20. *Alice and Thomas and Jane*, adapted by Vera Beringer (Messrs. Nigel Stock and Horace Squelra and Mesdames Vera Beringer, Cynthia Brown and Elaine Smorthwaite). (1933) Feb. 22. *The Princess in the Cage*, adapted from the French by C. B. Fernald (Messrs. Reginald Tate and Frank Arundel and Mesdames Beatrix Thomson and Dorothy Holmes-Gore). March 15. *The Lake*, by Dorothy Massingham and Murray Macdonald (Messrs. Kynaston Reeves and Douglas Jefferies, Dame May Whitty and Mesdames Maie Ney and Esme Church). June 15. *Cyril and the Don*, from the French of Jules Romains, by Frank Birch and Basil Bartlett (Messrs. Frank Birch and Martin Walker and Miss Leonora Corbett). Sept. 26. *The Man with a Load of Mischief*, by Ashley Dukes, revived (Messrs. Ion Swinley and D. A. Clarke-Smith and Mesdames Valerie Taylor and Marguerite Cellier).

WINTER GARDEN, 166 Drury Lane, W.C. 2.—(1932) Dec. 26. *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Shakespeare's comedy, revived (Sh. Frank Benson, Messrs. Oscar Asche, H. R. Hignett, Ion Swinley and Aneur McMaster and Mesdames Phyllis Nelson-Terry, Dorothy Holmes-Gore and Olive Walter). (1933) Aug. 31. *Cleaverly*, adapted by Percy Nash from Tom Taylor's play, music by H. Wolsely Charles (Messrs. Franklin Dyal and Dale Smith and Mesdames Enid Cruickshank and Betty Huntley Wright).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1933) March 23. *This Inconstancy*, by Roland

Pertwee and John Hastings Turner (Messrs. Hugh Wakefield, Nigel Bruce and Leslie Banks and Mesdames Gertrude Lawrence and Eve Turner). June 19. *Lolita*, by André Obey (Messieurs Pierre Assy, Jean Saran, Georges Rollin and Auguste Boverio and Madame Monys Prad). July 11. *Other People's Lives*, by A. A. Milne (Messrs. Maurice Evans, Harold Warrender, Charles Carson and Lawrence Hanray and Mesdames Leonora Corbett and Mabel Kussell). Sept. 14. *Sheppie*, by W. Somerset Maugham (Messrs. Ralph Richardson, Eric Portman and Clive Morton and Mesdames Laura Cowie, Angela Baddeley and Dorothy Hamilton).

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced at the Westminster on Nov. 27, 1932, *Fear*, translated from Alexander Afanogenov (Messrs. Alfred Wild and Alexander Sarner and Miss May Agate); at the Westminster on Feb. 19, 1933, *Oh, Hang!* by Wilfrid Walter (Messrs. Richard Gooden, Hay Potrie and Stanley Lathbury and Mesdames Margaret Yarde and Catherine Lacey).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the Phoenix on Dec. 4, 1932, *Earthquake in Surrey*, by Lillian Arnold (Messrs. Jack Livesey, Charles Lofaux and Carleton Hobbs and Mesdames Dorice Kordred and Ann Coddington); at the Gaiety on Jan. 15, 1933, *One of Us*, by Frank Howard (Messrs. Jack Hawkins, Henry Bewitt, Charles Mortimer and Harry Wilcoxon and Mesdames Lydia Sherwood and Agnes Lauchlan); at the Savoy on Feb. 19, *The Sympathetic Virgin*, by L. du Gard Pouch and W. P. Lipscomb (Messrs. James Harcourt, Douglas Blandford and Charles Carson and Mesdames Joan White, Eileen Beldon and Hilda Sims); at the Piccadilly on March 26, *Living in Virtue*, by Guy Pelham Boulton (Mr. Harold Warrender and Miss Margaret Scott); at the Piccadilly on April 30, *Clear All Wires*, by Bella and Samuel Spewack (Messrs. Bernard Nedell, Reginald Furdell and Charles Carson); at the Piccadilly on June 12, *Clean Hands*, by Ian Hay (Messrs. Ivan Samson and Eric Maturin and Mesdames Beatrix Thomson and Agnes Lauchlan); at the Piccadilly on Oct. 1, *The Siren*, by Harold Dearden (Messrs. Henry Kendall and Francis L. Sullivan and Mesdames Carol Rees and Viola Lyel).

THE FILMS.

THE British-made film took a big step forward during 1933, and for the first time became a serious competitor of Hollywood productions. Among the leading new pictures shown publicly in London, nearly forty came from British studios, and at least four of them attained international fame. They were *The Good Companions*, founded on Mr. J. B. Priestley's novel, *Rome Express*, *I Was a Spy*, and *The Private Life of Henry VIII.*, in which Mr. Charles Laughton established himself as one of the greatest of film artists. Another very successful film was *Cavalcade*, in which Hollywood closely followed the British production of Mr. Noel Coward's deeply moving play.

Following is a list of the principal films shown publicly in London from Nov. 1, 1932, to Oct. 31, 1933:

ACADEMY, 165 Oxford Street, W.C. 1.—(1932)

Nov. 7. *David Golder* (Harry Baur). Nov. 28. *Barbarina* (Lil Dagover). Dec. 26. *Atlantide* (Brigitte Helm). (1933) Jan. 16. *Boys in Uniform*, German. Feb. 13. *Le Quatorze Juillet*, by René Clair (Annabella). April 20. *Der Traumende Mund* (*Dreaming Lips*) (Elisabeth Bergner). May 14. *The Virtuous Isidore*, from a Maupassant story (Fernandel). Oct. 9. *Paris-Méditerranée* (Annabella). Oct. 23. *M.* (Peter Lorre).

ADELPHI, 411 Strand, W.C. 2.—(1933) March 15. *The Kid from Spain* (Eddie Cantor). May 29. *Don Quixote* (Chapaline and George Robey). June 12. *Knight of the Garter*, British (Sydney Howard and Elsie Randolph). June 19. *No Funny Business* (Gertrude Lawrence). June 26. *Secrets* (Leslie Howard and Mary Pickford). July 20. *Summer Lightning*, British (Ralph Lynn, Horace Hodges and Winifred Shotton).

ALHAMBRA, 23 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1933) Feb 6. *Rockabye* (Constance Bennett). March 13. *Toss of the Storm Country* (Charles Farrell and Janet Gaynor). April 24. *The Big Cage* (Clyde Beatty and Anita Page) and *Private Jones* (Lee Tracy). May 15. *No Other Woman* (Irene Dunn).

CAPITOL, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1932) Nov. 7. *Marry Me, British* (George Robey, Harry Green, Ian Hunter and Renate Muller). Nov. 21. *Happy Ever After* (Jack Hulbert, Sonnie Hale, Cicely Courtneidge and Lillian Harvey). Dec. 5. *Hounds of Zoroff* (Leslie Banks). Dec. 19. *Rackety Raz* (Victor McLaglen). Dec. 26. *It's a King* (Sydney Howard). (1933) Jan. 9. *Call Her Savage* (Clara Bow). Jan. 23. *Pier 13* (Spencer Tracy and Joan Bennett). Jan. 30. *Man Against Woman* (Jack Holt and Lillian Miles). Feb. 6. *The Mummy* (Boris Karloff). Feb. 20. *Employees' Entrance* (Warren William and Loretta Young). Feb. 28. *The Good Companions*, British film founded on J. B. Priestley's novel (Edmund Gwenn, A. W. Baskcomb and John Gielgud, Jessie Matthews and Mary Glynn). April 3. *King of the Ritz*, British (Stanley Lupino). April 10. *State Fair* (Will Rogers, Lew Ayres, Janet Gaynor and Sally Eiler). May 1. *Dangerous Yours* (Warner Baxter and Miriam Jordan). May 8. *Her Reputation* (Ricardo Cortez and Joan Blondell). May 15. *Humanity* (Ralph Morgan). May 22. *Trick for Trick* (Ralph Morgan and Victor Jory). May 29. *The Kiss before the Mirror* (Nancy Carroll). June 5. *The Little Giant* (Edward G. Robinson and Mary Astor). June 19. *Sleeping Car*, British (Ivor Novello and Madeleine Carroll). July 3. *Britannia of Billingsgate*, British (Violet Lorraine and Gordon Harker). July 13. *Lilly Turner* (Ruth Chatterton and George Brent). Aug. 7. *The Ghoul*, British (Boris Karloff). Aug. 21. *The Prince of Arcadia*, British (Carl Brisson). Aug. 28. *The Man Who Dared* (Preston Foster). Sept. 4. *I Have Loved*. Sept. 11. *The Only Girl* (Lillian Harvey and Ernst Thiesiger). Sept. 18. *The Fire Rainers* (Leslie Banks and Anne Grey). Sept. 25. *The Secret of the Blue Room* (Gloria Stuart). Oct. 9. *Moonlight and Melody* (Leo Carrillo and Mary Brian). Oct. 16. *Shanghai Madness* (Spencer Tracy and Fay Wray). Oct. 23. *Channel Crossing*, British (Matheson Lang, Edmund Gwenn and Constance Cummings). Oct. 30. *Paddy the Next Best Thing* (Warner Baxter and Janet Gaynor).

CARLTON, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1932) Nov. 17. *Love Me Tonight* (Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald). Dec. 14. *Trouble in Paradise* (Herbert Marshall, Miriam Hopkins and Kay Francis). (1933) Jan. 30. *The Sign of the Cross*, founded on the play (Charles Laughton, Fredric March, Claudette Colbert and Elissa Landi). March 23. *Cynara* (Ronald Colman Kay Francis and Phyllis Barry). April 27. *A Farewell to Arms* (Gary Cooper, Adolphe Menjou and Helen Hayes). May 22. *A Bedtime Story* (Maurice Chevalier and Helen Twelvetrees). June 28. *Loyalties*, British (Basil Rathbone and Miles Mander) and *International House*. July 28. *College Humour* (Richard Arlen and Bing Crosby). Aug. 16. *Bitter Sweet* (Anna Neagle, Ivy St. Helier and Miles Mander). Sept. 26. *The Song of Songs* (Brian Aherne and Maileene Dietrich).

CINEMA HOUSE, 225 Oxford Street, W. 1.—(1933) March 20. *Ensi und der Detektive*, German.

May 22. *The Captain of Copenick*. June 24. *The Tempest* (Emil Jannings). Aug. 28. *Two Lives* (Gustav Frolich). Oct. 16. *Hunted People* (Eugen Kloepper).

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—(1933) April 17. *King Kong*, by Edgar Wallace. July 24. *Diplomaniacs* (Beit Wheeler and Robert Woolsey). Aug. 21. *Damaged Lives*. Oct. 23. *This is the Life*, British (Gordon Harker and Bunnie Hale).

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—(1932) Nov. 7. *White Zombie* (Bela Lugosi). Nov. 14. *Say It, With Music* (Jack Payne and his band). Nov. 28. *American Madness* (Walter Huston). Dec. 12. *Soldiers of Fortune* (Jack Holt and Ralph Graves). Dec. 19. *The Night Club Lady* (Adolphe Menjou). Dec. 26. *The Blonde Captive*, made by a scientific expedition. (1933) Jan. 2. *Invisible Power* (Lee Tracy). Nov. 9. *No More Orchids* (Carole Lombard). Nov. 30. *Air Mail* (Pat O'Brien and Ralph Bellamy). Feb. 20. *Red Dust* (Clark Gable and Jean Harlow).

EMPIRE, Leicester Square, W.C. 1.—(1932) Nov. 3. *Painnet Deferred*, British (Charles Laughton and Dorothy Petersen). Nov. 14. *Sinlin' Through* (Fredric March and Norma Shearer). Nov. 28. *Back Street* (John Boles and Irene Dunn). Dec. 5. *Red Dust* (Clark Gable and Jean Harlow). Dec. 26. *Perjury* (Marie Dressler and Polly Moran). (1933) Jan. 9. *Strange Interval*, from Eugene O'Neill's play (Norma Shearer and Clark Gable). Jan. 23. *Rain*, founded on Somerset Maugham's play (Joan Crawford and Walter Huston). Jan. 30. 20,000 Years in Sing Sing. Feb. 6. *Faithless* (Robert Montgomery and Tallulah Bankhead). Feb. 13. *Flesh* (Wallace Beery). Feb. 20. *Perfect Understanding* (Lawrence Olivier and Gloria Swanson). Feb. 27. *The Son-Daughter* (Ramon Novarro and Helen Hayes). March 6. *Fast Life* (William Haines). March 13. *Silver Dollar* (E. G. Robinson and Hebe Daniel). March 20. *The Secret of Madame Blanche* (Irene Dunne). March 27. *What! No Beer?* (Ruster Keaton and Jimmy Durante). April 3. *Men Must Fight* (Dinna Wynyard). April 10. *So This is Africa* (Wheeler and Woolsey). April 17. *The White Sister* (Clark Gable and Helen Hayes). May 1. *Topaze* (John Barrymore and Myrna Loy). May 8. *To-day We Live* (Gary Cooper and Joan Crawford). May 15. *The Girl I Made* (Robert Montgomery and Sally Eilers). May 22. *Fra Diavolo* (Laurel and Hardy). May 29. *A Night in Cairo* (Ramon Novarro). June 5. *Possessed* (Clark Gable and Joan Crawford). June 12. *Gabriel Over the White House* (Walter Huston). June 19. *Rasputin, the Mad Monk* (John, Ethel and Lionel Barrymore). June 26. *Peg o' My Heart* (Marion Davies). July 3. *Hell Below* (Robert Montgomery and Walter Huston). July 14. *The Merry Monarch* (Emil Jannings), withdrawn after one day. July 17. *Clear All Wires* (Lee Tracy and Bernard Nedell). July 24. *Midnight Meet* (Loretta Young). July 31. *When Ladies Meet* (Ann Harding and Robert Montgomery). Aug. 7. *Reunion in Vienna* (John Barrymore and Diana Wynyard). Aug. 14. *Storm at Daybreak* (Kay Francis). Aug. 21. *The Stranger's Return* (Lionel Barrymore). Aug. 28. *Accidents Wanted* (Lee Tracy and Madge Evans). Sept. 4. *Another Language* (Helen Hayes). Sept. 11. *Tugboat Annie* (Marie

Dressler and Wallace Beery) *Sept. 25. Turn Back the Clock* (Lee Tracy). *Oct. 2. Hold Your Man* (Clark Gable and Jean Harlow). *Oct. 9. Ring Up the Curtain* (Alice Brady). *Oct. 16. Crooks in Clover* (Warner Baxter). *Oct. 23. Whistling in the Dark* (Ernest Truex) and *The Solitaire Man* (Herbert Marshall). *Oct. 30. Beauty* (Madge Evans and Alice Brady).

HIPPODROME, Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2.—
(1932) *Dec. 5. Where is This Lady?* with Franz Lehár's music (Owen Nares and Marta Eggerl).

LEICESTER SQUARE, Leicester Square, W.C. 2.—
(1933) *Sept. 27. That's a Good Girl*, British (Jack Buchanan and Elsie Randolph). *Oct. 24. The Private Life of Henry VIII*, British (Charles Laughton, Robert Donat, Franklin Dyall, Lady Tree, Elsie Lanchester and Binnie Barnes).

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION, Marble Arch, W. 1.—
(1932) *Nov. 14. Blockade*, adapted from the book "Q Ships". *Nov. 28. Rasputin* (Conrad Veidt). *Dec. 12. The Wonderful Story*, British (Eric Bransby Williams and Wyn Clare). (1933) *Jan. 16. After the Ball* (Basil Rathbone and Esther Ralston). *March 6. Endurance*, film of Sir Ernest Shackleton's Antarctic Expedition. *March 20. Up for the Derby*, British (Sydney Howard). *April 3. F.P.I.* (Conrad Veidt). *May 15. Karma*, first Indian talking film in English language (Devika Rani). *May 29. Nagana*. *June 26. The Prince of Wales*, film record of life of the Prince.

NEW GALLERY, 123 Regent Street, W. 1.—
(1932) *Nov. 14. Bird of Paradise* (Dolores Del Rio). *Nov. 28. After the Ball* (Basil Rathbone and Esther Ralston). *Dec. 5. Six Hours to Live* (Warner Baxter and John Boles). *Dec. 19. Too Busy to Work* (Will Rogers). *Dec. 26. Tens of the Storm Country* (Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell). (1933) *Jan. 9. Sherlock Holmes* (Clive Brook). *Jan. 23. Deception* (Nat Pendleton and Leo Carrillo). *Jan. 30. Central Park* (Joan Blondell and Wallace Ford). *Feb. 6. The Conquerors* (Richard Dix and Ann Harding). *Feb. 20. The Man from Toronto* (Ian Hunter, Fred Kerr and Jessie Matthews). *Feb. 27. Just My Luck*, British (Ralph Lynn, Robertson Hare and Winifred Shotter). *March 20. Soldiers of the King*, British (Cicely Courtneidge). *April 17. Blarney Stone* (Tom Walls and Ann Grey). *May 1. Penguin Pool Mystery* (James Gleason). *May 8. Pleasure Cruise* (Roland Young and Genevieve Tobin). *May 15. The Mind Reader* (Warren Williams). *May 22. The Constant Woman* (Conrad Nagel and Lella Nyamas). *May 29. The Lucky Number*, British, by Anthony Asquith (Clifford Mollison, Gordon Harker and Joan Wyndham). *June 5. Central Airport* (Richard Barthelmess and Sally Eilers). *June 19. Zoo in Budapest* (Gene Raymond and Loretta Young). *July 3. It's a Boy*, British (Leslie Henson, Albert Burdon and Heather Thatcher). *July 17. Pilgrimage* (Henrietta Crosman). *Aug. 7. I Lived With You*, British (Ivor Novello and Ursula Jeans). *Aug. 21. Meet My Sister*, British (Clifford Mollison and Constance Shotter). *Aug. 28. Adorable* (Janet Gaynor). *Sept. 16. Just Smith*, British (Tom Walls and Ann Grey). *Oct. 2. The Maquerader* (Ronald Colman and Elissa Landi). *Oct. 30. A Cuckoo in the Nest*, British (Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls and Mary Brough).

NEW VICTORIA, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—
(1933) *Jan. 2. A Successful Causticity* (George Arliss). *Jan. 30. The Sporting Widow* (Alison Skipworth). *Feb. 13. The Blonde Venus* (Herbert Marshall and Marlene Dietrich). *Feb. 20. It's a King* (Sidney Howard). *March 13. Pier 13* (Spencer Tracy and Joan Bennett).

PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2.—(1933)
Sept. 6. Dinner at Eight (Lionel Barrymore, Wallace Beery, Edmund Lowe, John Barrymore, Jean Harlow, Marie Dressler and Madge Evans).

PLAZA, Piccadilly Circus, W. 1.—(1932) *Nov. 21. The Phantom President* (George M. Cohan, Jimmy Durante and Claudette Colbert). *Nov. 28. 70,000 Witnesses* (Charles Ruggles). *Dec. 5. Tiger Shark* (Edward G. Robinson). *Dec. 12. Night After Night* (George Raft). *Dec. 19. The Big Broadcast*. (1933) *Jan. 2. Mr. Robinson Crusoe* (Douglas Fairbanks and Maria Alba). *Jan. 16. If I Had a Million* (Gary Cooper, Charles Laughton, Charles Ruggles and Alison Skipworth). *Jan. 30. Evenings For Sale* (Herbert Marshall and Sari Maritza). *Feb. 6. Madison Square Gardens* (Jack Oakie and Zasu Pitts) and *Match King* (Warren Williams). *Feb. 13. Under-Cover Man* (Nancy Carroll and George Raft). *Feb. 20. The Little Damsel* (James Reunion and Anna Neagle). *Feb. 27. Madam Butterfly*, founded on the opera (Gary Grant and Sylvia Sydney). *March 6. The Bullion Dollar Scandal* (Constance Cummings). *March 13. To-night is Ours*, from a play by Noel Coward (Fredric March and Claudette Colbert). *March 27. The Crime of the Century*. *April 3. She Done Him Wrong* (Mae West). *April 10. Luxury Liner* (George Brent and Zita Johann). *April 17. No Man of Her Own* (Carole Lombard). *May 1. The Woman Accused* (Gary Grant and Nancy Carroll). *May 8. Counsel's Opinion*, British (Henry Kendall, Cyril Maude and Binnie Barnes). *May 15. Our Beters*, from Somerset Maugham's play (Gilbert Roland and Constance Bennett). *May 22. Pick Up* (George Raft and Sylvia Sydney). *May 29. A Lady's Profession* (Alison Skipwith). *June 5. Song of the Eagle* (Richard Arlen and Louise Dressler). *June 12. Murders in the Zoo* (Charles Ruggles). *June 19. King of the Jungle*. *July 3. Christophe Strong* (Colin Clive and Katherine Hepburn). *July 10. The Eagle and the Hawk* (Fredric March). *July 17. Jennie Gerhardt* (Sylvia Sydney). *July 24. The Story of Temple Drake* (Miliam Hopkins). *July 31. Gambling Ship* (Gary Grant and Benita Hume). *Aug. 14. The Girl in 419*. *Aug. 21. Melody Cruise*. *Aug. 28. Midnight Club* (Clive Brook). *Sept. 11. This Week of Grace*, British (Gracie Fields). *Sept. 18. Three-Cornered Moon* (Richard Arlen and Claudette Colbert) and *Up to the Neck*, British (Ralph Lynn and Winifred Shotter). *Oct. 2. This Day and Age* (Charles Bickford). *Oct. 16. One Sunday Afternoon* (Gary Cooper). *Oct. 23. Broadway Singer* (Claudette Colbert). *Oct. 30. Too Much Harmony* (Bing Crosby).

REGAL, Marble Arch, W. 1.—(1932) *Nov. 7. Two Against the World* (Constance Bennett). *Nov. 14. Chandu the Magician* (Edmund Lowe). *Nov. 21. One Way Passage* (William Powell and Kay Francis). *Dec. 5. See how Nights* (Stanley Lupino). *Dec. 19. For the Love of Mike*, British (Bobby Howes). *Dec. 26. The Mad of the Mountains*, British. (1933) *Jan. 16. I am a*

Fugitive (Paul Muni). Feb. 6. *Lord Camber's Ladies* (Sir Gerald du Maurier). Feb. 13. *Blessed Event* (Leo Tracy). Feb. 20. *Lawyer Man* (William Powell). Feb. 27. *A Bill of Divorcement* (John Barrymore and Katharine Hepburn). March 13. *The Bitter Tea of General Yen* (Nils Asther and Barbara Stanwyck). March 20. *Parachute Jumper* (Douglas Fairbanks, junr.). March 27. *Hard to Handle* (James Cagney). April 3. *Grand Slam* (Loretta Young). April 10. *The King's Vacation* (George Arliss). May 1. *42nd Street* (Warner Baxter and Bébé Daniels). May 29. *The Mystery of the Wax Museum* (Lionel Atwill). June 12. *Letting in the Sunshine* (Albert Burdon and Renée Gadd). June 19. *The Keyhole* (Kay Francis). July 3. *The Kid's Last Fight* (Douglas Fairbanks, junr., and Loretta Young). July 10. *Leave it to Me* (British (Gene Gerard and Molly Lamont). July 17. *The Picture Snatcher* (James Cagney). July 31. *The Narrow Corner* (Douglas Fairbanks, junr., and Patricia Ellis). Aug. 7. *The Rebel* (Vilma Banky). Aug. 21. *The Song You Gave Me* (Bébé Daniels). Sept. 4. *The Working Man* (George Arliss). Oct. 2. *Below the Sea* (Ralph Bellamy and Fay Wray). Oct. 9. *Double Harness* (William Powell and Ann Harding). Oct. 23. *Captured* (Leslie Howard and Douglas Fairbanks, junr.).

RIALTO, 3-4 Coventry Street, W. 1.—(1933) Feb. 27. *The White Flame*, by Lenz Kiefenstahl. May. 15. *The Tragedy of Everest*. May 30. *Poil de Carotte* (Robert Lyden).

TIVOLI, Strand, W.C. 2.—(1932) Nov. 21. *Rome Express*, British (Donald Calthrop, Frank Vosper, Cedric Hardwicke, Gordon Harker, Hugh Williams, Conrad Veidt, Esther Ralston and Joan Barry). Dec. 26. *The Midshipmaid*, British (A. W. Baskcomb and Jessie Matthews). (1933) Jan. 9. *Baroud* (Rex Ingram). Jan. 23. *Les, Mr. Brown* (Jack Buchanan, Margot Grahame and Elsie Randolph). Feb. 13. *Hot Pepper* (Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe). Feb. 20. *Caracade*, film version of Noel Coward's play (Diana Wynyard, Una O'Connor, Ursula Jeans, Colin Clive and Herbert Mundin). June 12. *Waltz Time*, British (Evelyn Laye and Fritz Schulz). July 10. *Orders is Orders*, British (James Gleason, Cyril Maude, Cedric Hardwicke, Donald Calthrop and Charlotte Greenwood). July 24. *Falling For You*, British (Jack Hulbert and Cecily Courtneidge). Aug. 21. *My Lips Betray* (John Boles and Lilian Harvey). Sept. 5. *I Was a Spy*, British (Herbert Marshall, Conrad Veidt and Madeleine Carroll). Oct. 16. *The Gold-Diggers of 1933* (Warren Williams and Joan Blondell).

L'ACADÉMIE FRANÇAISE.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY is composed of 40 members, elected for life, and is the highest of the five Academies constituting l'Institut de France (Secretary of the Institute, M. Robert Rœnler). The Academy was founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635 and re-organized in 1876. The special object of the Academy is the composition of a Historical Dictionary of the French Language, and its members, "The Forty Immortals," are as follows:—

Elected.	Name	Born.	Elected.	Name	Born.
1804	Paul Bourget.....	1852	1923	Henri Robert.....	1863
1807	Gabriel Hanotaux.....	1853	1924	Camille Julian.....	1869
1808	Henri Emile Lavedan.....	1859	1924	Georges Lecomte.....	1867
1907	Maurice Donnay.....	1859	1924	Emile Picard.....	1856
1909	Raymond Poincaré.....	1860	1924	Albert Besson.....	1849
1909	Rene Doumic.....	1860	1925	A. de Caumont (Duc de la Force) ...	1878
1909	Marcel Prevost.....	1862	1925	Louis Bertrand.....	1866
1911	Henri de Regnier.....	1864	1925	Paul Valéry.....	1871
1912	Maréchal Lyautey.....	1864	1927	Abel Hermant.....	1862
1914	Pierre de la Gorce.....	1866	1927	Emile Mâle.....	1862
1914	Henri Bergson.....	1859	1927	Louis Madelin.....	1871
1918	Henri Balthus.....	1865	1928	Maurice Paléologue.....	1859
1918	Alfred Baudrillard.....	1859	1929	Maréchal Pétain.....	1856
1918	Jules Cambon.....	1845	1930	André Champeix.....	1874
1919	Henri Bordenave.....	1870	1931	Pierre Benoit.....	1886
1920	Joseph Bédier.....	1864	1931	General Weyrand.....	1867
1920	Louis Chevilhon.....	1864	1931	Abel Bonnard.....	1883
1922	Pierre de Nolhac.....	1859	1932	Théodore Gosselin Lenotre.....	1865
1922	Georges Goyau.....	1860	1933	François Mauriac.....	1865
1923	Edouard Estauné.....	1862			

The four other Academies are:—

ACADÉMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES-LETTRES, founded 1663, 40 members.

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES, founded 1666, divided into 19 sections, each of which comprises 6 members.

ACADÉMIE DES BEAUX-ARTS, 5 sections, comprising 40 members, as follows—painting, 14 members; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6.

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES MORALES ET POLITIQUES (for the study of questions of social and political economy), founded in 1832, 40 members, 5 sections.

All the Academies, with the exception of the Académie Française, elect a certain number of honorary members and of national foreign correspondents.

ONE of the chief features of British broadcasting in 1933 was the steady increase in the number of wireless licences. A few years ago only the wildest optimists would have prophesied that Great Britain would ever possess a total of 5,000,000 licensed listeners; but this figure was achieved in the closing months of 1932, and in 1933 the total advanced rapidly towards the sixth million. At the end of 1932 the number of licences issued was 5,262,953, and the increase for the year reached the record figure of 932,228. By August 31, 1933, the number had risen to 5,654,400, and there was every prospect that the final months would show a further substantial increase.

These figures are an indication of the important place which broadcasting has won in British national life. A home without a wireless set is becoming as rare as a house without a bathroom, and the variety of the broadcast programmes enables listeners with widely divergent tastes to find their special points of interest. The inevitable grumbles about the B.B.C. are still heard, but the solid evidence of figures proves conclusively that the broadcasting service is appreciated by the public.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

In the ordinary way the changes of personnel at Broadcasting House are not of great interest to the general public, but the new appointments in 1933 were exceptionally important. The year began with three changes in the Board of Governors—Mr. R. C. Norman, a former chairman of the London County Council, succeeded Lord Gainford as vice-chairman, and Visct. Bridgman and Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton took the place of Mr. Montague Rendall and Lady Snowden. Mr. J. H. Whitley retained the chairmanship of the Board, of which Mr. Harold Brown is the fifth member.

An elaborate staff reorganisation led to another notable appointment in September, when Colonel Alan G. C. Dawney became Controller of Programmes. Colonel Dawney, who was closely associated with Colonel T. E. Lawrence during the later stages of the War, is now responsible for the whole output of the B.B.C., under Sir John Reith as Director-General. The new scheme was intended to secure a better co-ordination of programme material, and also to separate, as far as was found to be practicable, the creative and administrative sides of broadcasting. Sir Charles Carpenter continued to hold the post of Controller of Administration.

Another change was caused by the death of Mr. J. C. Stobart, who had been concerned with educational and religious broadcasting since 1924, and was the originator of the New Year's Eve "Grand Good Night." He was succeeded by the Rev. F. A. Iremonger, who took complete charge of the B.B.C.'s religious work. Several new appointments were also made at the regional stations. The most important was that of the Rev. M. Dinwiddie as Scottish Regional Director, in succession to Mr. D. Cleghorn Thomson. His appointment aroused a good deal of interest, for it was the first time that the B.B.C. had chosen a clergyman to fill such a position.

It must also be placed on record that a woman announcer was first employed by the B.B.C. during 1933.

OUTSTANDING EVENTS.

On the technical side the most important event of the year was the completion of the new West Regional transmitting station at Washford Cross, near the Somerset coast. This is the fourth twin-wave transmitting station of the B.B.C., and it is designed to serve South Wales and the greater part of the West of England. It enables listeners in this area to receive two programmes—a regional programme, containing a good deal of local material, and the ordinary national programme. The West is thus brought into line with the Scottish and North regions, where twin-wave transmitting stations have been built in recent years.

The question of wave-lengths was also considered during the year, and the representatives of 35 European Governments met at Lucerne in May and June, with the object of compiling a new list of wave-lengths for Europe. The *Lucerne Plan*, which comes into operation on January 15, 1934, allots wave-lengths to 32 European Stations. Of these wave-lengths 55 are exclusive and the remainder are shared, but the shared wave-lengths have been chosen in such a way that they are not likely to interfere with each other. The long wave-length of Daventry is still exclusive, and the slight modifications to other British wave-lengths are not expected to affect the efficiency of the service.

The year was also notable for the great development of Empire broadcasting. The first programme from the new Empire transmitter was broadcast on December 19, 1932, and throughout 1933 daily programmes were broadcast at hours which enabled them to be heard at suitable times all over the world. The correspondence which reached Broadcasting House showed that the service was greatly appreciated, and listeners in the lonelier parts of the British Empire have now a new link with home. The arrangement of programmes for Empire listeners is still in its experimental stage, and it will be developed in accordance with the criticism which is received. There is one point, however, on which all Empire listeners seem to agree. They are all anxious to hear the sound of Big Ben, and the B.B.C. is happily able to fulfil their wish.

In the home programmes the two outstanding events of the year were the broadcast of the King's speech at the opening of the World Economic Conference and the relay from Washington of President Roosevelt's inaugural speech. In addition to the broadcast in Great Britain the King's speech was transmitted to all parts of the Empire, and it was relayed by many foreign countries. President Roosevelt's address was clearly heard by British listeners, and his vigorous tones gave them a good insight into his character and personality. Another important broadcast was that of the Vatican ceremony at the opening of the Holy Year, when listeners were able to hear the voice of the Pope.

OVERSEAS BROADCASTS.

In 1933, as in previous years, an attractive feature of the British broadcasting programmes was provided by the relays and special broadcasts from overseas. However good the home programmes may be, they can never quite impress the listener in the same way as a programme which comes from a distant country; and this side of broadcasting deserves

intensive development. Two overseas broadcasts have already been mentioned, and several others are worthy of note.

Early in the year Mr. Alan Kippax's eyewitness accounts of the cricket Test Matches in Australia were transmitted from the actual cricket grounds, and, although atmospheric conditions caused trouble on one or two occasions, their general reception was excellent. The difference in Australian time meant that British listeners were able to hear the result of the day's play before they left for their business in the morning. Another Empire broadcast came from the top of Table Mountain in South Africa, where Lord Clarendon, the Governor-General, made a short speech, and a commentator described the scene which lay before him.

There were several broadcasts from the United States, and Europe also contributed some interesting programmes. Opera had a prominent place in the Continental relays, and the first act of Richard Strauss's new work, *Arabella*, was transmitted from the State Opera House, Dresden. Other operatic relays came from Munich, Bayreuth and Salzburg, and a concert from Copenhagen was the first Danish broadcast to be relayed to Great Britain. Vienna provided a special pot-pourri of Viennese operettas and a concert by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, which was conducted by Dr. Adrian Boult, the B.B.C. Music Director; and an amusing radio entertainment, called *Funk-Karussell*, came from Berlin. There were relays from the Ostend Kursaal, and a delightful programme of Swabian and Alemannic folk music was contributed by the Stuttgart broadcasting station.

MUSIC.

The musical work of the B.B.C. during 1933 was largely on the same lines as in previous years. The Symphony Concerts at the Queen's Hall had a distinguished array of soloists, among whom were Huberman, Harriet Cohen, Lamond, Cottot, Backhaus, Josef Hofmann, Gieseking and Myra Hess, and the high reputation of the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra was fully maintained. The works which were given their first English performance included Vaughan-Williams's Piano-forte Concerto, Hindemith's *Das Unaufhörliche*, and Bela Bartok's Second Piano Concerto, in which the composer himself played the solo part.

The B.B.C. was also responsible for the London Music Festival at the Queen's Hall in May, when the broadcast performances included three Brahms programmes in honour of the centenary of the composer's birth; and the last three concerts of the festival were conducted by Serge Koussevitzky, the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The Promenade concerts had their usual success, and Sir Henry Wood conducted them as brilliantly and untiringly as ever.

The Sunday orchestral concerts were an important feature of the studio musical performances, and the conductors included Sir Henry Wood, Dr. Adrian Boult, Albert Coates and Basil Cameron; and studio recitals were given by Foulshoff, Herbert Samuel, Maggie Teyte, Peter Dawson, Keith Falkner and many others. The concerts of contemporary music were continued, and one of the most striking programmes was provided by Hindemith's "The Lesson," which was given before an audience in the Concert Hall at Broadcasting House. The per-

formance of this piece required a section of the B.B.C. orchestra, a section of the Wireless Military Band, the Wireless Chorus, singers and clowns, and it was rather a shock to find Harry Tate performing as a clown in a concert of contemporary music.

Concerts by provincial orchestras were relayed in the National and Regional programmes, and there were many relays of grand opera from Covent Garden. As a general rule only one act of an opera is broadcast, but the experiment of broadcasting the whole of *The Rhinegold* was tried in 1933. The consensus of opinion showed that the broadcasting of a whole opera in one evening places too much of a strain on even the most musical listener.

The musical resources of the B.B.C. were strengthened by the completion of the new organ in the Concert Hall. It was designed and built by John Compton, and its construction occupied a whole year. One of its features is the luminous method of stop-control, which enables the organist to regulate the stops by a slight touch. The organ was officially opened and dedicated on June 16, when a special programme was given.

There were no important developments in the other parts of the B.B.C.'s musical programme, and Henry Hall continued to direct the B.B.C. dance orchestra. Most of the leading dance band conductors broadcast from the studio or from restaurants, and listeners were able to compare the styles of Jack Hylton, Debroby Somers, Jack Payne, Harry Roy, Lew Stone, Roy Fox and many others. Duke Ellington, the American dance band conductor, gave an interesting programme of what is generally called "hot" music.

TALKS AND EDUCATION.

The talks which were given in 1933 covered a wide field of subjects, ranging from philosophical and religious discussions to talks on sport and gardening. One of the most important series was that on *God and the World Through Christian Eyes*, which was given on alternate Sunday evenings. Twenty-four speakers, including the Archbishop of York, took part in this symposium. Among other talks which aroused keen discussion were those on unemployment and housing. The unemployment series was introduced by the Prince of Wales, and in subsequent talks Mr. S. P. B. Mais described some successful voluntary schemes for helping the unemployed, with the object of persuading others to start similar schemes. In the housing series, which was given the title of *Other People's Houses*, Mr. Howard Marshall described housing conditions in various parts of the country, and the possibilities of housing improvement were also discussed by leading authorities.

The talks on housing and unemployment inaugurated a new kind of B.P.C. talk, for they were based on immediate personal investigation of existing social conditions. The experiment was so successful that several other series on the same lines were arranged for the later part of the year. In the series on *Fansharing England*, Mr. Howard Marshall gave his impressions of the present state of the English countryside, and Mr. S. P. B. Mais made a tour of the United States, speaking from various cities on what he had seen and heard. Professor J. A. Scott Watson gave an interesting series on *Rural Britain To-Day and To-Morrow*, in which he described, from the agricultural and sociological

standpoints, what he had seen in a tour of villages in England, Scotland and Wales; and Mr. Julian Huxley gave an account of the important research work which is being conducted in scientific institutions.

The note of personal investigation was also struck in Mr. Vernon Bartlett's talks on foreign affairs. Mr. Bartlett's reviews of international politics have been a popular feature of the broadcasting programmes for several years, and in 1933 he travelled widely in Europe on behalf of the B.B.C. In the course of his journeys he interviewed most of the outstanding personalities in European politics, including Herr Hitler, Dr. Dollfuss, Signor Mussolini, and King Alexander of Yugoslavia; and he was thus able to give a valuable series of talks on the "strong men of Europe." He also continued his brilliant surveys of foreign affairs.

The B.B.C. has been much criticised for its attitude towards political controversy, and opponents have complained that only the Government of the day was able to use the microphone. In the autumn of 1933 a new departure was made by the introduction of talks by prominent politicians, who were allowed to choose their own subjects and to give uncensored speeches. The speakers were chosen by the political parties, and they consisted of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Major Oliver Stanley, Sir Herbert Samuel, Mr. Walter Runciman, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Even this arrangement was not free from criticism, and it was complained that the selection of speakers by party leaders involved the omission of important "free-lances" like Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George.

Other talks dealt with design in modern life, the struggle against disease, political ideas of the day, slavery, makers of the modern spirit, music, sport, and gardening, and Mr. Stanley Baldwin introduced an excellent series on *The National Character*, by Mr. Arthur Bryant. A series of debates, with the general title of *Should They be Scrapped?* dealt with blood sports, the Press, alcohol, the public schools and other topics, and among the debaters were the Countess of Oxford, Mr. Tom Clarke, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Dr. Cyril Alington and Earl Russell.

Some entertaining material was contained in the series called *Anywhere for a News Story*, in which well-known journalists described some of their greatest experiences; and in *Stars in Their Courses* Mr. James Agate contributed some charming studies of actors and actresses of to-day and yesterday. Mr. J. B. Priestley, whose talks were entitled *I'll Tell You Everything*, discussed general topics and showed that he has an excellent microphone manner.

Though the majority of the B.B.C. talks are given in series, some of the isolated talks should be specially mentioned. Among them were a talk by Mr. Lloyd George on the first anniversary of National Health Insurance, an appreciation of the late Lord Grey by Mr. J. H. Whitley, and two National Lectures—*The League of Nations*, by Sir Eric Drummond, and *The Transmutation of the Atom*, by Lord Rutherford. Another important broadcast consisted of two statements on the Manchurian situation, made by Mr. Matsukata, who had been the Japanese delegate to the League of Nations, and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Minister in London. Mr. Hugh Rutt-

ledge gave an interesting talk on the latest attempt to climb Mount Everest, and Sir Malcolm Campbell described his successful attack on his own motoring record.

Reviews of new books, plays and films were given as usual, and among the critics of the year were Mr. Desmond MacCarthy and Mr. G. K. Chesterton (literature), Mr. Archibald Haddon (drama) and Mr. Oliver Baldwin (films). The poetry readings and the topical talks at the end of the second news bulletin were continued, and in the autumn the experiment of producing a "News Reel" on Saturday nights was given a trial. This was a programme which consisted of a brief summary of the news of the day, followed by a more elaborate presentation of the news in the form of eye-witness accounts, topical talks and relays from abroad.

The Central Council for School Broadcasting again arranged an interesting programme of talks for schools. The familiar names of Sir Walford Davies, Mr. A. Lloyd James, Mr. S. P. B. Mais and Mr. Frank Roscoe appeared in the list of speakers, together with others who were having their first experience of school broadcasting. Commander Stephen King-Hall and Mr. K. C. Boswell dealt with the subject of *Tracing History Backwards*, and Professor Winifred Cullis and Professor Doris Mackinnon gave a valuable series on elementary biology. The programmes for the whole year covered a wide range, and a German course was an interesting addition to the autumn syllabus.

DRAMA AND LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT.

There was plenty of variety in the B.B.C.'s dramatic productions during 1933. They included Shakespeare and Edgar Wallace, *The Wild Duck* and *Chu Chin Chow*, and every listener was able to find something which suited his individual taste. Shakespeare was the most popular dramatist of the year, and performances of *Macbeth* (with Ralph Richardson and Martita Hunt), *Coriolanus* (with Sybil Thorndike and Leon Quartermaine) and *Much Ado About Nothing* (with Henry Ainley) were given in the early months. In the autumn there was a special series of Sunday Shakespeare broadcasts, which began with Peter Creswell's production of *Othello*. The cast included Godfrey Tearle, Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, Malcolm Keen and Mary Clare.

Other stage plays which were adapted for broadcasting were *The Wild Duck* (with the brilliant German actress, Elizabeth Bernger), *The School for Scandal* (with Cyril Maude), *Isaiah* (with Henry Ainley), *Chu Chin Chow* (with Oscar Asche), *Escape* (with Leon Quartermaine), *Quinneys* (with Cyril Maude), and *The Avenger*, in which Dorothy Dickson played her original part. Among novels and plays which turned into radio drama were *The Country of the Blind* (adapted by E. J. King-Bull), *The Bottle Imp* (adapted by James Macgregor) and *Mr. Petre* (adapted by Lance Skevington). A radio version of the film, *Watts Time*, was also broadcast.

It was noticeable, however, that the B.B.C. is still having difficulty in finding a good supply of original radio plays, and apart from a series of revivals in the autumn, there were comparatively few plays which had been specially written for broadcasting. Two of the best were Miss E. M. Delafield's *The Mulberry Bush* and Lord Dunsany's *The Uses of Man*, and others were

Philip Wade's *The Game*, L. Du Garde Peach's *Three Soldiers*, Adrian Thomas's *Yours to You*, and Louis Goodrich's continuation of the *Ann and Harold* saga. The programme of twelve revivals, which included Richard Hughes' *Danger* and Reginald Berkeley's *The White Chateau*, showed that radio drama at its best can be extremely good, but at present it is not a medium in which many writers can work well.

Revue and vaudeville again occupied an important place in the broadcasting programmes, and they maintained a fairly high level of entertainment. Revues were contributed by Archie De Bear, Henrik Ege, Ashley Sterne and A. A. Thomson, Max Kester, Ernest Longstaff and others, and perhaps the most successful of all the light entertainments were John Watt's *Songs from the Shows*, a series in which he neatly recalled the song successes of different London Theatres. John Macdonell's *There's More Magic in the Air*, in which Nina Boucicault and Jerry Verno broadcast for the first time, was also an excellent production.

There were times when the vaudeville programmes showed signs of becoming stale, but the appointment of Eric Maschwitz as Director of Variety did much to enliven them. Such well-known broadcasters as Gillie Potter, Stainless Stephen, Ronald Frankau, Anona Winn, and Clapham and Dwyer appeared in the programmes during the year, and among those who were less familiar to broadcast audiences were Eric Bertner, Laurie Devine, Phyllis Monkman, Ivy Tresmand and Margaret Rannerman. Apart from the ordinary vaudeville programmes special performances were given by Nina Mae McKinney, Marion Harris, and Josephine Baker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The programmes for 1933 enabled listeners to receive a first-hand impression of many important events, and among the ceremonies which were relayed were the opening of the Southampton Graving Dock by His Majesty the King, the memorial service for Lord Grey at Westminster Abbey, the services at Canterbury Cathedral and the Oxford University Church in honour of the centenary of the Oxford Movement, the laying of the foundation stone of the Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral, and the opening of the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales. There were special broadcasts from the Aldershot and Tidworth Tattoos and the Greenwich Naval

Pageant, and the running commentaries on the Boat Race, the Derby, the Cup Final, and other sporting events were as much appreciated as usual.

The S.O.S. service continued its kindly task of summoning relatives to sick-beds in hours of need, but during the autumn there was a slight change of policy. Until September the B.B.C. had been willing to broadcast descriptions of missing persons, if it was thought that they might be in some danger; but it was found that these messages had a very small percentage of success, and they were discontinued. The S.O.S. service also came into prominence in the early part of the year in connection with what was known as "the blazing shed" mystery. At the request of the police two messages were broadcast about a wanted man, and the second message stated that the man was wanted for wilful murder. It was the first time that the police had used broadcasting for making such an announcement.

The death of Mr. F. G. Kellaway on April 13 robbed the B.B.C. of one who had always taken a keen interest in its work. Mr. Kellaway was Postmaster-General in 1921, when the first discussions about British broadcasting took place, and he played a considerable part in the establishment of the original British Broadcasting Company. After retiring from politics he served on the Board of the Company until 1926, when the Company was abolished and the British Broadcasting Corporation was established. He had justly been called "the father of British Broadcasting."

Regular programmes of television were again given in 1933, but the number of "lookers-in" is still extremely small. It is probable that some years will have to pass before this side of broadcasting is fully developed. Many artists and prominent personalities were televised during the year, and an amusing programme was given by animals, birds and reptiles from the London Zoo. As each creature came in front of the televising apparatus, Mr. Seth Smith, the curator of the Zoo, described its characteristics and habits.

An extension in the hours of Sunday broadcasting came into force in September, when the period between six and eight o'clock, which was previously silent, was devoted to suitable programmes. This development did not involve a change in the B.B.C.'s general policy of keeping the Sunday programmes in harmony with the character of the day.

GLIDING PROGRESS IN 1933.

DURING the past two years there has been a steady concentration on what may be described as research work by the British gliding movement. Such work is of the greatest possible value, for new discoveries on the technical side in one aspect of aeronautical science are generally of considerable value in their application to other aspects. That gliding enthusiasm should have taken this more serious channel as its outlet is all to the good, for the "boom" of two or three years ago, although it served a useful purpose in drawing public attention to the possibilities of motorless flight and Britain's neglect of them, could have done little good by continuing simply on "popular" lines. The movement may now be regarded as having got

down definitely to "brass tacks," and the work it is doing on these lines is undoubtedly a valuable contribution to world progress in gliding and sailplaning.

The movement is now much more efficiently organised than it was a mere matter of two years ago which is another indication that those who are prominent in the gliding world mean business and are determined that the movement shall go forward on a solid basis. During the 1930 boom all sorts of extravagant prophecies were made. Many people were encouraged to visualise an almost immediate development which would place a glider in every back garden and which would give, in the same short space of time, every enthusiast, young and old, the

ability to soar aloft whenever he wished, free from the restrictions of time and space, and, what was more attractive, free from the expense of a petrol bill. It was a wonderful dream, and when they found that it had little real contact with reality, those "fair weather" enthusiasts who are always ready to jump at the attractions of a new craze suddenly found that gliding was not for them. Most of them are probably now playing "Yo-yo" or "bif-bat"!

As soon as the British gliding movement got rid of its "passengers"—and for a time there was a surprisingly large number of them—it was able to put its hangars and gliding grounds in order and settle down in real earnest. It has every reason to be proud of what it has accomplished. Although the latest gliding developments and achievements in Britain have not received the Press attention which the movement had during the height of the boom, they are far more worthy of publicity than the spectacular "flips" of those early days, when everybody seemed to want to be photographed at the controls of a glider.

Gliding has come to mean something very much more important since those days, and for this thanks are due to the really serious workers in the movement, who, through the activities of the British Gliding Association and the leading gliding clubs, have kept the movement alive and progressive in a thoroughly vital and worthwhile way.

During the past year or so great interest has been stimulated on the competitive side. International competitions are held every year under the auspices of the International Commission which was formed about two years ago. It is the intention that these competitions shall be held in turn in the various countries most keenly interested in gliding, and competitors from all countries take part in them on each occasion. In addition, the national organisations also organise similar events, at which new records are constantly being set up.

The annual gliding and soaring competitions of the British Gliding Association were held at Sutton Bank, near Thirsk, in Yorkshire, in October this year, and attracted many thousands of spectators. Mr. P. A. Wills qualified for the Wakefield Trophy for the longest distance with a flight of 15 miles in a Scud glider. The Manby Cup for a journey of not less than five miles in two directions was won by Mr. Wills, who flew five and a half miles in each direction. The longest duration flight, for which the Volk Cup was offered, was that of Mr. G. M. Buxton, of the London Gliding Club, who was in the air for 2 hrs. 30 mins. In this event the minimum duration to qualify for the trophy was five hours, and it thus went to Flying-Officer Mole, who at that time held the British duration record of 6 hrs. 55 mins., which he established at Dunstable this year. Flying-Officer Mole is a member of the London Gliding Club, and one of the most skilled of the British glider pilots.

In the competitions just referred to a new British duration record was set up by a member of the Dorset Club, Mr. John Laver, who, also at Thirsk, made a flight of 7 hrs. 22 mins., thus beating Flying-Officer Mole's feat by 27 mins.

Mr. Laver took off at 11.40 a.m. and landed in heavy rain at 7 p.m. When Mr. Laver landed he was unable to see the hill tops and was guided only by two rows of lamps. The flight was officially observed by Mr. J. L. P. Waplington, the secretary of the British Gliding Association, and is subject to official confirmation.

Several highly spectacular flights have been made during the year. A new German duration record was set up on June 23 by E. Lorenz, who soared for 16 hrs. 30 mins. on an Alexander sailplane over the well-known soaring grounds of the Rhon-Rosestein. The previous German record was of 15 hrs. 13 mins., set up by Hentschel last year. The Germans have, of course, a fine gliding record, and their new pilots are showing something of that ultra-advanced technique for which Herr Kronfeld is famous. He is undoubtedly the finest glider pilot in the world to-day.

Glider has been towed over the Alps. So far, however, no pilot has achieved the fine feat of crossing the Alps without a plane to tow him. The world's distance record for a passenger-carrying glider has been claimed by the German pilot, Einzler, for a flight with a passenger from Duisburg in the Ruhr, Germany, to Eindhoven in Holland, a distance of 48 miles.

An American pilot claims to have looped the loop 40 times, and another to have performed a spin of 2,300 feet! Herr Kronfeld carried out a sailplane flight of 77 miles in July, after being towed in his sailplane to a height of 2,000 feet. This is claimed to be the longest motorless flight yet made in France.

Many other European countries have commenced to take a serious interest in gliding and sailplane. Clubs have been formed in Poland, Hungary, and in Russia, and in each of these countries highly creditable records have been set up. There is little doubt that the high performance sailplanes have now advanced to a state of technical efficiency which enables a skilled pilot to perform flights which would have been considered absolutely impossible a few years ago.

The British gliding movement suffered a severe loss in May by the death of Mr. C. H. Lowe-Wilde, who was killed at Maidstone Airport, West Malling, while demonstrating a new motor glider which he had himself invented. It was fitted with an 8 h.p. engine and was of the type which was to become known as the "motor cycle of the air," not only because of its small power, but because of its low running cost. Mr. Lowe-Wilde had given many successful demonstrations with his interesting machine, which he was optimistic would have an interesting future. He was an air pioneer of great experience, whose loss has been greatly felt. The well-known Austrian gliding pioneer, Erwin Rieger, was also killed this year, when a glider which had been built by himself and his brother came into collision with a tree in Carinthia and crashed.

Several new gliding clubs have been formed in Britain during the year, and most of the leading clubs have organised their own competitions from time to time in various parts of the country.

HIKING CAMPING AND CARAVANNING.

1933 will long linger in the memory of open-air enthusiasts as a wonderful year. Remarkable for its sunshine record and absence of rain over lengthy periods, it provided the ideal weather background for the hiking, camping and caravanning interests, which reached their peak year as far as popularity is concerned. Such a gloriously fine summer comes all too rarely in Britain, and hiker-campers particularly were able to revel in their health-giving pastime, without sampling any of those drawbacks which bad weather inevitably introduces. Bad-weather seasons may follow, but the effect of the lovely summer of 1933 will make the popularity of the open-air holiday secure for some seasons to come.

When hiking—or rambling, as some people still prefer to call it—had a sudden boom two or three years ago, there were those who were inclined to scoff at the “bores and shorts” army which suddenly descended on the roads. It was just an ephemeral craze, they said, and could not possibly last. One summer at least would see it replaced by some other holiday “boom.” They were inclined to overlook certain facts, however, which ensure for walking holidays a long popularity. One is the economic situation, which has deprived hundreds of thousands of young people of the means of indulging in any other form of holiday, even if they wished to do so. Hiking is not only healthy, but it is cheap; and while there are so many unemployed young people it will continue to attract innumerable “fans.”

This year has seen the formation of a large number of new hiking clubs, and the movement is now much more effectively organised. Most of the Clubs are now affiliated to District Federations, which are in turn under the control of a central organisation. An increasingly important and useful work is being done by the British Youth Hostels' Association, which has opened many new hostels in Great Britain during the year. Great use is made of these resting places, which had their prototypes in Germany, where long walking tours are a very popular form of holiday. It is not possible to state accurately the number of hikers who are members of recognised clubs, but it undoubtedly runs into several hundreds of thousands.

The organisations have recently turned their attention to securing more freedom for hikers in places where restrictions have been imposed by land-owners, and at the same time they have impressed on their members the necessity of taking every precaution against damaging land-

marks and property. Several large land-owners have recently complained of such damage, and have also protested against the conduct of some hikers who have forced their way through gates and fences, and shown every determination to treat the law of trespass as non-existent. Obviously rambling and similar associations are anxious to open up as much land as possible for the enjoyment of their members, but complaints of this kind are a definite complication which scarcely opens up the way to friendly negotiations. In some instances during the past year, meetings have been held to protest against the closing of footpaths and beauty-spots to the public.

All over the country rambling clubs are keeping a watchful eye on obstructed footpaths, and in some cases, no doubt, they are doing useful work in safeguarding public rights of way, many of which may have tended to become obscured owing to lack of use until hikers have re-asserted the public rights. In some parts of the country important rambling clubs have organised what they call “right of way rambles” in places where complaints of closure have been made.

This year there have been several new developments of the hiking movement. Some of the largest clubs have introduced an educational interest, by organising “literary” hikes to parts of the country made famous by British authors, and by organising series of lectures dealing with various sections of hiking country. Many of the clubs now announce courses of winter lectures of wide appeal.

Another development has been the coming of the “mass” hike, in some of which 200 and 300 people have taken part. Several such hikes have been organised by certain railway companies, who have made a speciality of “hikers' expresses,” conveying a trainload of people to popular country some 50 or 60 miles away, where they have enjoyed a long hike under an experienced guide, picking up their return train at a station where the tour has ended. Some of these affairs have been announced as “mystery hikes,” the place not being revealed until the train has reached its destination.

Camping and caravanning also increased greatly in popularity during the year. Caravanning particularly has stimulated the growth of a considerable industry, there now being a large number of firms engaged in the manufacture of caravans and trailers. The extent of this interest was shown at the recent Motor Show, where this section was the largest on record.

Buchan's Weather Periods.—It will be gathered from the fourth column of the meteorological tables on the second page of each month, that a mean temperature for each day of the year has been formed by taking the average of the observed temperatures on that day during 65 years. These mean temperatures follow in fairly uniform sequence, upwards or downwards as would appear readily if the figures were used to form a graph or curve. But the uniformity is not precise; there are occasional depressions and elevations. Dr. Buchan formed such a curve of mean temperatures for a station in Scotland, and these periods of non-uniformity have been handed down as his weather records. It is to be noted that these refer to the mean of many years, and are not to be regarded as indicating the probable weather for every year. The figures giving the mean temperature at Greenwich 1841-1905 show similar depressions and elevations which, on comparison, will be seen in some cases to agree with Buchan's periods.

ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The Elcho Challenge Shield was instituted in 1862. It is open to one team of 8 from England, Scotland and Ireland respectively. 15 shots each at 900, 1,000 and 1,200 yards. Highest possible score 1,800.

WINNERS SINCE 1862.

Year	Country	Mks.	Year	Country	Mks.	Year	Country	Mks.
1862	England.....	890	1885	England.....	1,574	1908	Match declared void	
1863	"	1,082	1886	Ireland	1,471	1909	England.....	1,727
1864	Scotland	967	1887	England.....	1,570	1910	"	1,678
1865	Eng and	1,053	1888	Ireland	1,652	1911	"	1,644
1866	Scotland	1,170	1889	"	1,689	1912	"	1,687
1867	England.....	1,097	1890	"	1,646	1913	Scotland	1,732
1868	"	1,666	1891	England.....	1,670	1914	"	1,912
1869	Scotland	1,149	1892	Scotland	1,696	1915	1918 No Match ..	—
1870	England.....	1,166	1893	England.....	1,688	1919	England.....	1,664
1871	"	1,204	1894	Scotland	1,627	1920	Scotland	1,582
1872	"	1,183	1895	England.....	1,503	1921	"	1,625
1873	Ireland	1,195	1896	"	1,559	1922	England	1,632
1874	Scotland	1,437	1897	"	1,603	1923	"	1,620
1875	Ireland	1,506	1898	"	1,595	1924	Scotland	1,607
1876	England.....	1,463	1899	"	1,577	1925	England.....	1,706
1877	Ireland	1,568	1900	Ireland	1,537	1926	"	1,684
1878	"	1,610	1901	England.....	1,609	1927	Scotland	1,666
1879	Scotland	1,505	1902	"	1,587	1928	"	1,662
1880	Ireland	1,638	1903	Ireland	1,553	1929	England.....	1,709
1881	England.....	1,642	1904	England.....	1,570	1930	Scotland	1,699
1882	"	1,536	1905	Scotland	1,607	1931	Scotland	1,669
1883	Ireland	1,600	1906	England.....	1,658	1932	Scotland	1,717
1884	Ireland	1,583	1907	Ireland	1,634	1933	England.....	1,685

THE ASHBURTON SHIELD, BISLEY.

THE Ashburton Challenge Shield Competition was instituted in 1861 for teams of 8 from the Public Schools (teams of 11 from 1861-1876; teams of 8 since 1877). In 1861 and 1862 the Hay M.L. rifle was used; in 1863 the long Enfield M.L.; 1864 70 the Navy 5 groove M.L.; 1871-1884 Snider; 1885-1896 Martini-Henry; since 1897 the .303 Magazine. The present regulations are 7 shots at 200 and 500 yards; one team of 8 pupils from each of such schools as have a contingent of the Junior Division of the Officers' Training Corps. The Highest Possible score is 560.

WINNERS SINCE 1861

School.	Mks.	School.	Mks.	School.	Mks.
1861 Rugby	91*	1884 Clifton	364	1907 Rugby	497
1862 Harrow	234†	1885 "	430	1908 Harrow	498
1863 Eton	246	1886 Dulwich	383	1909 Rugby	512
1864 Harrow	226	1887 Eton	430	1910 Bradford	524
1865 "	216	1888 Clifton	433	1911 Edinburgh Acad. ...	495
1866 "	256	1889 Charterhouse	459	1912 Rugby	508
1867 "	244	1890 "	450	1913 Repton	504
1868 Eton	248	1891 "	405	1914 Sedburgh	496
1869 Harrow	268	1892 "	443	1919 Winchester	649
1870 "	268	1893 Bradford	447	1920 Charterhouse	702
1871 Winchester	299	1894 Rugby	422	1921 Sedburgh	656
1872 "	313	1895 Charterhouse	432	1922 Lancing	478
1873 "	424	1896 "	414	1923 Eton	492
1874 Marlborough	429	1897 Bradford	465	1924 Rugby	468
1875 Harrow	543	1898 Charterhouse	467	1925 Lancing	487
1876 Winchester	493	1899 Rossall	472	1926 Clifton	475
1877 Cheltenham	393	1900 Dulwich	460	1927 Brighton	474
1878 Eton	403	1901 Eton	456	1928 Clifton	472
1879 Harrow	412	1902 Cheltenham	469	1929 Glenalmond	464
1880 Eton	429	1903 Tonbridge	500	1930 Winchester	474
1881 Cheltenham	404	1904 Winchester	476	1931 Charterhouse	485
1882 Charterhouse	346	1905 Harrow	473	1932 King's College School	479
1883 Charterhouse	405	1906 Dover	467	1933 Glenalmond	487

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec. 10, 1901. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(a) Physics (b) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(c) Medicine or Physiology; the

Swedish Academy of Literature—(d) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse, Sturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden.

COMPLETE LIST OF AWARDS (Value, 1931, Kr. 173,206; 1932, Kr. 171,752; 1933, Kr. 170,331).

Year	(a) PHYSICS.	(b) CHEMISTRY.	(c) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY	(d) LITERATURE.	(e) PEACE.
1901	W. C. Röntgen	J. H. van't Hoff	E. A. v. Behring	{ R. F. A. Sully Prudhomme }	{ H. Duclaux F. Passy }
1902	{ H. A. Lorentz P. Zeeman H. A. Becquerel (M. & Mme. Curie) }	E. Fischer	{ Sir R. Ross, K.C.B. }	T. Mommsen	{ E. Ducommun. A. Gobat }
1903	S. A. Arrhenius	N. R. Finsen	B. Björnson	{ F. Mistral J. Echegaray }	Sir W. R. Cremer.
1904	Lord Rayleigh	Sir W. Ramsay	I. Pavlov	{ H. J. Schegany H. J. Sienkiewicz }	Inst. of Int. Law.
1905	P. Lenard	A. von Baeyer	R. Koch	G. Carducci	Bss. von Suttner.
1906	{ Prof. J. J. Thomson }	H. Moissan	{ R. y Cajal (Prof. Golgi) }	R. Kipling	{ Theodore Roosevelt }
1907	{ Prof. A. A. Michelson }	E. Buchner	A. Laveran	R. Ruckert	{ E. T. Moneta. L. Renault }
1908	G. Lippman	E. Rutherford	{ P. Ehrlich E. Metchnikoff }	S. Lagerlöf	{ K. P. Arnoldson. F. Bajer }
1909	{ Signor Marconi F. Braun }	W. Ostwald	T. Kocher	P. Heyse	{ Bn. de Constant. M. Beernaert }
1910	{ J. D. van der Waals }	O. Wallach	A. Kossol	M. Maeterlinck	{ Berne Intl. Peace Bureau.
1911	W. Wien	Mme. Curie	A. Gullstrand	G. Hauptmann.	{ T. M. C. Asser. A. H. Fried. }
1912	G. Dalen	{ V. Gignard (P. Sabatier) }	A. Carrel	{ Balendranath Tagore }	Elihu Root.
1913	{ H. Kamerlingh Onnes }	A. Werner	C. Richet	No award	H. La Fontaine.
1914	M. von Laue	Th. W. Richards	R. Barany	Romain Rolland	No award.
1915	W. H. Bragg	R. Willstätter	No award	{ V. von Heiden- stam }	No award.
1916	W. L. Bragg	No award	No award	{ K. Gjellerup (H. Pontoppidan) }	{ Comité Interna- tional de la Croix Rouge. }
1917	Ch. G. Barkla	No award	No award	No award	No award.
1918	M. Planck	F. Haber	J. Bordet	C. Spitteler	Woodrow Wilson.
1919	J. Stark	W. Nernst	A. Krogh	Knut Hamsun	Léon Bourgeois.
1920	Ch. E. Guillaume	F. Soddy	No award	Anatole France	{ K. H. Branting. Chr. L. Lange. }
1921	Albert Einstein	F. W. Aston	{ A. V. Hill (O. Meyerhof F. G. Banting J. J. R. Macleod) }	J. Benavente	F. Nausen.
1922	Niels Bohr	F. Pregl	{ W. Eintlöwen }	W. B. Yeats	No award.
1923	R. A. Millikan	No award	No award	W. Reymont	No award.
1924	K. M. G. Siegbahn	R. Zsigmondy	No award	G. B. Shaw	A. Chamberlain.
1925	{ J. Franck G. Hertz }	The Svedberg	J. Fibiger	Grazia Deledda	G. Dawes.
1926	Jean Perrin	H. Wieland	{ J. Wagner- Jauregg }	Henri Bergson	{ A. Brand. G. Stresemann. Ferdinand Buisson }
1927	{ A. H. Compton C. T. R. Wilson }	A. Windaus	C. J. H. Nicolle	Sigrid Undset	Ludwig Quidde.
1928	O. W. Richardson	{ A. Harden (Prof. von Euler) }	{ Sir F. G. Hopkins (Prof. Chr. Eijkman) }	Thomas Mann	No award.
1929	Duc de Broglie	Prof. H. Fischer	{ Dr. Karl Landsteiner }	Sinclair Lewis	F. B. Kellogg.
1930	Sir C. V. Raman	{ Prof. Bosch (Prof. Bergius) }	{ Prof. Otto Warburg }	{ Eric Axel Karl- feldt }	{ Archbishop N. Soderblom. }
1931	No award	Irving Lang- muir	{ Sir Charles Sherrington Prof. E. D. Adrian }	J. Galsworthy	{ Jane Addams. N. M. Butler. }
1932	{ Prof. W. Heisen- berg }	Not yet awarded	{ Prof. Thomas H. Morgan }	Ivan Bunin	No award
1933	{ Pt. P. II M. Dirac Prof. Erwin Schrödinger }				Not yet awarded.

COST OF THE CIVIL AND SOCIAL SERVICES.

The cost of the Civil Service forms only a small part of the expenditure of £348,000,000 under the Civil Estimates, and extends to the Admiralty, War Office, Air and Revenue Department votes. Adding these services, the estimates for 1933 (i.e. financial year ended March 31, 1934) amount for some 345,000 civil servants in receipt of salaries, wages and allowances of about £70,000,000. The corresponding figures for 1909 were £15,000 and £24,000,000. The number employed has thus increased by 60 per cent., while the average remuneration (making some allowance for employees not enumerated) has risen from about 40s. to 75s. weekly. It should be understood that these averages cover the whole range of employees, from office cleaners to heads of departments with cabinet rank, but exclude judges of the Supreme and County Courts and Metropolitan police magistrates, whose remuneration is charged on the Consolidated Fund.

The following table gives a detailed comparison for the several services:—

Class	Expenditure. (net.)		Number Employed.		*Salaries, Wages and Allowances.	
	1909.	1933.	1909.	1933.	1909.	1933.
	£'000	£'000.			£'000.	£'000.
Civil—						
Great Britain	35,035	†335,128	17,570	73,970	4,870	21,110
Ireland	5,035	6,645	15,030	320	1,640	130
Revenue—						
Post Office	18,978	59,439	166,950	231,230	13,530	35,110
Inland Revenue	1,243	7,105	3,380	20,140	1,050	6,790
Customs and Excise	2,130	5,364	8,160	13,450	1,640	4,600
†Defence—						
Admiralty	378	1,090	1,500	2,750	376	1,090
War Office	593	803	2,640	1,870	590	850
Air Ministry .....	...	645	...	1,730	...	680
Total	63,398	†416,219	215,230	345,460	23,700	70,360

* Including amounts (mainly in Civil and Inland Revenue Offices) for which employees are not enumerated—1909, £1,850,000; 1933, £3,000,000; approximately.

† Includes £24,500,000 Supplementary Estimate voted in June, 1932, to provide for continuance of Unemployment Transitional Payments for remaining nine months of financial year.

‡ Civil Administrative Departments only.

The period reviewed covers the introduction of many costly social and post-war services, and the following principal items of increased expenditure in respect of government grants and benefits under such services account for no less than £284,000,000, or 95 per cent. of the total increase of £300,000,000 in the Civil Estimates of Great Britain. As to the Revenue and Defence Estimates, the bulk of the increase of £50,000,000 in expenditure during the period occurs in the Post Office vote, where the cost is not borne by taxation but is recovered by service charges to the public.

Grants to Local Revenues—

"Derating"	£45,300,000
Education and Teachers' Pensions	34,500,000
Police	11,300,000
Housing Grants	15,800,000
Unemployment—Insurance payments and grants	81,100,000
Health Insurance—Payments to Fund	6,000,000
Old Age Pensions	31,600,000
Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions	12,000,000
War Pensions	43,500,000
Sugar Beet Subsidy	2,900,000
Total	£284,000,000

In considering the increase of £47,000,000 in Civil Service salaries and wages during the period under review, due regard should be taken of the general rise in wage rates, and the enormous expansion in social schemes and post-war services which benefit large sections of the public, and which necessitate substantial staffs for administration. Of the total increase, it will be noted that almost one-half occurs in the Post Office, while one-third is attributable to the Civil Estimates.

Cost-of-Living Bonus.

The bonus system in operation in the Civil Service arose out of war-time conditions, and now virtually applies to all permanent non-industrial and to some industrial grades. During the past few years, bonuses have been very substantially reduced concurrently with the fall in the official "cost-of-living" figure. The present remuneration of civil servants includes a bonus addition equivalent to a cost-of-living figure of 50 per cent. on the first £91 15s. of annual basic salary (i.e. 35s. weekly); 23½ per cent. on the next £108 5s.; and 17½ per cent. on the next £300, with a special supercut in respect of salaries exceeding £500 per annum.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES ON WORLD'S RAILWAYS (5,000 FEET AND OVER). 989

Railway.	Summit.	Height.
Peruvian Central, Peru	La Cima	feet.
Antofagasta (Chile) & Bolivia	Montt	15,865
Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia	Condor	15,834
Peruvian Central, Peru	Galera Tunnel	15,814
Peruvian Southern, Peru	Crucero Alto	15,665
Pike's Peak, U.S.A.	Pike's Peak	14,668
Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia	Kenko	14,147
Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia	Ascotan	13,601
Antofagasta and La Paz	Oruro	12,976
Guayaquil and Quito	—	12,125
Jungfrau, Switzerland	Jungfraujoch	12,000
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Fremont Pass	11,340
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Marshall Pass	11,330
Transandine	Summit Tunnel	10,856
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Lizard Head	10,518
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Tennessee Pass	10,448
Gornergrat, Switzerland	Gornergrat	10,239
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Cumbico	10,236
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	La Veta Pass	10,015
Kenya and Uganda	near Timbora	9,448
Taltal, Chile	Cachinal	9,130
Interoceanic, Mexico	Nanacampilpa	8,840
Mexican, Mexico	Acocotla	8,400
Kenya and Uganda	Man Summit	8,337
Union and Central Pacific, U.S.A.	Shetman	8,380
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Cerro Summit	8,240
Interoceanic, Mexico	Las Vigas	7,968
Uganda	Kikuyu	7,983
Darjeeling-Himalayan	Ghoom Station	7,857
Bernina, Switzerland	Bernina Hospice	7,407
Nilgiri, India	—	7,400
Furka-Oberalp, Switzerland	Furka Tunnel	7,275
Central Pacific, U.S.A.	—	7,098
Furka-Oberalp, Switzerland	Oberalp Pass	7,018
South African	Relfast	6,721
Ceylon Government (5 ft. 6 in. gauge)	Kandapola	6,463
Ceylon Government (5 ft. 6 in. gauge)	Patipole	6,326
Rhaetian, Switzerland	Albulas Tunnel	6,225
Beyrout-Damascus	—	5,981
Mushkat-Rolan, India	Kolpore	5,885
South Africa	Johannesburgh	5,874
Arlas, Switzerland	Ajosa	5,735
Northern Pacific, U.S.A.	Mullar Tunnel	5,725
Northern Pacific, U.S.A.	Bozeman Tunnel	5,560
Viez-Zermatt, Switzerland	Zermatt	5,560
Late German West Africa	—	5,475
Rhaetian, Switzerland	Wolfgang, near Davos	5,400
Canadian Pacific, Canada	Stephen	5,325
Peiping-Suiyan, China	—	5,200

HIGHEST RAILWAY ALTITUDES IN GREAT BRITAIN (1,000 FEET AND OVER).

Railway	Summit	Height.
Snowdon Mountain (Rack)	Snowdon Summit	feet.
London Midland & Scottish (High. Section)	Drumochter, near Dalnaspidal	3,410
London & North-Eastern (N.E. Section)	Parkhead (Burnhill-Stanhope Br.)	1,484
London Midland & Scottish (Cal. Section)	Leadhills Station	1,474
London Midland & Scottish (L. & N.W. Sect.)	Waenavon	1,465
London & North-Eastern (N.E. Section)	Weatherhill	1,400
Great Western	Princetown	1,378
London & North-Eastern (N.E. Section)	Stainmore	1,373
London & North-Eastern (N.B. Section)	Between Corroon and Tulloch	1,370
London Midland & Scottish (High. Section)	Slack Mhuic, near Carr Bridge	1,350
Great Western (B. & M. Section)	Between Dowla's Top and Fochriw	1,315
London Midland & Scottish (L. & N.W. Sect.)	Dowlow Lane Company's Works	1,314
London Midland & Scottish & G. W. Joint	Between Nantybich and Rhymney Bridge	1,268
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London Midland & Scottish (Mid. Section)	Ais Gill, near Hawes Junction	1,170
London & North-Eastern (N.E. Section)	Wearhead	1,167
London Midland & Scottish (High. Section)	Between Grantown and Dava	1,100
London Midland & Scottish (Cal. Section)	Beattock Summit	1,058
		1,054

BRITAIN'S RECOVERY.

On November 17, 1933, the Speaker of the House of Commons read the King's Speech on the Prorogation of Parliament. With regard to Trade and Employment the King in his Speech said:—

"I rejoice to observe the steady improvement in trade and employment among my people.

Trade agreements which will, I trust, be found mutually advantageous have been concluded with a number of foreign countries. Negotiations with other countries for the conclusion of similar agreements will shortly be begun.

The continued willingness of my people to bear heavy sacrifices has made it possible for this country, almost alone among the great countries of the world, to maintain a satisfactory balance between its national income and expenditure.

Confidence has been restored by the pursuit of a sound financial policy, accompanied by the establishment of a reasonable measure of protection for the industry of the United Kingdom.

The steps taken to promote the reorganisation of various sections of agriculture and the sea-fishing industry have not yet had time to show their full results, but I am pleased to note that there are already definite signs of improvement.

The numbers of the unemployed, though still unhappily far too large, have fallen substantially and continuously in recent months, despite the usual seasonal trend in the opposite direction."

OVERSEAS TRADE.

(October 1932-1933.)

The *Trade Returns* for October, 1933, show an encouraging increase over those for October, 1932, as may be seen from the subjoined figures.—

IMPORTS.

Classes and Groups	Oct. 1932.	Oct. 1933
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£34,989,823	£32,250,665
Raw Material	11,941,331	15,026,925
Manufactures	13,499,261	14,187,112
Animals (not for Food)	132,522	56,379
Parcel Post	203,855	249,972
Total	£60,766,792	£61,771,053

EXPORTS.

Classes and Groups	Oct. 1932	Oct. 1933
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£3,858,400	£4,062,450
Raw Materials	5,739,042	6,679,133
Manufactures	23,501,198	27,005,938
Animals (not for Food)	57,998	42,871
Parcel Post	976,077	911,649
Total	£34,132,709	£38,702,041

(January to October, 1932 and 1933.)

IMPORTS.

Classes and Groups	Jan.-Oct. 1932.	Jan.-Oct. 1933.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£308,228,000	£278,722,000
Raw Materials	135,178,000	144,497,000
Manufactures	131,802,000	122,995,000
Other	5,716,000	3,207,000
Total	£580,964,000	£549,424,000

EXPORTS.

Classes and Groups	Jan.-Oct. 1932.	Jan.-Oct. 1933.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£44,078,000	£33,164,000
Raw Materials	55,406,000	59,818,000
Manufactures	239,442,000	241,651,000
Other	10,343,000	9,391,000
Total	£344,269,000	£344,024,000

FINANCE.

(April to September, 1932 and 1933.)

RECEIPTS.

(April 1-Sept. 30.)

<i>Ordinary Revenue:—</i>	1932.	1933.
Inland Revenue	£103,941,000	£105,859,000
Customs and Excise	142,860,000	141,099,000
Other	21,727,308	28,778,842
Total	£268,528,308	£275,736,842
<i>Self-Balancing Revenue</i>	<i>34,637,000</i>	<i>34,903,000</i>
Total	£303,165,308	£310,639,842

ISSUES.

(April 1-Sept 30)

<i>Ordinary Expenditure —</i>	1932	1933
Consolidated Fund.	£142,118,904	£112,671,421
Supply Services	217,338,286	211,655,576
Total	£359,457,190	£224,326,997
<i>Self-Balancing Expenditure .. .</i>	<i>34,637,000</i>	<i>34,903,000</i>
Total	£394,094,190	£259,229,997
<i>New Sinking Fund.....</i>	<i>13,179,583</i>	<i>...</i>
Total	£407,273,773	£259,229,997

BLIND POPULATION.

Country	Number	Per 100,000 population
England and Wales (1927)...	46,822	119
Scotland (1927)	6,939	141
Northern Ireland (1911) ...	1,062	85
Irish Free State "	3,250	103
Australia (1921)	3,154	58
Canada (1927)	4,712	49
New Zealand (1928).....	650	48
France (1911).....	28,945	73
Germany (1925).....	34,703	58
Italy (1911).....	28,211	81
Denmark (1925).....	1,800	52
India, including Native States (1921)	479,637	150
Japan (1928)	51,874	105
U.S.A. (1920)	52,567	49

Of 25 countries supplying information, with populations totalling 764,000,000, 801,000 are stated to be blind—105 per 100,000.

* BOYS' CLUBS.

The National Association of Boys' Clubs (President, H R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G.) is responsible for the development and co-ordination of Boys' Club work throughout the country, and has affiliated to it, either directly or through local organisations, over 900 clubs. These clubs are mainly for working boys between 14 and 18; they provide recreational and educational activities designed to promote the mental, physical and spiritual fitness of their members. Information concerning existing clubs, and advice as to the best methods of starting new clubs, may be obtained from the Secretary, National Association of Boys' Clubs, 27, Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1.

* See also LONDON FEDERATION OF BOYS' CLUBS, p. 995.

Regnal Years.—The years of a king's reign are the regnal years, and each begins on the anniversary of his accession: e.g., Regnal year 24 of the present King began on May 6, 1933; regnal year 25 begins on May 6, 1934. The system is used for dating Acts of Parliament. The Summer Time Act of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V. ch. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of these two regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII. began on January 22, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of this series ended on May 6, 1910, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.

CLOSE TIMES FOR GAME.

In each case the dates are inclusive :—

Black Game—Dec. 11 to Aug. 19 (Aug. 31 in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).

***Grouse**—Dec. 11 (Dec. 10, Scotland) to Aug. 11.

***Partridge**—Feb. 1 to Aug. 31.

***Pheasant**—Feb. 1 to Sept. 30.

***Ptarmigan** (Scotland only) Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

It is also unlawful (in *England and Wales*) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In *England and Wales*, hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In *Scotland* the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck. The close-time for all these birds

is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from March 1 to July 31 both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout Great Britain.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for deer or hares; but by an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March 1 to July 31 inclusive under a penalty of a pound. The first Monday in November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about August 12 to October 12 for stags, and from November 12 to the end of March for hinds.

SEASONABLE AND UNSEASONABLE FISH.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then

in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

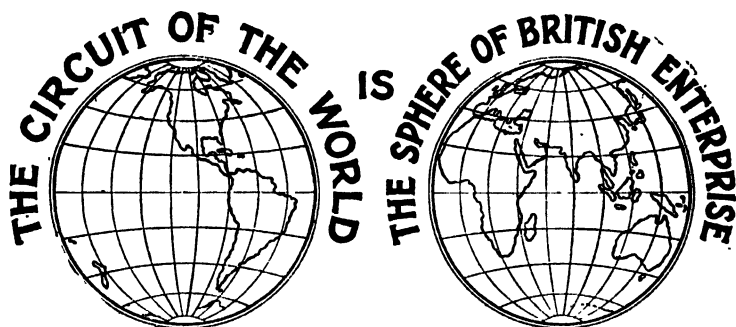
NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	p	-	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p	Lobster	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	-
Bass	-	-	p	c	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Mackerel	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	-
Bream	p	x	p	c	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Mullet (red)	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	-
(sea)	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	(grey)	p	p	x	x	x	-	-	p	p	p	p	
Brill	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	Mussel	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Carp	p	p	p	c	c	c	-	x	x	p	p	p	Oyster (b)	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	p	p	p
Catfish	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	Perch	p	-	c	c	-	-	-	x	x	p	p	p
Char	x	c	c	x	c	p	p	p	c	c	c	c	Periwinkle	p	p	p	p	c	x	x	x	x	p	p	p
Club	x	x	c	c	c	c	x	x	p	p	p	p	Pike	p	p	c	c	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p
Coal fish or Saithe	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	Pilchard	-	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	-
Cockle	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	Plaice	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Cod	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	Pollock	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-
Conger	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Prawn	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-
Crab	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	Salmon & Sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crayfish (a)	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	Trout (d)	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	c	-
Dab	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Shad	-	-	-	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dace	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	Shrimp (e)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Dory	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	Skate	p	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Eel	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	Smelt or Sparling	p	p	p	x	x	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Flounder	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Sole	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Grayling	x	c	c	c	c	c	-	-	p	p	p	p	Sprat	p	p	p	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	p
Gudgeon	x	c	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p	Sturgeon	p	p	p	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	p
Gurnard (red)	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	Tench	p	p	c	c	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
(grey)	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	Thornback	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Haddock	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Torsk or Tusk	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Hake	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Trout	c	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	-
Halibut	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Turbot	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p
Herring	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Whelk	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-	p	p
Lamprey	p	c	c	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	Whitebait	p	p	x	x	x	x	-	-	p	p	p	p
Lamprey	x	x	x	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	Whiting	p	p	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Ling	p	p	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	Wrasse	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-

(a) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(b) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(d) In the close season, salmon from the Netherlands, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(e) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from the Netherlands, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to Dec.



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The Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute

29, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C. 2

(FOUNDED 1880 MEMBERSHIP OVER 6,500)

THE profession of the Auctioneer, Estate Agent, and Valuer is essentially one for a boy of good education. Good education, however, is not in itself sufficient, since the profession offers no prospects to one who is not prepared to work hard, and who is not blessed with a fairly good personality. Every boy whose object is Membership of the Institute must begin by passing the Preliminary Examination, or one of the exempting Examinations, either before or soon after he enters upon his practical training.

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Offices: BESSEMER HOUSE, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C. 2

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'Grams: Horsanound, Westrand, London.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

**BEDFORD
MODERN
SCHOOL**

Four Entrance Exhibitions giving exemption from Tuition Fees (£20 for Boys outside Bedfordshire) are awarded by Examination in June. Ages: under 13 and under 15 on June 1st. The Boarding Fee of the School is £70. Apply to the Headmaster's Secretary.

**DEAN CLOSE
SCHOOL,
OHELTHENHAM.**

An Examination will be held on 7th and 8th June, 1934, for about six Scholarships varying from £80 to £25 per annum. Exhibitions of £30 per annum are available each term for sons of clergy. Fees £126 per annum inclusive. Applications to HEAD MASTER (P. BOLTON, M.A.).

**RYDAL SCHOOL,
COLWYN BAY.**

An Examination will be held in June, when Scholarships and Exhibitions varying in value from £100 to £20 will be offered. Candidates must be under 14½ years on June 1st. There are valuable Leaving Exhibitions. Large Engineering Workshops and Biological Laboratories. Boys may take their 1st M.B. from School. Particulars and Prospectus from the BURSAR, Rydal School, Colwyn Bay.

**EXETER
SCHOOL,
EXETER.**

The Entrance Scholarship Examination will be held in July. Four Scholarships (£40 to £10) may be offered. One Exhibition for sons of clergy and another for sons of officers who have fallen in the War are offered for competition as vacancies occur. University Endowment, £600 a year. Apply to JOHN L. ANDREWS, HEAD MASTER, EXETER SCHOOL, EXETER.

SCHOOLS—PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGES.

**The Bedford Physical
Training College**

Lansdowne Road, Bedford

Principal—

Miss STANSFELD

Vice-Principal—Miss PETIT.

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Netball. Dancing and Swimming.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Fees—£165 per annum.

Particulars on application to—

The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

**Anstey Physical
Training College**

Erdington (near Birmingham)

Principal—Miss M. E. SQUIRE

(Bedford Physical Training College Diploma).

Complete training for Teacher's Diploma in Modern Educational Gymnastics (Ling's Principles), Dancing, Games and Swimming. Theory includes Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene and Principles of Teaching.

Students prepared for the Conjoint Examination of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics.

Three Years Course.

For Prospectus and particulars of Scholarship, apply Secretary.

West Buckland School**Barnstaple, N. Devon***Head Master—***Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.****A PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR PROFESSIONAL
AND MIDDLE-CLASS PEOPLE.**

Aim—To prepare Boys for Universities, Services, Professional and Commercial careers. Many recent successes for Army entrance.

Situation—Entirely rural, elevation **650 feet**. Most healthy.

Building—Suitably adapted for **150 Boys (Boarders)**.

Athletics—Encouraged. **20 acres**. Officers Training Corps.

India and Colonies.—Boys met. Entire charge taken.

Entrance Scholarships awarded for September Term.

Fees—£66 per annum.

Dumpton House**Broadstairs, Kent**

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL
NAVAL COLLEGE (Boarders only).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.

(Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi
College, Cambridge),

and

R. F. F. TENDALL, B.A. (Honours)
(Clare College, Cambridge).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

Rickerby House**Carlisle, Cumberland****PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY***Head Master—***R. A. SHEPHEARD-WALWYN,
M.B.E., M.A. (T.C.D.)**

(Late House-Master of the "Prothonetors"
House at Glenside)

*In partnership with***M. B. RICHARDSON, B.A.
(Cantab.)**

(Late of Mill Hill School).

Rickerby House is a solidly-built family mansion in some ten acres of its own grounds on the north side of the River Eden, just outside the city boundary.

The district possesses what is probably the most equable climate in the kingdom. The house has electric light and central heating throughout. The rooms are all high and light, and the majority face west. The drainage system is modern, and has been approved by the Rural District Sanitary Inspector.

The usual subjects are taught, and the method employed aims at making it possible for each boy to progress at his own best speed, neither "cramming" the intelligent boy nor neglecting the slow one.

The use of out-of-school hours is as varied as possible, the usual games being played and creative hobbies being encouraged. The aim is to make games and athletics a real recreation and not a business. Hiding lessons are available for boys whose parents wish it.

Entire charge of pupils if desired.

*Prospectus and Fees on application to the
Head Master.*

Seafield Park**Near Fareham, Hants.***Principal—***E. W. WEBB, B.A.**

Seafield Park, standing in its own grounds of **80 acres**, is a School for boys between the ages of **7 and 14**, preparatory for the Public Schools and Royal Navy. It has a large staff, and the most careful individual attention is given in every way. A large number of Scholarships and other successes gained.

The climate is ideal for boys, and is particularly suitable for those coming from India and abroad. Entire charge can be taken of such boys, and there is a class under a Governess for quite small boys.

The buildings are spacious and ample, and include Private Chapel, Carpentry Shop, Play-rooms, etc., etc., and the house is lit with electricity from its own plant.

The School has its own Farm for the supply of milk, eggs and butter, and a large Kitchen Garden.

Fees—40 guineas a term for boys joining under 12 years of age; 50 guineas a term for boys joining above 12 years of age.

Telegrams: "Webb, Stubbington."
Telephone: 6 Stubbington.

Station:
FAREHAM

Chichester School

Chichester, Sussex

Head Master—

A. N. COOMBE, M.A., F.R.A.S.,
Trinity College, Cambridge.

Censor—

E. W. KEECH,
Marcon's Hall, Oxford.

BOYS ARE PREPARED FOR THE UNIVERSITIES, SERVICES, ETC.

Ages 12–19.

School Buildings recently erected. Newly equipped Science Laboratory. Rugby Football, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Shooting, Gymnastics, Physical Training, Library.

The School is a Centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

Elizabeth College

Guernsey

Founded 1563.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Head Master—

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Unsurpassed climate, particularly suitable for Boys from India and Tropical Countries.

O.T.C., Laboratories, Workshops, Playing Fields.

Preparation for Army, Universities, Professions, etc.

Many Scholarships. Boys admitted at age of 7.

Inclusive Fees from £85 per annum.

Complete charge taken.

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Herne Bay, Kent

Head Master Senior School (13–19 years)

E. W. TURNER, M.A.

Head Master Junior School (7–14 years)

H. F. WHITFIELD, M.A.

An old-established School, numbering 170 boys, in three separate houses according to age.

Recognised by the Board of Education, War Office, and Air Ministry. Regular School Certificate and Matriculation Classes. All arrangements undertaken for placing boys at Oxford or Cambridge. Preparation for Woolwich, Sandhurst or Cranwell.

Very fine Engineering Shop, with full preparation for any higher Engineering Course.

Officers Training Corps, Rugby Football, Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Sea Bathing.

Entire charge accepted of Boys from overseas.

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Hunstanton, Norfolk

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND FOR THE ROYAL NAVAL
COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH.

Head Master—

H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.

(Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's
College, Oxford.)

The School buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully-qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 45; ages, 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received.

Illustrated Prospectus, etc., on application.

Lydgate House

PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Hunstanton

Head Master—

R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.

(Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College,
Cambridge.)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

Lancaster Royal Grammar School

Lancaster

Founded 1471.

This ancient school offers the advantages of a Public School education at the modest fee of 20 guineas per term.

War Memorial Library, three Chemistry and two Physics Laboratories, Workshop, Gymnasium, Tiled Swimming Bath, Fives Court, Rifle Range, O.T.C., and Playing Fields of 15 acres.

Pupils prepared for Professional and Business Careers, Universities, Army, Engineering, etc.

£500 per annum available for leaving Exhibitions to the Universities.

23 Higher Certificates and 56 School Certificates were gained at the School last year.

Head Master—

Rev.

J. H. SHACKLETON BAILEY, D.D.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

The School

Malvern Link

H. PAULLEY, M.A.

(Natural Science Exhibitioner,
St. John's College, Cambridge)

A. B. KINGSFORD, M.A.

(Late Classical Scholar, Queens' College, Cambridge)

BOYS PREPARED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND NAVY.

House faces south, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house.

Special features of the building are large handsome dining hall, bright lofty bedrooms, and large classrooms.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Entire charge taken of Children whose Parents are abroad.

St. Cuthbert's**Malvern, Worcs.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

*Head Masters—***J. E. HEALEY, M.A. (Oxon.)****C. WATSON, B.A. (Oxon.)**

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools or Dartmouth. Fine open situation, facing Common; south aspect.

Playing Field adjoins School House; Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath.

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful, self-reliant.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson are prepared to take entire charge.

Mistley Place**Mistley, Essex**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

*Head Master—***E. M. JACKSON, M.A.**

(Cantab. Classical Tripos).

Premises—Stand in park-like grounds of about 30 acres. Gravel soil. Gymnasium.

Curriculum—Arranged to meet the requirements of Common Entrance Examination, Preparation for Scholarships, and entrance to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Numerous successes.

Miniature Rifle Range, Boxing, Swimming, Salt Water Bathing, Swedish Drill.

Fees—£105 to £120 per annum.

Newton College
Newton Abbot, South Devon
*Head Master—***H. PALLOT, B.Sc. (Lond.)**

Public School preparing for Navy, Army, Universities and Professional and Business Careers. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Swimming Bath, Fives and Racquets Courts.

Both Day Boys and Boarders are admitted to the Preparatory School attached to the College. The College has also an efficient O.T.C.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played in the Autumn and Hockey in the Spring Term.

"A Home-School in Ideal Surroundings"—*vide Press.*

Town Close House,
PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
Norwich.
Principal—
W. J. DEARNALEY,
M.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.T.

Aims to provide boys under 14 years of age who are entered for the Public Schools and Royal Navy with such a balance between sound scholarship and courteous manliness as will best ensure their fullest development, mental and physical, in later years. All Classrooms and Dormitories are bright and airy. Separate Pre-Preparatory Department for very young boys.

Fees moderate and inclusive.

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Premises—Healthily situated **500** feet above sea-level. **9** acres of beautifully-wooded grounds, with Playing Fields of **16** acres. School Chapel. Science block, including Laboratory, Lecture Theatre, etc.

Aim—To give sound education. Preparation for Universities and various professions. Several Scholarships and House Exhibitions. Open-air Swimming Bath. Games carefully supervised.

Separate Preparatory Department for Boys up to age **10**.

Inclusive Fees—From **£67** to **£91** per annum, according to age.

Reduced Fees for Sons of Clergy.

Churcher's College**Petersfield, Hants****Founded 1722.***Head Master—***GRAHAM HOGGARTH, M.A. (Oxon.)**

A Public School education, for boys aged **10** to **18**, at very moderate cost. Fees from **£72** a year. Entire charge taken. Boys prepared for Cambridge School and Higher Certificates, London Matriculation, Inter-B.A. and Inter-B.Sc., University Scholarships, Sandhurst, Woolwich, Cranwell, Civil Service Examinations, Commerce, and the Professions.

Ideal situation. Beautiful and healthy surroundings. Spacious buildings recently enlarged. Rugby Football, Cricket, Tennis, Fives, Boxing, Swimming (new Bath), P.T. and Gymnastics, Miniature Range, Carpentry, Gardening, and other hobbies. Officers' Training Corps.

House Scholarships and Leaving Exhibitions.

Preparatory School for boys aged **6** to **10**.

P. prospectuses on application.

Dudley House School**Grange Road, West Cliff,
Ramsgate, Kent.****BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.***Principal—***J. E. RIORDAN, L.C.P., M.R.S.T.**

Premises—Situated **100** feet above sea-level, with fine sea views.

Curriculum—Scripture, English, History, Physical and Commercial Geography, Mathematics, French, Science, Drawing and Writing, Short-hand and Book-keeping, Class Singing.

Preparation for Oxford Locals and Common Entrance Examinations and for Business.

Physical Training daily and Games.

Fees—**18** guineas per term inclusive.

Reading School**Reading, Berks.***Head Master—***G. H. KEETON, M.A.**

Member of the Headmasters' Conference.

Staff of **34** fully-qualified masters.

School stands in its own grounds. Buildings include Gymnasium, Laboratories, Workshops, Swimming Baths, etc.

A separate Preparatory School for boys between the ages of **8** and **11** also stands in the School grounds. Excellent Cricket and Football grounds.

Scholarships and Leaving Exhibition to all Universities.

Boys are regularly prepared for Entrance Scholarships at the Universities, for Civil Service and Professional Examinations.

The Vth Forms are regularly entered for the School Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board.

Inclusive fees, **£86** per annum. Music, **£2** 10s. a term extra.

Full details from The Bursar, Reading School.

King's School**Rochester, Kent**(Founded in the 7th century,
reconstituted 1542.)*Head Master—***Rev. W. PARKER, B.D., M.A.**
(late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin)

Assisted by Large Staff of Masters.

Senior School, an old Public School,
preparing for Universities, Woolwich,
Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations,
and for Commerce.*Junior School* prepares for Dartmouth
and for Scholarships in King's School.Separate Houses. Numerous Exhibitions
and Scholarships. Officers Training Corps.*Fees—*£83 to £103 per annum.*See "Public Schools Year Book."***St. Peter's School****Sheringham, Norfolk**

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

G. T. W. CRAWHALL, M.A.
(Cantab.),prepares 30 boys, ages 7-14, for Public
Schools and Navy.Health, discipline, work, and manners
primary considerations. General knowledge
a speciality.*Premises* specially built for a school,
100 feet above sea-level. 2 acres of
ground.Great attention paid to diet and
physical training.

Individual attention in school and out.

*Fees—*32 to 40 guineas per term.**Kingsland Grange****Shrewsbury, Salop.***Principals—***The Rev. P. C. WEST, M.A.**
Marlborough and Oriel (Oxon.)**D. P. BIGGS, M.A.**
(Rossall and Cambridge)Receives 70 boys (7-14) to be prepared
for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations
at Public Schools and Royal Naval
College.*Premises* stand on high ground opposite
Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel
soil. 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium.
Sanatorium.Recently inspected by H.M.I. and
placed on list of Efficient Schools.*Fees—*Boarders, 37 guineas per term.
Day Boys, 11 " "**Homefield School****Sutton, Surrey**PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY*Principal—*
Mr. WALFORD.*Premises* stand in own grounds, 200 feet
above sea-level, in best residential part
of Sutton.*Curriculum—*Latin, Greek, Arithmetic,
Algebra, Geometry, French, German,
History, Geography, English Grammar,
Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music and
Dancing.*Gymnasium—*Drill (Swedish and Military),
Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

Rose Hill School

Tunbridge Wells

Principal—

Mr. R. SAUNDERS JOHNSON, B.A.

Assisted by an experienced and efficient Resident and Visiting Staff.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.



The School, which has been established more than 100 years, is healthily situated on the Common, 400 feet above sea-level.

First-class health and educational records. All games and Gymnasium.

Small, separate classes.

Entire charge.

Overseas references.

Fees Moderate and practically inclusive.

A Prospectus will be sent on application to Principal.

Telephone, Tunbridge Wells 591.

Taunton School

Taunton, Somerset

Head Master—

H. NICHOLSON, M.A. (Cantab.)

(1st Class Honours, Modern Languages Tripos.)

Staff of over 40 masters.

This Public School stands in grounds of over 52 acres. Buildings include Laboratories, Music School, Chapel, Sanatorium, Swimming Baths, Gymnasium, Fives Courts, Tennis Courts, Armoury, etc.

Preparation for Universities, Professions, Civil Service and Commerce.

6 Leaving Scholarships—numerous Entrance Scholarships, etc.

Separate Preparatory School.

Entire charge of boys from India and the Colonies.

All details on application to the Head Master.

Shirley House School

Watford, Herts.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL CADETSHIPS

Principal—

R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Cantab.)

Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main Subjects: Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School House in own grounds (18 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres). Specially designed Class-rooms. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill: Swedish and Military. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rifle Range, Squash Racquets Court, Carpenter's Shop.

Recognised as efficient by the Board of Education.

Entire charge of Pupils from abroad.

Telephone, 3439 Watford.

Victoria College

Westbury, Wilts.

Founded 1844.

Recognised by the Board of Education.

INDEPENDENT BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR BOYS ON PUBLIC
SCHOOL LINES.

Georgian mansion, with separate buildings for Classrooms and Laboratories. Speech Hall to hold 300. The School is set in 56 acres of grounds. 5-acre Cricket Ground. 7 Tennis Courts. Squash Rackets Court. Kitchen Gardens to feed the School.

Recent successes include London, Bristol and Durham Matriculations, Oxford and Cambridge School Leaving Certificates, Bristol First School Certificate, Army Entrance Sandhurst, the Royal Air Force, the Professions.

There is a separate Junior School where boys are prepared for the Senior School. Entry to the Senior School is by examination.

Applications for entry should be made to the Head Master.

Sebright School

Wolverley

(near Kidderminster)

Head Master—

R. C. LUCAS, B.A., B.Sc.

Owing to a large endowment, the Governors can offer a first-rate education for £70 per annum.

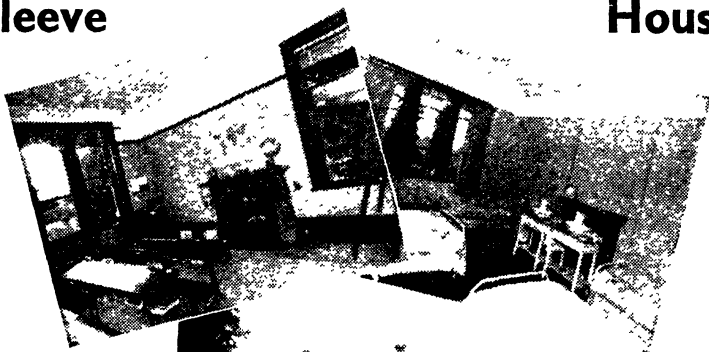
New buildings costing £45,000 opened in 1931.

Exhibitions of £100 per annum to the Universities.

The School is situated in beautiful country in its own grounds of 50 acres.

Cleeve

House



An up-to-date Preparatory School aiming to equip boys (6-14) with a thoroughly sound foundation—physical and mental—together with the



common-sense, foresight and ideals which enable a boy to make the best of his opportunities.

Fees Moderate and Inclusive.

Prospectus and full particulars from the Head Master—

R. J. HALCOMB, M.A., M.R.S.T., LOWER WICK, NR. WORCESTER.

Telephone, Powick 6.

Sompting Abbots**Worthing, Sussex**

(2 miles from Worthing.)

*Principal—***A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A. (Oxon.)****PREPARATORY (6 to 15) FOR PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.**

Premises stand in own grounds and parklands of 24 acres, on the south slope of the Downs, well protected from north winds.

Central heating. Electric light.

Curriculum based on requirements of Public Schools.

Individual attention. Physical Drill.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Bathing.

Hawnes School**Ampthill, Beds.****PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS BETWEEN
THE AGES OF 10 AND 19 YEARS.**

Recognised by the Board of Education.

*Headmistress—***Miss J. G. TOWNSHEND, M.A. (Cantab.)***Second Mistress—***Miss M. M. CHAPMAN, M.A. (Oxon.)**

Curriculum—A course of general study for younger girls, who can be prepared for School Certificate and other Examinations. Arrangements are made for girls over 16 to devote extra time to Languages, Music, Art, Domestic Science, or to prepare for University entrance or the first Medical examination.

Grounds—93 acres. Extensive Playing Fields. Lacrosse, Hockey, Tennis, Swimming, Riding.

Fees—£120 180 per annum according to age of entry.

Scholarships and Bursaries awarded annually.

SCHOOLS—GIRLS.**The Ashford High
School for Girls****Ashford, Kent***Head Mistress—***Miss BRAKE.****RECOGNISED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AS AN EFFICIENT SECONDARY SCHOOL.**

Buildings—Spacious Tudor residences. Modern sanitation. Charming old-world gardens, lawns and playing fields 20 acres in extent. Gymnasium.

Aim—To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill, Needlework, Organised Games, Music, and Dancing. Preparatory House for little girls under 11.

Fees—28 to 31 guineas per term.

Fairview**Ashford, Kent***Principal—***Miss BAILEY, LL.A.**

(Registered)

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors.

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-Class Modern Education. Individual care. Home comforts. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Gymnasium and Organised Games.

Fees—From 20 guineas per term inclusive.

Parsons Mead Ashtead, Surrey

Principal—
Miss ELLISTON

Head Mistress—
Miss NOËL ROBERTS
Oxford (Hons.)

Parsons Mead is a picturesque and comfortable house standing in beautiful grounds, with orchard, Playing Field and Tennis Lawns, including a Hard Court.

The general aim of the School is to train the mind and body of every girl in such a way as to fit her for her position in life, and individual character and abilities are carefully studied.

The School is a centre for the Cambridge Locals and the examinations of the Associated Board, and Pupils are regularly prepared for these examinations.

All the members of the staff are graduates or specialists.

Girls' Modern School Bedford

Head Mistress—
Miss TONKIN, M.A. (Cantab.)

*Curriculum—*Includes Mathematics, History, Literature, Geography, Modern Languages, Latin, Science, Drawing, Singing, Needlework, Physical Training, and Domestic Science.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Two Scholarships awarded annually, and Leaving Exhibition of £50, tenable for three years.

Hockey, Netball Tennis.

Entrance Fee £1. *Tuition Fee*, £3 6s. 8d.
Boarding Fee, £20.

Prospectus may be obtained from Clerk to the Harpur Trust, or the Head Mistress.

Beverley High School for Girls

Beverley, Yorks.

Head Mistress—

Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply thorough liberal education based upon ideals of great Public Schools

Importance attached to formation of character. Equipment for home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding house for 15 pupils in own grounds.

*Fees—*Day Pupils, £4 4s., £5 5s.
Boarders, £20 extra.

Worthingholm

Hastings Road, Bexhill

Principals { **Miss FISHER.**
Miss MORTER.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR
DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Extensive School Premises. House system.

*Aim of School—*To provide sound education on modern lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character.

Preparation for usual examinations. Thorough Musical Education.

Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Netball.

Entire charge of Pupils where Parents are abroad.

Oaklea**Buckhurst Hill, Essex***Principal—***Miss BEATRICE GARDNER**

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, 1921. The house occupies a high position overlooking miles of open forest land. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 19. Large and highly qualified Staff. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Individual time-tables for school work. Preparation for higher examinations. Local centre for Oxford examinations. Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home-like holidays are arranged for pupils from abroad.

St. Mary's School**Bungay, Suffolk**

School Motto: "Ma force est d'en haut."

*Principal—***Miss ANNIE KNIGHT**

Premises—Situated on high ground five minutes' walk from beautiful common.

Curriculum—Divinity, usual English subjects, Mathematics, Nature Study, Botany, French, Class Singing Theory of Music, Drawing, Painting, Needlework.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Girl Guides. Physical Culture. Dancing. Games.

Fees—40 to 50 guineas per annum.

St. Helen's**Cockermouth***Principal—***Miss WHEELER, M.R.S.T.**

**AN IDEAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
IN THE LAKE DISTRICT**

Recognised as efficient by the Board of Education. In an unrivalled situation in its own grounds. Graduate Staff. Many examination successes. Excellent health record. Easy of access from all parts of the North. A few miles from Keswick. Entrance Scholarships available.

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Fees—Economic and Inclusive.

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Great Moreton Hall**Nr. Congleton, Cheshire**

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. BOARDERS ONLY.

Established 1890.

A fine castellated mansion overlooking its own beautiful and well-wooded park of over 160 acres. Picturesque lake. Noted gardens.

Ideal environment for educational purposes.

Large staff of graduates. Centre for Examinations. Fine Gymnasium and Model Theatre.

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Dolgelley, N. Wales

Head Mistress—

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Beautiful country.

Tennis, Cricket, Swimming, Riding,
Netball and Hooky.

Accommodation for 120 boarders.

Preparation for any University. Special
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Boarding, Tuition, Books—*inclusive fee*,
22 guineas per term.

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PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—Boys and
Girls, from 5 years.

Entire charge if desired.

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Principals—

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(Class. Tripos Girtton Coll., Camb.
Training Coll.)

Miss BURNEY

(Oxford Degree Cert. Hons. Scholar
Royal Holloway Coll.)

*Premises—*Detached, on high ground
close to Sea and Downs.

*Aim—*To give high-class modern
education with thorough moral, in-
tellectual and physical training.

Preparation for usual examinations.
Special course Domestic Economy and
Hygiene.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

*Fees—*38 guineas per term.

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Huyton (near Liverpool)

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Church of England)

Chairman—

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Visitor—

The

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Head Mistress—

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Extensive School buildings in healthy country.
School Chapel. House system. Large resident
Staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science,
Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Training,
Domestic Science, etc. Senior Girls prepared
for Public Examinations, University Scholar-
ships, and for taking up Professional and other
careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching,
Secretarial Work, etc.). Annual Entrance
Scholarship Examination. Leaving Scholarships
to Universities.

Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination
in March.

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Patron:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Visitor:

THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON

Principal:

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The College provides a GENERAL EDUCATION
for Girls of all ages and has courses of lectures for
Advanced Students in Literature, History,
Modern and Classical Languages, Art, etc.
MUSICIANSHIP included in curriculum for
Younger Girls.

Special facilities for the teaching of SCIENCE;
three fully equipped Laboratories. Students
prepared for all examinations up to and including
UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP, FIRST M.B., PRE-
MEDICAL CONJOINT BOARD, Intermediate B.A.
and B.Sc.

Games, Gymnastics, Dancing, Music, Painting,
Drawing. A one year's training in SECRETARIAL
WORK and one in COOKERY and HOUSEHOLD
MANAGEMENT. To all RESIDENT STUDENTS
ample opportunity is given for visiting places of
interest in and around London.

Full particulars of College, Preparatory School
and Residence from the Principal, 43-47, Harley
Street, W. 1.

**Moorfield
Mannamead, Plymouth**
Established 1850.

Recognised by the Board of Education
1932.

SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS IN
THE SERVICES AND OF PROFESSIONAL MEN

Principals—
Miss BAILEY, B.A. (Hons. London)
Miss POCOCK
(Successors to Miss Dallas)

Assisted by Highly-Certificated Trained
Mistresses and the Leading Professors.

The School stands high in its own
grounds in the healthiest suburb of
Plymouth.

A Junior School for pupils under 10
(day boys under 7) has been opened at
"Seymour."

A thorough education on modern
lines is given.

Careful individual attention.

*Entire charge is taken of Children whose
Parents are abroad.*

Terms and Prospectus on application.

**Wychwood Girls'
School**
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Principals—
Miss MARGARET LEE, M.A.
(Oxon.)

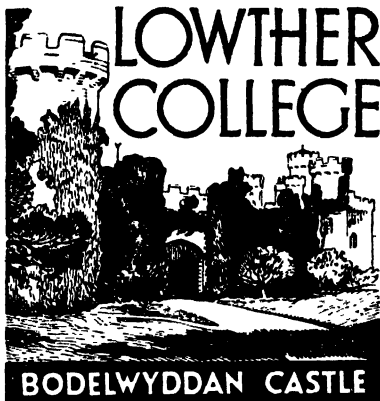
Miss GERALDINE COSTER,
B.Litt. (Oxon.)

Recognised by Board of Education.

Eighty girls, aged 6 to 18. Development of
individual character by training in self-discipline
and right use of freedom, subject to old-fashioned
standard of courtesy and consideration for others.
Small classes; large resident staff. Sports—
Lacrosse, Netball, Tennis (one hard, 4 grass courts),
Swimming, Boating, Riding. Bedrooms single or
cubed. Health record exceptional. Training
for citizenship throughout school. Elder girls
prepared for Universities and professions.

Entire charge taken if desired.

Inclusive boarding fees, 150 guineas per annum.



BODELWYDDAN CASTLE

FOR GIRLS
Resident Pupils only
Near RHYL, NORTH WALES
Approved by the Board of Education

Chairman—
The Rt. Hon.
The LORD GISBOROUGH

Principal—
Mrs. LINDLEY

Beautifully situated in a park of
400 acres, overlooking sea and
mountains. Pupils prepared for all
examinations, including University
Entrance. Large Staff. Lecture
Hall and Science block containing

Laboratories for Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Electricity. Gymnasium, Art
Room, Music Rooms, Swimming Bath. Riding, all Games, Golf Course. Domestic
Science, Gardening and Secretarial Departments. Three Open Scholarships. Diet
exceptional, including fresh fruits, salad, and ground nuts daily. Certified milk only.

Entire charge of Children from Abroad.

Upper Chine School for Girls

Shanklin, Isle of Wight



Inspected by the Board of Education and placed on their List of Efficient Approved Schools.

The School stands in its own delightful grounds of 24 acres, with Playing Fields (12 acres) adjoining 11 Tennis Courts (5 hard). Preparations for all Examinations and Careers. Fully-qualified Staff. Domestic Science and Secretarial Courses for Elder Girls. Riding. Girl Guides. Handicrafts. Recent additions include Private Chapel, Library, Science Laboratory, Gymnasium, Studio, and additional Boarding House.

Telephone, No. 8.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

Principal—MISS DAMON.

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St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Founded 1860.

Principals—

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Miss F.M. MACKRELL, B.A., M.R.S.T.

Comprehensive and practical education. Every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Pupils prepared for School Certificate, Matriculation and University Scholarship Examinations.

Elevated situation (gravel), sanitation certified. Gymnasium, Science Laboratory, Vita-Glass Sunroom. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES. Sea Bathing, Riding, Gardening. All Games.

Fees—From £120 to £150 a year.

Entrance Scholarships offered annually.

Entire charge taken.

Fosse Bank Girls' School

Tonbridge, Kent

38th Year

Senior Boarders House. Junior Boarders House. Modern School Buildings. Nine Tennis Courts.

Inclusive Fee £90 per Term, which covers all School Subjects, Board-Residence, Plain Laundry and Pianoforte Lessons.

Prospectus from Headmistress

The High School Ashburton, South Devon

(on fringe of Dartmoor).

Accommodation for about 60 boarders.

Premises—Formerly a Country Gentleman's residence, specially adapted for a Girls' Boarding School, with Kindergarten for pupils, including little boys, under 8. Lovely grounds and Playing Fields. Swimming Pool in the Dart. Use of fine Gymnasium. Buses direct to Plymouth, London, Bournemouth and Birmingham. Electric Light throughout.

Highly qualified staff of 10 for about 80 pupils.

Preparation for the Universities and for professional and business careers. Inspected by Cambridge University Syndicate.

Boys taken at THE WILDERNESS SCHOOL.

Entire charge is taken, at very moderate rates, of pupils from abroad. The climate is exceptionally mild and healthy.

Fees—Tuition, 3-4 guineas. Board, 13-16 guineas, according to age.

For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Bursar
MR. H. NAYLOR, M.A. Camb.

Alexander House School (Boys)

"Hilderstone" (Girls & Little Boys) Broadstairs, Kent

(Within five minutes' walk of each other.)

Good-class Boarding Schools for Boys and Girls, giving a thoroughly sound education on modern lines, combined with "real home life." Special care and attention to delicate, backward, and young children.

Entire charge taken of Children from abroad.

During term time the Schools work as separate establishments, but during the holidays they are combined for "home life."

Terms by arrangement.

Prospectus from Head Master or Head Mistress.

Morrison's Academy Crieff, Perthshire

SITUATED ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPES
OF THE GRAMPIANS

Head Master—

JAMES DONALDSON, M.A.

Junior and Senior Schools for Boys from 8 to 18 years of age. Boys prepared for University Entrance, Civil Service and Army Examinations, and for Professional and Commercial Careers. Officers Training Corps, extensive Playing Fields, large Swimming Bath. Three Boarding Houses. Holiday arrangements made for boys when Parents abroad.

*Boarding and School Fees.—£90 per annum.
Prospectus and further information from the
Head Master.*

UNDER THE SAME GOVERNORS: SEPARATE
STAFF, BUILDING AND PLAYING FIELDS

Morrison's Girls' School

Head Mistress—

Miss BEATRICE S. MASON, M.A.

Preparatory, Girls and Boys 5 to 8 years: Upper School, Girls 8 to 18 years. From Kindergarten to University Entrance. Physical Training, Dancing, Swimming, Tennis, Hockey.

*Prospectus and particulars of Girls' Boarding
House from the Head Mistress.*

Dollar Academy (John McNabb's School) Dollar, Scotland. Founded 1818.

Head Master—

HUGH F. MARTIN, M.A.

(Late Snell Exhibitioner of Balliol Coll., Oxford).

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS
for pupils from 10 to 18.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT FOR
YOUNGER PUPILS.

Beautifully situated in 25 acres of grounds,
accessible from Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Preparation for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Professional and Commercial Careers. Separate Boarding Houses. Officers Training Corps.

*Entire charge where Parents abroad. Holiday
Home at Fife-side in connection with the School.
Inclusive Boarding and Tuition Fees, 90 to
96 guineas per annum. Reduction in case of
brothers.*

Postal address: Dollar, Clackmannanshire.

Prospectus on application to School Secretary.

The School has a Preparatory Department, which takes pupils from 5-10 years of age. Junior Boarding Houses are provided for pupils attending the Preparatory Department. This Department is under the control of the same Governing Body as the Academy.

Southend School

(Established 1904)

Hatherley Brake, Cheltenham*Principal—Miss A. KING-TURNER*

Offers Special Facilities for the Training and Education of Backward and Delicate Children and Elder Girls.

Premises situate on outskirts of Cheltenham in 6 acres of beautifully wooded grounds. Expert Health and Educational advantages. Kindergarten and Montessori Methods for Juniors. Housecraft, Music, Needlework, Handicrafts, Remedial Exercises, Poultry-keeping, Gardening and Horticulture. Outdoor Gymnastics and Garden Games.

Telephone, 3539 Cheltenham. *For Terms and Prospectus apply —The PRINCIPAL.*

Worcester College for the Blind**Worcester***Head Master—G. C. BROWN, M.A. (Lond.)*

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a first-grade Public School education.

Premises—Modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS.

Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers.

Boat House on the Severn. Swimming Bath on premises. Many valuable Scholarships.

Fees—£100 to £120 per annum.

See "Public Schools Year Book."

The Colthurst House Schools**Warford (near Alderley Edge) Cheshire**

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS SUFFERING FROM EPILEPSY.

Children are given the most careful medical supervision, taught ordinary school subjects by qualified teachers, play all the usual games, and thoroughly enjoy life. They have the best chance that can be given them of developing along normal lines and becoming eventually well-educated healthy men and women.

School for Development of Backward, Nervous, and Exceptional Children

WHO CANNOT BE TAUGHT WITH ADVANTAGE IN ORDINARY BOARDING SCHOOLS

Expert health and educational treatment. Department for Girls over School age. Kindergarten for Juniors. Temperamental difficulties studied, remedial exercises, etc. Gardening and outdoor occupations. Entire charge taken when required.

Particulars from—

Miss ALICE MEIKLEJON

St. Paul's House, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Telephone, Hastings 550.

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Mean Temperature of the Air and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1922 to September 1933. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900 is added for comparison.

Place	Oct		Nov		Dec		Year		Jan.		Feb.	
	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.
	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%
Aberdeen.....	45.2	25	42.1	23	42.3	19	47.1	28	36.9	23	38.1	27
Balmoral.....	40.5	—	37.9	—	38.3	—	43.6	—	31.2	—	34.7	—
Bath.....	49.9	32	45.5	19	43.1	18	50.5	31	36.9	28	41.0	34
Birmingham.....	47.5	29	43.8	16	41.7	20	48.7	25	36.1	24	39.3	30
Blackpool.....	48.6	29	45.0	15	43.7	22	49.5	32	37.6	24	40.2	33
Bournemouth.....	50.2	35	45.6	18	43.5	25	50.2	32	37.9	30	41.0	34
Bradford.....	46.5	25	42.9	11	41.8	12	47.8	24	35.7	9	38.4	24
Brighton.....	51.4	33	46.3	19	43.4	25	50.7	35	38.7	28	40.4	27
Buxton.....	44.7	23	41.1	7	39.6	8	45.7	23	33.8	12	36.4	26
Cambridge.....	49.4	27	44.5	15	41.9	21	49.7	28	35.9	26	40.3	33
Cardiff.....	49.3	37	44.8	20	42.9	18	49.7	33	37.9	34	40.4	35
Cheltenham.....	47.7	31	43.7	20	41.9	24	49.1	29	36.3	30	39.0	30
Clacton-on-Sea.....	49.9	29	45.5	19	41.5	23	49.9	34	38.0	22	39.9	38
Colwyn Bay.....	50.2	18	46.5	18	44.8	22	50.1	30	39.0	33	41.3	28
Coveventry.....	47.9	24	44.1	13	42.0	17	49.4	25	36.3	19	39.9	31
Cromer.....	48.5	20	44.7	17	42.5	14	49.4	29	37.7	23	39.7	29
Douglas, I. of Man.....	48.1	36	45.5	18	44.1	20	48.9	33	39.7	26	40.7	37
Dublin.....	46.9	37	44.7	23	44.2	21	48.7	29	37.6	34	39.9	27
Dundee.....	45.5	28	42.2	23	41.8	15	47.5	31	35.9	27	38.6	38
Eastbourne.....	51.1	33	46.6	19	43.7	29	50.5	37	38.3	22	40.9	30
Edinburgh.....	46.1	26	42.8	24	42.3	16	47.6	29	37.6	33	39.1	29
Falmouth.....	51.9	36	49.1	17	46.5	16	51.8	34	41.7	32	42.7	30
Felixstowe.....	50.3	30	45.8	19	41.7	24	49.7	32	38.1	26	40.1	36
Greenock.....	46.9	—	43.4	—	42.9	—	48.6	—	37.4	—	39.9	—
Guernsey.....	53.9	35	49.3	22	46.6	28	52.3	38	42.5	30	43.7	28
Harrogate.....	46.5	28	43.3	14	40.9	16	47.7	27	35.9	16	38.3	24
Hastings.....	50.1	33	46.1	18	43.1	27	50.3	35	38.3	24	40.4	29
Hull.....	48.3	25	45.0	10	42.7	13	49.7	27	37.9	12	40.5	25
Leamington Spa.....	48.9	25	44.5	18	41.9	21	49.4	26	36.1	26	40.1	32
Littlehampton.....	50.7	34	45.7	20	42.9	26	50.0	35	37.8	33	40.4	32
Liverpool (Ridston).....	48.5	25	45.0	13	43.1	19	49.2	28	37.6	27	40.3	33
Llandudno.....	50.3	22	46.7	19	45.8	22	50.7	32	39.8	34	41.9	29
London (West).....	50.7	25	46.3	8	44.1	13	51.5	25	38.5	9	40.7	19
Malvern.....	48.9	33	44.4	21	41.9	23	49.5	31	36.5	26	40.0	37
Manchester.....	48.5	15	45.3	4	43.5	5	50.3	19	38.5	6	40.5	19
Margate.....	51.4	32	46.7	22	43.7	22	51.3	36	39.3	25	42.5	26
Marlborough.....	47.5	30	42.7	17	41.1	19	48.1	30	35.1	23	38.9	30
Newquay.....	51.5	32	47.9	23	45.1	17	51.0	36	40.2	32	42.3	31
Norwich.....	48.6	21	44.7	15	41.8	21	50.1	29	36.9	26	40.2	28
Nottingham.....	47.5	23	43.9	13	42.2	24	49.3	23	36.7	18	40.1	30
Oxford.....	49.1	30	44.3	21	42.5	24	49.7	29	36.1	27	40.4	34
Paignton.....	51.7	40	47.8	22	44.7	26	51.3	32	40.1	24	42.3	32
Penzance.....	52.3	35	47.2	19	46.9	23	52.4	34	42.7	29	43.7	31
Plymouth.....	51.3	37	48.1	24	45.5	19	51.1	34	41.2	32	42.3	34
Portsmouth.....	51.4	36	46.9	19	43.6	25	51.4	34	38.7	25	41.6	32
Ross-on-Wye.....	48.7	33	44.5	19	42.6	23	49.5	30	36.9	35	40.3	35
Searborough.....	48.5	21	45.5	11	43.6	11	49.7	27	38.5	13	41.1	19
Selly.....	53.1	42	50.1	22	48.0	19	52.3	38	44.3	35	44.9	27
Sheffield.....	47.9	26	44.0	10	42.5	13	49.0	24	36.9	14	39.5	34
Skeneess.....	47.9	23	44.3	14	42.0	14	48.7	29	37.1	20	39.5	29
Southampton.....	49.7	30	45.3	18	43.0	20	50.3	29	37.2	19	40.9	28
Southend.....	50.5	30	45.6	18	42.1	21	50.8	33	37.5	21	40.2	33
Southport.....	48.5	28	44.4	16	42.9	21	49.3	31	36.9	25	40.6	27
Stonyhurst.....	46.3	29	43.1	10	42.1	22	47.9	28	36.1	17	38.5	31
Torquay.....	51.4	42	47.9	23	44.8	18	51.3	34	40.5	29	42.1	35
Totland Bay.....	51.0	37	46.3	17	44.1	28	50.3	35	39.0	29	40.8	33
Tunbridge Wells.....	48.3	31	43.9	17	40.9	22	49.1	34	35.8	25	38.9	27
Valencia.....	50.5	24	49.1	20	46.5	21	51.3	26	42.6	26	43.5	31
Ventnor.....	52.5	37	47.9	18	45.1	32	51.5	35	40.3	28	41.4	35
Weymouth.....	52.3	37	47.2	16	44.7	22	51.7	35	39.9	31	41.8	38
Woolacombe.....	51.9	—	47.9	—	45.3	—	51.3	—	40.3	—	42.0	—
Worthing.....	50.6	36	46.1	21	43.0	28	50.3	36	38.3	33	40.3	29
Yarmouth.....	49.5	22	46.1	16	42.3	21	49.8	29	38.4	29	40.3	28
York.....	47.7	23	44.2	11	42.4	14	49.1	24	36.9	13	39.7	23
Nice (1851-1900).....	61.0	—	52.7	—	47.3	—	—	—	46.4	—	47.5	—

WHITAKER'S HOLIDAY GUIDE.

XXI

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1932 to September 1933. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900 is added for comparison.

PLACE.	March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.	
	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.
	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%
Aberdeen.....	43.5	43	45.9	26	48.6	25	56.1	45	61.7	31	59.9	40	54.5	39
Balmoral.....	39.9	—	43.7	—	47.0	—	54.7	—	59.1	—	56.5	—	53.5	—
Bath.....	47.1	51	49.5	41	55.9	36	61.7	46	65.7	51	65.1	52	60.5	47
Birmingham.....	45.5	43	48.1	32	53.7	29	59.7	38	64.1	46	63.9	51	59.5	39
Blackpool.....	45.7	39	47.8	33	53.5	35	59.0	45	63.5	42	63.3	44	59.3	53
Bournemouth.....	46.7	53	48.6	46	55.1	39	61.3	54	64.9	54	64.9	57	60.6	49
Bradford.....	43.0	34	47.3	27	52.9	27	58.5	41	62.5	39	62.2	43	58.2	39
Brighton.....	46.7	56	48.1	47	55.1	40	61.7	57	64.5	51	65.7	60	62.5	56
Buxton.....	41.8	38	45.2	29	50.5	26	56.2	41	60.6	38	59.8	44	55.5	45
Cambridge.....	45.5	50	49.1	37	54.1	28	59.7	48	65.7	47	65.1	51	60.3	45
Cardiff.....	46.3	49	48.5	41	54.3	34	60.7	45	63.7	52	63.9	52	60.1	47
Cheltenham.....	45.9	49	48.2	39	54.5	32	60.4	40	64.8	46	64.7	50	59.5	49
Clacton-on-Sea.....	44.7	53	48.5	39	53.3	40	59.1	51	63.9	48	65.8	57	61.5	51
Colwyn Bay.....	46.7	42	48.9	43	53.3	32	59.5	39	64.7	40	63.9	43	59.2	47
Coventry.....	45.0	42	48.7	30	55.0	28	61.0	40	65.5	43	64.5	47	60.0	41
Cromer.....	45.7	52	49.0	41	51.9	39	58.6	49	63.9	48	64.8	55	61.4	44
Douglas, I. of Man.	44.6	42	46.7	32	51.1	33	57.7	48	60.7	36	60.9	43	58.7	54
Dublin.....	44.9	35	49.2	35	52.9	30	58.0	28	62.9	34	62.1	43	57.5	40
Dundee.....	43.3	40	47.9	27	50.1	21	57.9	45	62.7	32	61.3	41	56.9	37
Eastbourne.....	45.6	56	48.3	52	54.8	42	59.7	57	63.7	56	65.1	63	61.0	55
Edinburgh.....	44.4	48	47.3	25	50.7	21	57.7	39	61.9	34	60.7	40	56.3	35
Falmouth.....	48.3	49	49.3	39	54.9	42	60.3	49	63.4	45	64.3	51	61.3	52
Folkestone.....	44.3	53	47.7	38	52.1	37	58.2	51	64.5	48	65.3	57	61.2	53
Greenock.....	44.5	—	47.9	—	52.1	—	59.7	—	61.8	—	61.1	—	57.5	—
Guernsey.....	48.5	58	49.7	59	55.6	51	60.3	53	63.5	61	65.1	57	62.1	50
Harrogate.....	43.3	40	47.1	27	51.5	22	58.0	45	62.4	38	62.5	44	58.2	39
Hastings.....	46.2	54	48.1	49	55.0	41	60.4	56	64.5	52	65.6	64	61.5	57
Hull.....	46.1	37	49.9	25	53.3	23	59.7	42	63.5	42	65.9	46	59.9	40
Leamington Spa.....	45.9	43	48.8	31	55.3	29	60.3	42	63.9	46	64.7	51	59.9	42
Littlehampton.....	45.7	56	47.0	46	54.6	40	60.5	56	63.5	51	64.3	61	61.1	56
Liverpool (Bdston).....	45.4	39	47.7	25	52.7	30	59.3	41	62.7	42	62.7	42	58.9	43
Llandudno.....	47.2	41	48.7	44	53.3	31	59.5	42	63.1	40	63.7	43	59.3	38
London (West'r).....	47.7	45	51.0	35	57.1	33	62.9	49	67.5	45	68.0	54	62.9	49
Malvern.....	46.5	49	49.3	38	54.8	34	61.2	41	65.4	48	65.4	56	60.4	46
Manchester.....	47.0	29	49.5	22	53.1	30	62.5	34	65.7	32	65.3	34	61.3	22
Margate.....	46.4	54	49.7	47	54.3	43	59.5	56	66.0	53	67.5	63	62.2	52
Marlborough.....	44.5	48	48.6	38	52.5	31	58.0	39	62.6	50	62.4	52	57.3	44
Newquay.....	47.7	46	48.3	40	53.5	43	58.1	48	61.7	47	63.1	46	60.6	49
Norwich.....	45.1	52	48.7	37	52.9	38	58.9	46	64.4	48	65.0	51	60.5	46
Nottingham.....	45.7	45	48.9	31	54.2	25	60.7	40	65.3	42	64.6	48	60.5	44
Oxford.....	46.7	52	49.1	37	55.3	35	60.8	46	65.7	48	65.5	54	60.2	47
Paignton.....	47.3	50	48.4	46	54.9	41	60.5	47	63.5	49	64.1	54	60.4	41
Pezance.....	49.8	44	49.7	36	54.2	45	60.5	47	63.6	43	64.3	49	62.1	49
Plymouth.....	47.6	51	47.8	46	53.9	41	59.3	51	62.3	49	64.0	50	61.7	57
Portsmouth.....	47.5	56	49.7	47	55.9	44	62.1	55	66.6	58	66.7	65	63.0	55
Ross-on-Wye.....	46.2	49	48.4	40	54.3	33	59.8	40	64.3	47	63.9	54	59.6	43
Scarborough.....	45.9	44	49.4	31	51.3	24	58.3	46	64.4	40	65.1	45	59.9	42
Seilly.....	48.5	47	49.6	43	54.2	49	58.1	45	61.9	45	63.5	41	59.5	53
Sheffield.....	45.1	35	48.7	27	53.5	25	60.1	42	65.4	41	64.5	48	59.7	37
Skewness.....	44.6	51	48.3	37	51.3	36	57.9	50	64.1	49	64.1	52	59.9	49
Southampton.....	46.5	52	49.6	42	56.1	39	61.9	50	65.4	51	65.5	57	61.3	48
Southend.....	45.9	51	49.4	37	55.5	39	61.3	51	66.1	48	67.5	58	61.7	47
Southport.....	45.5	37	47.7	34	53.7	34	59.9	42	63.4	45	63.2	44	58.8	49
Stonypurton.....	44.0	36	46.7	27	52.7	30	59.3	43	62.2	41	61.1	44	57.7	54
Torquay.....	47.7	52	48.7	42	54.9	43	60.4	49	63.3	52	64.3	55	60.9	44
Totland Bay.....	46.7	58	49.0	52	54.1	46	60.9	56	63.5	52	64.6	63	61.1	50
Tunbridge Wells.....	44.7	52	48.1	48	54.4	37	59.6	53	64.4	50	64.9	61	60.5	54
Valencia.....	47.7	31	50.0	27	54.1	33	56.7	28	61.8	20	61.3	35	58.7	54
Venice.....	47.5	59	49.6	50	55.3	46	61.3	59	64.9	56	65.9	63	63.1	76
Weymouth.....	47.3	54	48.3	46	55.3	41	61.3	53	63.3	51	65.3	57	61.5	48
Woolacombe.....	48.1	—	48.8	—	53.9	—	59.5	—	63.5	—	64.3	—	61.9	—
Worthing.....	46.0	55	48.1	49	54.7	42	60.9	57	64.1	55	64.9	63	61.6	57
Yarmouth.....	44.1	51	48.3	37	50.9	40	57.1	48	63.1	50	64.3	53	61.1	47
York.....	45.5	37	48.7	24	53.5	24	60.1	46	64.6	42	65.0	45	59.2	39
Nice (1851-1900).....	50.7	—	56.5	—	62.2	—	69.1	—	73.8	—	73.2	—	68.2	—

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A. BUTTERWORTH, *Manager.*

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835).

Head Office: 4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

West End Branch: 17, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C. 2.

Paid-up Capital	... £4,500,000
Reserve Fund	... £2,475,000
Currency Reserve	... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£4,500,000
	<u>£18,475,000</u>

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

RT. HON. LORD ALDENHAM.

CHAS. E. BARNETT, Esq.

JOHN F. G. GILLIAT, Esq.

KENNETH GOSCHEN, Esq.

CHARLES G. HAMILTON, Esq.

T. B. JOHNSON, Esq.

F.V.C. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq. D.S.O.

RT. HON. THE EARL OF MIDDLETON, K.P.

HAROLD NELSON, Esq.

HORACE PEEL, Esq.

JOHN SANDERSON, Esq.

ARTHUR WHITWORTH, Esq.

MANAGER: EDMUND GODWARD.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the numerous Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office. [214

MANCHESTER

36 Charlotte St.

NEW YORK



Est'd

1862

BRADFORD

33 Hustlergate

PARIS

Affiliated to Lloyds Bank Ltd.

Bank of London & South America Limited

6, 7 & 8 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2

*Branches
in* {

ARGENTINA—BRAZIL
COLOMBIA—CHILE—PARAGUAY
URUGUAY—PORTUGAL

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA

KENYA - TANGANYIKA - UGANDA - NYASALAND

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA - SOUTH WEST AFRICA

BRITISH WEST AFRICA - BRITISH WEST INDIES - BRITISH GUIANA

MAURITIUS - EGYPT - SUDAN - PALESTINE - MALTA - GIBRALTAR

LONDON - LIVERPOOL - MANCHESTER - HAMBURG - NEW YORK (Agency)

HEAD OFFICE:

54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA),
MONTREAL & TORONTO

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY LIMITED.

(Affiliated with Midland Bank Limited.)

Established 1827.

Incorporated 1865.

Limited 1883.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ...	£2,500,000
Paid-up Capital	800,000
Reserve Fund	700,000
Undivided Profits	74,885
Total Assets (31st December, 1932)	17,531,686

Head Office : WARING STREET, BELFAST.

AFFILIATIONS:

Midland Bank Limited.

Established 1836.

The Clydesdale Bank Limited.

Established 1838.

North of Scotland Bank Limited.

Established 1836.

Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited.

Established 1909.

The affiliated Banks have over 2,550 Branches in Great Britain & Northern Ireland.

THE BRITISH LINEN BANK

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1746.

Capital and Reserve Funds - £3,600,000

Head Office : 38, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

ADAM DEMPSTER, *General Manager.*

R. W. STEVENSON, *Secretary.*

Foreign Department : 110, QUEEN STREET, GLASGOW,
for all classes of OVERSEAS business.

OVER 200 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.

London Office : 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. 2

where accounts may be opened on usual London terms.

Manager - JAMES FORREST.

Deputy Manager - W. F. BLACK.

AFFILIATED TO BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY

LONDON

FOUNDERS COURT,
LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.

Office for Travellers:
123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

Commercial Credits and Consignments.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable Transfers. Foreign Collections. Travelling Credits.
Dividends Collected. Coupons Purchased.
Deposit and Current Accounts Opened.
Agents and Correspondents all over the World.

Correspondents in the United States:

**BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN
& COMPANY**

PHILADELPHIA

— NEW YORK —

BOSTON

ALEX. BROWN & SONS
BALTIMORE

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

320 BAY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Established 1855.

President: W. G. GOODERHAM.

First Vice-President & General Manager: GEORGE H. SMITH.

Second Vice-President: Colonel A. L. GOODERHAM, LL.D.

Assistant General Managers

ROBERT HENDERSON, CHARLES S. ROBERTSON, WALTER F. WATKINS.

Paid-Up Capital	-	-	£7,000,000	£1,438,356	3s. 4d.
Reserve Fund (earned)-	-	-	£8,000,000	£1,643,835	12s. 4d.
Investments	-	-	£71,587,473.41	£14,709,784	18s. 3d.

DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of one year and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly.
Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for more than half a century. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

Chief Office in Great Britain—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 36, Castle Street; Messrs. BELL, COWAN & Co., 22, St. Andrew Square.
Bankers in Great Britain—Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

Incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY.

Guaranteed by the Australian Commonwealth Government

Branches in the Principal Cities and Towns of Australia
and at

8 Old Jewry, E.C. 2, and Australia House, Strand, W.C., LONDON.
Also at Rabaul (New Britain)

Agents and Correspondents throughout the world.

Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted.

**Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.**

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Agencies are open at 3,698 Post Offices in the Commonwealth.

As at 30th JUNE, 1933.

General Bank Balances	...	...	...	...	...	£78,027,886
Savings Bank Balances	...	...	...	...	...	117,943,481
Note Issue Department	...	...	...	...	...	51,488,331
Rural Credits Department	...	...	...	...	...	2,254,290
Other Items	...	...	...	...	...	12,192,978
						£261,906,966

LONDON BRANCH: 8 OLD JEWRY, E.C. 2.

Head Office:
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

J. S. SCOTT, Manager.

(Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House.)

THE NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1835

Head Offices: 13-17 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

Subscribed Capital	-	-	-	-	-	£7,500,000
Paid-up Capital	-	-	-	-	-	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	-	£1,050,000
Deposits, etc. (30/6/1933)	-	-	-	-	-	£39,038,000

MICHAEL JOSEPH COOKE, Esq., Chairman.

JAMES JOHN O'CONNELL, Esq., Chairman of Irish Board and Deputy Chairman of the Bank.

ENGLAND

HEAD OFFICE: 13, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2, and 27 Metropolitan and Provincial Branches and Sub-Offices.

IRELAND

CHIEF OFFICE: 34 & 35, College Green, Dublin, and 246 Branches and Sub-Offices throughout the Country.

Every description of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Income Tax and Executor & Trustee Business transacted

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda.

(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on the 23rd March, 1866.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	£4,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (160,000 Shares at £25 each)	-	-	-	-	£4,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10s. per Share)	-	-	-	-	£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND	-	-	-	-	£2,200,000

Board of Directors:

SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD, BART., *Chairman*. R. LANGFORD JAMES, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.
 SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E. J. A. SWAN, Esq.
 HON. E. JULIAN HAWKE. W. SHAKESPEARE, Esq. CHARLES NICOLL, Esq.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches:

ADEN	CHITTAGOING	MADRAS	KIDDERP	} Kenya Colony	} DAR-ES-SALAAM	} Tanganyika Territory.
ADEN, STEAMER	COCHIN (S. India)	MANDALAY	KIRUMU			
POINT	COLOMBO	NIWARA ELITA	MONHARA			
AMRITSAR	DELHI	RANGOON	NATROHI			
BOMBAY	KANAI	TELEORIN	NAKURU			
CALCUTTA	KARACHI	ZANZIBAR	PATNABE			
CANNING	LAHORE		JINIA	} Uganda.		
			KAMPALA			

The Bank grants Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all places where it is represented; negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange; collects Pay, Pensions, and generally transacts every description of Eastern Banking business.

Current Accounts are opened and Deposits received for fixed periods, not exceeding one year, at rates to be obtained on application.

Circular Letters of Credit available throughout the World are issued to Constituents at Head Office and Branches.

Trusteeships and Executorships undertaken.



The
NATIONAL BANK
of NEW ZEALAND
Limited

Authorised & Sub-
 scribed Capital - **£8,000,000**

Paid-up Capital - **£2,000,000**

Reserve Fund and
 Undivided Profits **£2,114,742**

Every description of bank-
 ing business transacted
 through the medium of
85 Branches and
— Agencies in —
NEW ZEALAND.

Correspondents throughout
 the World.

Chief Office
 New Zealand
 Wellington
 General Manager
 J. H. Croser



Head Office
 8, Moorgate
 London E.C. 2
 Acting Manager
 A. O. Norwood

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK,

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863." Estd. 1872 **LIMITED.**

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: MARMADUKE GRANVILLE HAYMEN.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Manager: L. W. MORTIMER.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, £1,750,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,780,000.

Reserve Fund, £860,000.

34% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £2,893,113 13s.

Bankers:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES. QUEENSLAND.

Allora	Charleville	Gladstone	Kandanga	Murgon	Tambo
Aranmore	Charters Towers	Goombungee	Killarney	Muttaburra	Tambarine North
Ayr	Childers	Goomeri	Killarney	Nolly	Tennymore
Babinda	Clifton	Goomdiwindi	Laidley	Nundah Oakley	Thursday Island
Barallobine	Cloncurry	Greenmount	Longreach	Pittsworth	Tingoon
Beaudesert	Crow's Nest	Gympie | Havelton	Mackay	Ravenhoe	Tongoolawah
Bell	Cunnamulla	Halifax	Malanda	Redcliffe	Toowoomba
Biggenden	Dalby	Herberton	Marburg	Richmond	Townsville
Biloela	Eak	Hughenden	Mareeba	Rockhampton	Warwick
Blackall	Forest Hill	Ingham	Maryborough	Roma | Rosewood	Winton | Wondal
Boonah	Fortitude Valley	Innisfail	Millmerran	Sandgate | Sarina	Woolloongabba
Brundah	Gakion	Ipswich	Mitchell | Monto	South Brisbane	Wooroolin
Cairns	George St.	Jandowae	Mossman	Southbrook	Yangan
Capella	(Brisbane)	Julia Creek	Mundubbera	St. George	

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY, KYOGLE, LISMORE, URBENVILLE, WARDHILL.
VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE. FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.—CANBERRA.

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms. The London Office receives Deposits for 3 and up to 36 months at rates which can be ascertained on application. Interest payable half-yearly or quarterly as desired.

ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Capital (fully-paid)	-	-	-	£3,780,192
Reserve Fund (Oct. 1932)	-	-	-	£3,780,926
Deposits (Oct. 1932)	-	-	-	£55,898,683

OVER 200 YEARS OF COMMERCIAL BANKING

A complete British, Colonial and Foreign Banking Service.

The Bank is prepared, in approved cases, to act as Trustee and Executor and also as Trustee for Debenture or other Issues, etc.

LONDON (CITY) OFFICE - 3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

LONDON (West End Offices) Drummonds Branch - 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1
Western Branch, 1, Burlington Gardens, W.1, and 64, New Bond Street, W.1
(formerly Branch of Bank of England.)

247 BRANCHES throughout Scotland.

HEAD OFFICE - St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

General Manager,

SIR ALEXANDER KEMP WRIGHT, K.B.E., D.L., LL.D.

ASSOCIATED BANK—Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd. (Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House).

THE
STANDARD BANK
 OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED-	- £10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - -	- £2,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - -	- £2,500,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED - - - - -	- £7,500,000
	<u>£12,500,000</u>

Head Office :

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,
 and **77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.**

LONDON WALL Branch - 63, London Wall, E.C. 2.

WEST END Branch - 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

NEW YORK Agency - 67, Wall Street.

HAMBURG Agency - 49, Schauenburger Strasse.

**OVER 370 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
 IN SOUTH, EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.**

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

COMMERCIAL SERVICE

The Bank has over 370 Branches in Africa and Agents and Correspondents throughout the World. The closest touch with Trade and Industrial conditions is maintained, with special attention to Commercial and Credit Intelligence. This service is available to Exporters, Importers and others wishing to develop trade with South, East and Central Africa.

The Standard Bank Monthly Review is sent post free on application. It gives the latest information on all South, East and Central African matters of Trade and Commercial Interest.

BERTRAM LOWNDES, London Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880. LIMITED.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND ISSUED	...	...	...	...	...	...	£12,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	...	...	...	...	£4,000,000	
RESERVE FUND	...	...	...	...	...	£3,350,000	together £7,350,000
CURRENCY RESERVE	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER, *Chairman.*

Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. DAVIDSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Brigadier-General Sir ARTHUR MAXWELL, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.	ROBERT C. NESBITT, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.	The Rt. Hon. LORD STONEHAVEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
SIR MALCOLM HOGG.	ALFRED W. TURNBULL, Esq.
S. R. LIVINGSTONE-LEARNMOTH, Esq.	

Bankers.

BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co.; and WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Manager—W. A. LAING.

Assistant Manager—G. S. GODDEN.

Secretary—F. H. MCINTYRE.

The Bank has 214 Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [24

THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD.

(Established 1889.)

Subscribed Capital	- - - - -	£50,000
Paid-up Capital (30th June, 1933)	- - - - -	£45,720
Reserve Fund (30th June, 1933)	- - - - -	£78,080

LONDON AGENTS:

Midland Bank, Ltd., 122 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), 29 Gracechurch Street, E.C.4.

THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD., HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

Mutual Loan Fund Association,

LIMITED (Incorporated 1850).

Directors: C. A. WRIGHT, E. L. HALL, and J. C. SUMMERFIELD.

Secretary: A. P. MITCHELL.

8-10, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2

Telephone: Temple Bar 2360.

31, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (Telephone: City 9875); 38, Ship Street, Brighton;
199, Queen's Road, Hastings (Telephone: Hastings 1919);
and 100, Above Bar, Southampton (Telephone: Southampton 3790).

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY.

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2.

(Removed from 26, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.)

Established 1836. Further empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 130, and 13 and 14 Geo. V., cap 17.

ASSETS - - - - - **£1,000,000**

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS E. J. SMITH, Esq. (*Chairman*).

RIGHT HON. SIR EVELYN CECIL, G.B.E. (*Deputy Chairman*).

ARTHUR D. BESANT, Esq.

SIR JOSEPH GUINNESS BROODBANK.

SIR GORDON CAMPBELL, K.B.E.

HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.

WILLIAM E. GRAY, Esq.

SIR PERCIVAL HORTON-SMITH HARTLEY, C.V.O.,

M.D.

MAJOR GUY M. KINDERSLEY, O.B.E.

SIR WALTER R. LAWRENCE, Bart., G.C.I.E.,

G.C.V.O., C.B.

RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.

SIR JOHN BUCK LLOYD.

Solicitors.

Messrs. PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square,
Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

Auditors.

Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co, 19, Coleman
Street, E.C.2.

REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS.

PURCHASES or LOANS.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime.

TEMPORARY DEPOSITS ACCEPTED.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from

F. L. COLLINS, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

TELEPHONE: 0273 HOLBORN.

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NATIONAL FIXED TRUST CERTIFICATES

SECURITY OF CAPITAL WITH STABILITY OF INCOME

The Security of Capital and Stability of Income provided by National Fixed Trust Certificates have created a continuous and increasing demand for the Certificates originally introduced in June, 1932.

The Certificates represent a holding in a group of first-class industrial British Companies and are known as:—

UNIT 'A' OR UNIT 'B'

Sums from approximately £25 upwards may be invested in either Unit, and a mixed investment in both Unit 'A' and Unit 'B' secures an interest in forty-seven leading British Companies, with dividends payable quarterly on fixed dates.

TRUSTEE FOR THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS:

MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE CO. LTD.

Full particulars of Unit 'A' and Unit 'B' can be obtained through any Branch of the MIDLAND BANK, from any STOCKBROKER, or from the

NATIONAL FIXED INVESTMENT TRUST LTD.

125, PALL MALL, S.W. 1.

Telephone: WHITEHALL 4884.

Telegrams: NATFIT, PICCY, LONDON.

HALIFAX

THE WORLD'S LARGEST
BUILDING SOCIETY
FOR HOME-BUYING AND INVESTING

ASSETS EXCEED - £88,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS - £3,000,000
OVER 350,000 OPEN ACCOUNTS

London District Office
124, CHARING CROSS RD.,
W.C.2

General Manager
Sir ENOCH HILL
Head Offices - HALIFAX

City Office
62, MOORGATE
E.C.2

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE

“Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and Companionage” is a companion volume to, and not less authoritative than, the ALMANACK. Introduced in 1895, it is now firmly established, and serves its public almost equally as well as its more expensive contemporaries.

Royal Blue, Cloth Demy 8vo, **25/-** net

From all Booksellers.

J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Insurance Advice

MR. T. G. ROSE (Author of *Cost Price Assurance* and Hon. Lecturer to University Economic Dept.) is at all times willing to give intending ASSURANTS assistance on Assurance matters, without any charge falling upon the applicant. All proposals and premiums may be sent direct to the Company concerned.

THE TABLES PRESENTED below indicate the advisability of writing to or seeing the author *before* investment. Letters, giving the fullest possible information as to date of birth, etc., should be addressed :

14, THE GREEN, RICHMOND, SURREY

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS :

Whole Life Assurance (with profits) £10 Annual Premium. †

Age at Entry	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death	70	70	70	75
Yield	£1,175.	£933	£740	£635

"Whole-Life." Twenty Limited Payments of £10. †

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45
Result at age 70 } (Death assumed) }	£982	£820	£677	£552	£450	£363

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK : PP. 469, 1932, and 539, 1933.

"The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies . . . and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made."

£10 Annual Endowment Premium.	Age at		Yield †
	Entry	Maturity	
	20	60	£873
	30	60	£516
	40	65	£370

† World-wide policies.

COST PRICE ASSURANCE, Price One Shilling. A Guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent. (compound), according to age at entry. By T. G. Rose. From all booksellers, the Publisher, J. Whitaker & Sons, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 4, or the Author (POST FREE.)

"The subject is treated in a masterly way. The science of assurance from the standpoint of the Policy-holder could scarcely have been illustrated and explained with greater ability."—City Press.

Aviation Policies and Annuities carefully selected.

ALLIANCE

Assurance Company

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1824.

Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Marine Department: 2-6, BILLITER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

ASSETS EXCEED £30,000,000

Directors:

LIONEL N. DE ROTHSCHILD, O.B.E., *Chairman.*

The Hon. ALFAXNDER BARING.
CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT.
The Viscount BEARSTED, M.C.
FREDERICK CAVENTISH BENTINCK.
D. G. M. BERNARD.
ALFRED FOWELL BUXTON.
JOHN CATOR.
Major GERALD M. A. ELLIS.
FREDERICK CRAFTURD GOODENOUGH.
THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.

EDWARD RALPH DOURO HOARE.
R. M. HOLLAND-MARTIN, C.B.
Colonel WILFORD N. LLOYD, C.B., C.V.O.
Sir CHRISTOPHER T. NEEDHAM.
G. W. B. PORTMAN.
THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, D.S.O., M.C.
WILLIAM HEARD SHELFORD.
ARTHUR JAMES STEWART TODD.
HENRY ALEXANDER TROTTER.
RICHARD DURANT TROTTER.

Insurances of every kind:—

LIFE (with and without Profits). **ASSURANCES** with
DISABILITY BENEFITS. **ESTATE DUTY**
POLICIES. **FAMILY PROTECTION POLICIES.**
GROUP LIFE ASSURANCES. **CHILDREN'S**
DEFERRED ASSURANCES and EDUCATIONAL
ENDOWMENTS. ANNUITIES.

SINKING FUND and CAPITAL REDEMPTION.

FIRE.

MARINE.

BURGLARY and THEFT.

ACCIDENTS of all kinds:—Personal Accident and Disease,
Third Party, Drivers' Risks, Lift, Plate-Glass, Work-
men's Compensation with Special Policies for
Domestic Servants.

MOTOR CAR. MOTOR CYCLE.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

LIVE STOCK.

BOILER AND MACHINERY INSURANCE AND
INSPECTION.

Comprehensive Policies for Buildings and for Contents
of Dwelling Houses.

The Company is Empowered to Act as Executor and Trustee.

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on request.

A. LEVINE, *General Manager.* 176

A.M.P. A.M.P.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

The LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

(Established in Australia in 1849.)

INVESTMENT POLICIES.

EDUCATIONAL ASSURANCES.

MONTHLY INCOME POLICIES.

NON-MEDICAL ASSURANCES.

MONTHLY PREMIUM POLICIES.

*Actual results under Whole Life and Endowment
Policies are unsurpassed.*

Write for full particulars to:—

London Office: 73/76, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 4.

Manager for the United Kingdom: A. W. NICHOLLS, A.I.A.

FUNDS (1932): £90,000,000.

A.M.P. A.M.P.

London and Manchester Assurance

COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

**LIFE : FIRE : ACCIDENT
BURGLARY : MOTOR, &c.**

FUNDS exceed £13,000,000

Chief Office: FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 2

For Temperatures and Sunshine Records
at the chief British Health Resorts, see
pp. xxiv–xxv of this edition of “Whitaker.”

HOUSE PURCHASE BY ASSURANCE

One of the first Insurance Companies to popularise House Purchase in conjunction with Life Assurance was the **BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**, who have over 11,000 contented householders on their books.

Each of these householders not only secured his house for himself, and abolished rent, but, owing to the protective Life Assurance feature in his contract, his family is assured of a home without further payment in the event of his death.

Advances up to 80% of approved value

Yearly inclusive outlay little (if at all) more than rent.

Explanatory leaflet forwarded free on application.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Chief Offices: Broad Street Corner, BIRMINGHAM

All Classes of Insurances Effected.

ANNUITIES

The Canada Life Assurance Company specialises in Life Annuities and offers the very best value and service to its clients. Its rates are exceptionally attractive and the contracts are protected by

ASSETS over £44,000,000

invested in absolutely first-class Securities. The Company is one of the strongest in the British Empire, with

**Surplus Funds and Special Reserves of
£1,692,690**

at December 31, 1932.

Full particulars can be obtained from

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

(Incorporated in Canada as a Limited Liability Company),

J. R. WANDLESS, F.I.A., Manager,

2, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1.

Established 1847.

THE POLICY WHICH PROTECTS

A New Idea in
FAMILY PROTECTION POLICIES
 now issued by the
CLERICAL, MEDICAL and GENERAL
Life Assurance Society

An illustration of this really cheap Policy will be sent on request.

MONTHLY PREMIUMS AVAILABLE

Apply to the Chief Office—

15, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W. 1
 or to any of the Society's Branches.

THE POLICY WHICH PROTECTS

BEFORE buying an Annuity Consider

Will you

- (1) be secure?
- (2) be sure you are secure?
- (3) obtain the best value for your money?

THE CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, the old-established Annuity Office, grants annuity rates which rank among the very best obtainable; allowance is made for each month of age actually completed; contracts may be obtained under which the full return of the purchase money is guaranteed; and it possesses funds

exceeding £19,000,000 under direct Government supervision.

A man aged 65, for example, can obtain a guaranteed return on capital exceeding 10 per cent. per annum for life. The return at other ages to both male and female investors is equally generous.

Even more favourable terms are granted to those in Impaired Health.

Write to-day—stating sex and exact date of birth—for a personal quotation, which will be sent you without obligation.

CONFEDERATION

LIFE ASSOCIATION

(Incorporated in Canada in 1871 as a Limited Company)

BUSH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2.

Assets Exceed £19,000,000.

Family provision scheme

A scheme to secure a Capital Sum payable at death and a regular income over a period of years for dependants in the event of early death, at a cost which is little more than that of ordinary life assurance.

Example of Benefits Provided by the Scheme

£1,000 payable immediately upon proof of Death *and, in addition, if death occur before age 60, an income of*

£150 per Annum until the time when the age of 60 would have been attained.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS (CEASING at AGE 60)

Age not exceeding	25	..	£25 . 1 . 8
" "	30	..	£28 . 10 . 0
" "	35	..	£33 . 10 . 10
" "	40	..	£41 . 0 . 10

Write for prospectus to the Manager

EQUITY & LAW

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. 2.

Established 1844.

FUNDS EXCEED £13,250,000

ESTABLISHED 1821.

GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Head Office—68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.*Law Courts Branch*—21, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4.*Westminster Branch*—28, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,059,971
CAPITAL PAID-UP ...	£1,024,578
TOTAL INCOME ...	£3,865,000
TOTAL ASSETS ...	£14,100,000

Directors:*Chairman*—Col. LIONEL H. HANBURY, C.M.G.*Deputy-Chairman*—R. W. SHARPLES, Esq.*Vice-Chairman*—C. D. MEDLEY, Esq.

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The Company transacts all the principal classes of
insurance business, including

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, MARINE

Comprehensive Household Policies, Employers' Liability Insurance,
Public Liability, Lift, Motor Car, Burglary, Fidelity, Sinking Fund
and Leasehold Redemption, Glass, Consequential Loss resulting from
Fire, Contingency Indemnity, Registered Post, and Forged Transfers,
also Trustee and Executorship business.

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ALL CLASSES of **LEGAL BONDS** are granted by the "GUARDIAN," and
such Bonds are accepted by the Law Courts for Receivers, Administrators, &c.,
and by all Departments of H.M. Government.

INSURANCE.

LIFE AND FIRE
ESTABLISHED
1837



CASUALTY
ESTABLISHED
1885

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Chief Offices :

GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.
GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON.

ASSETS EXCEED £15,000,000

The Leading British Motor Insurance Company

Increase your Income!

Has your income shrunk through falling interest rates?
Do you find you have to dispense with the holidays
and little luxuries which make all the difference to
your comfort?

THEN WHY NOT INCREASE YOUR INCOME WITH AN IMPERIAL LIFE ANNUITY?

In the event of early death it can be arranged that a portion
of your capital is returned, or the annuity can be *guaranteed*
for a certain number of years.

Write for particulars to:—

WM. ARDERN, GENERAL MANAGER FOR GREAT BRITAIN

IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

CUNARD HOUSE, 27, COCKSPUR STREET
LONDON, S.W. 1

FUNDS EXCEED £13,862,868

(Incorporated in Canada as a Limited Liability Company.)

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INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.,

No. 114, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2

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Henry John Nix, Esq. (Raymond-Barker, Nix & Co.).
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Arthur Croxall Whitehead, Esq. (Burch & Co.).
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ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1836

THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE

LIFE · FIRE · ACCIDENT

10. FLEET STREET,
LONDON

NEAR TEMPLE BAR



GENERAL MANAGER :
W. A. WORKMAN, F.I.A.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000 • PAID UP CAPITAL £200,000
ASSETS EXCEED £26,750,000

INSURANCE.

III



PIONEERS

All classes of Insurance transacted, and the duties of Executor and Trustee undertaken.

**HEAD OFFICE: 1, KING WILLIAM ST.,
LONDON, E.C. 4**

**Marine Department: 157, Leadenhall St.,
London, E.C. 3**

Branches and Agencies throughout the World

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THE
**LONDON
ASSURANCE**

THE LONDON LIFE

Association Limited

with which are associated

The Clergy Mutual Assurance Society

The Metropolitan Life Assurance Society

REDUCTION OF PREMIUM

This system has been in force for over 125 years, and is a good illustration of the advantages secured by Mutual Assurance and freedom from commission payments.

Persons who effected policies 30 years ago are now having their

**PREMIUMS REDUCED BY
97%**

**YOU SHOULD DO AS WELL IF
YOU ASSURE YOUR LIFE TO-DAY**

COMBINED FUNDS OVER £23,000,000

A. W. EVANS,

Actuary and Manager.

81, King William Street,
London, E.C. 4.

INSURANCE.

INSURE WITH
THE
LIVERPOOL
AND
LONDON
AND
GLOBE
INSURANCE CO. LTD.

FIRE · LIFE · ACCIDENT · MOTOR · MARINE

HEAD OFFICE:

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LONDON:

(Chief Office): 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3

**MARINE & GENERAL
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**

Head Office—48, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Founded 1852.

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Actuary and Secretary—HOWARD T. CROSS, F.I.A.

Since the Society's foundation over 80 years ago, the average **BONUS ADDITIONS** to Policies for the Whole Term of Life amount to more than **Two Pounds per Annum** for each £100 Assured, and the last declared **BONUS (1925-1929)** is £2 10s. per cent. per annum.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

FOR

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

Write for a copy of the leaflet
“MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE”
and obtain a quotation from this Office
before you decide where to effect your
life assurance.

48 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.



All classes of Insurance
transacted and the duties
of Executor and Trustee
undertaken

For full particulars apply to
Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON

Branches and Agencies throughout the World

**SECURITY
FIRST**

**FUNDS EXCEED
£43,500,000**



North John Street, LIVERPOOL ... Head Offices ... LONDON: Lombard Street.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE EFFECTED

PEARL ASSURANCE

COMPANY LIMITED

LIFE - FIRE - ACCIDENT

Annual Income Exceeds - - - £16,500,000

Funds Exceed - - - £78,000,000

Total Claims Paid Exceed - - £84,000,000

CHIEF OFFICE: HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1

ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES

15, BUCKINGHAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Patron—H.M. THE KING.

President—H.M. THE QUEEN.

Sir ERIC HAMBRO, K.B.E., Chairman.

ANNUITIES { **IMMEDIATE.
DEFERRED.
TEMPORARY.**

**ALL KINDS
OF
LIFE ASSURANCE.**

Invested Funds exceed TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Pension Fund is a mutual Fund. There are no Directors' fees to be paid or Shareholders to take dividends, and the Fund does not pay commission to Agents.

Is Yours a 3½% Income?

**YOU CAN SECURE A GUARANTEED 7%,
10% OR EVEN MORE, ACCORDING TO AGE**

If your private income has been, or is to be, reduced, consider the advantages of an Annuity. Instead of 3½%, you could receive 7%, 10% or even more, according to your age. The increased income would be guaranteed to you for life, however long you live. All your plans for the future could be made with that in mind.

The Sun Life of Canada is the leading Annuity Company. It specialises in Annuities, and its contracts meet the most widely divergent needs. You, for instance, can take the benefits of a larger income, guaranteed for life, and yet take care of the future of your dependants. This is a new phase of Annuity business, another example of Sun Life of Canada leadership.

There are now over 12,000 Sun Life of Canada annuitants in the British Isles. Retired men, widows and others who have suffered serious reduction in income are finding the best solution to their difficulties in Sun Life of Canada Annuities.

*The Assets of the Sun Life of Canada exceed £120,000,000.
The Company operates in 40 different Countries and serves
over 1,000,000 Policy-holders. Government Audit and
Supervision complete the security, the Canadian Insurance
laws being among the most stringent in the world.*

Write, stating exact age and approximate Capital at disposal, to—

H. O. LEACH (General Manager)

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(Incorporated in Canada in 1865 as a Limited Company)

20, Sun of Canada House, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Founded 1826.

AT the latest Division of Profits on 31st December, 1930, the Bonus Additions ranged from £2 2 6 to £5 17 6 per £100 per annum calculated on the original sums assured, and the reserves were further strengthened.

Head Office:

35, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW

London Office:

17, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C.2.

THREE POPULAR POLICIES with THREE SPECIAL BENEFITS in each.

I. THE PERFECT POLICY.

A unique combination of Life Assurance and Investment.

1. On death within 25 years payment of £2,000, gradually rising by GUARANTEED additions to £3,250.
2. On survival to the end of 25 years guaranteed cash payment of £2,000.
3. Automatic replacement by a new insurance of £2,000 without medical examination or further cost.

II. THE CONVERTIBLE POLICY.

1. Large cover at low cost.
2. Valuable Options.
3. Fully profit-sharing from the outset.

III. THE CHILD'S POLICY.

1. Early entry secures insurance costing less than £1 for every £100.
2. Valuable Education benefits.
3. Guaranteed cash payment at age 21.

FOUNDED 1831

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament

Head Office:

28 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2.

London Office:

13 Cornhill, E.C.3.

Funds - - £10,000,000

Claims Paid - - £25,000,000

for £30

Look what it means!

For a saving out of income representing a weekly deposit of 11/6 (after allowing for the Government's contribution by means of a rebate of Income Tax), a young man during the period when **EARNING POWER** is greatest can make certain of receiving an income during the years of **RETIREMENT**, and provide an immediate sum of money available for **FAMILY PROTECTION**.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

£1,000

IMMEDIATE
FAMILY
PROTECTION

£1,550

guaranteed in
cash for you, paid
free of tax in
middle life, or

£120

A YEAR
FOR LIFE

*Post
Now*

The creation, immediately, of a **GUARANTEED ESTATE** of £1,000. This gives Protection to the family from the moment the first deposit is made, at a time when protection is needed most.

Deposits will cease at age 55 (*the age taken in this example*), and then the assured may draw £1,550, with which to do so many things hitherto only dreamed of. On the other hand, if a private income for life is preferred, the sum may be left with the Company to provide an income guaranteed for life of £120 a year. This is absolutely guaranteed. The amounts receivable under this plan far exceed the total deposits made, and represent an investment at a substantial rate of interest, which always appreciates, and **NEVER DEPRECIATES**.

The deposits are in proportion to the size of policy and age of applicant; they can be large or small, to suit all circumstances, and benefits vary accordingly. The cash or income may be arranged to commence at age 50, 55, 60 or 65. Send for figures.

This **CONTRACT** is guaranteed by
the **Empire's largest purely Life
Assurance Company** :—

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

(Incorporated in Canada in 1895 as a Limited Company)

To H. O. LEACH, (General Manager).

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
20 SUN OF CANADA HOUSE, COCKSPUR STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Please send me further details of your
Income-Endowment Bond, to provide a cash
sum or income for myself at age.....
(state 50, 55, 60 or 65).

Name.....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

Address.....

Occupation.....Exact date of Birth.....

Whitaker's Almanack, 1933-34.

INSURANCE

121



Honoured with the Patronage of H.M. the King.
Established 1875.

**FIRE
MOTOR
ACCIDENT**

All Classes of Insurance transacted.

Chief Office:

21, IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.
Manager & Secretary, R. PARKER SMITH.

**THE WESTMINSTER
218th YEAR. FIRE OFFICE**

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.

City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

**EVERY KIND OF INSURANCE EXCEPT
LIFE AND MARINE.**

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

THE YORKSHIRE

Insurance Co., Ltd.

Established 1824.

Assets Exceed **£13,700,000**

FIRE — LIFE — ACCIDENT

And all Classes of Insurance Transacted

also

TRUSTEE AND EXECUTORSHIP BUSINESS

The "SECURITY" Policy is one of to-day's
finest bargains in Life Assurance — write for
particulars, giving age next birthday.

Prospectuses can be obtained from the Company's

Chief Offices: St. Helen's Square, YORK, and
YORKSHIRE HOUSE, 66/67, Cornhill, E.C. 3

or from any of its branches throughout the United Kingdom.

National Institute for the Blind : :

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920).

Patrons : HIS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Chairman : Captain Sir BEACHCROFT TOWSE, V.C., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

The far-reaching activities of the National Institute, the largest institution for the blind in the world, affect all classes and conditions of the blind population, from the blind baby to those who lose their sight in old age.

These activities include the following national services :—

1. Production of Embossed Publications :
 - (a) Production of all kinds of books in Braille and Moon types (sold at a two-thirds loss on cost price).
 - (b) Production by hand of Students' Text-books in Braille (lent gratis).
 - (c) Production of Music in Braille type (sold at a three-quarters loss on cost price).
 - (d) Preparation and Issue of Periodicals and Pamphlets.
2. Education of the Blind :
 - (a) Maintenance of Chorley Wood College for Blind Girls.
 - (b) Maintenance of Court Grange Special School for Blind Children.
 - (c) Grants for Higher Education and Professional Training.
 - (d) School of Massage (and Settlement of Blind Masseurs)
3. Care and Training of Blind Babies at the three Sunshine Homes.
4. The Interests of Blind Musicians :
 - (a) Publication of Works of Blind Composers.
 - (b) Music Students' Library.
 - (c) Organists' and Tuners' Bureaux.
5. The Provision and Maintenance of Homes :
 - (a) Home for Blind Women, Clifton.
 - (b) Home for Blind Women, Brighton.
 - (c) Home for Blind Women, Leamington.
 - (d) Convalescent and Holiday Home, St. Leonards.
 - (e) Hostels for Blind Women, London.
6. Administration of Relief in co-operation with Local Agencies :
7. Research Work :
 - (a) Apparatus and Scientific Means of Overcoming Blindness.
 - (b) Exploration of Possibilities of Employment in Industrial Concerns.
8. Provision of Apparatus :
 - (a) Special Appliances.
 - (b) Embossed Maps.
 - (c) Games.
 - (d) Educational Models.
9. Employment of the Blind as :
 - (a) Salesmen.
 - (b) Stereotypers.
 - (c) Shorthand Typists.
 - (d) Telephonists.
 - (e) Organisers, etc.
10. Home Industries Scheme in Home Counties.
11. World-Wide Propaganda.
12. Information Bureau.
13. Collecting Agency, under Agreements, for many local Societies, throughout the country.
14. Selling Depot for Goods made by the Blind.
15. Gifts of Apparatus and Books and Periodicals to Blind Individuals, Schools, Societies, etc.
16. Grants to Institutions for the Blind.
17. Provision of Christmas Parcels.
18. Provision of Summer Holidays for Blind Children

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

All Donations should be addressed to the Hon. Treasurers—

National Institute for the Blind, 224-8, Great Portland Street, W.1

Balance Sheet, Annual Report, Forms of Bequest, etc., will gladly be forwarded on application.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

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APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount for charitable purposes is, in a considerable proportion of the cases, approximate, owing to the bequests including a share of the residuary estate or consisting wholly, or in part, of business interests or of blocks of shares, for which a definite value cannot be given.

Reversionary bequests, where these are absolute (usually on the cesser of life-interests or of a period of years) are included, but contingent reversions (dependent upon failure of issue, the failure of prior trusts, or the failure to observe certain conditions, &c.) are not included, unless it is known that the reversion, though nominally contingent, is, in the events which have happened, absolute.

The amounts of residuary bequests are subject to variation on the final winding-up of the estate, owing possibly to variations in the amount of duty payable (as the final figures may place an estate for duty purposes in a different category (either higher or lower) as compared with the original value submitted on obtaining the grant of probate).

The list records the principal bequests published during the year, not necessarily those becoming payable during the year.

The flow of charity still shows no signs of serious abatement in volume, despite the shrinkage in values due to the general depression and very high taxation, the loss on the very large estates being somewhat compensated for by an increasing flow from estates in the medium categories.

The proportion of bequests for hospitals, for "social purposes," and educational trusts, continues to show marked increase at the expense of those for religious and sectarian purposes.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
Mills, Henry Trneman, of Leicester	£ 2,820,890	£ 1,500,000	Requests include £100,000 to Leicester Royal Infirmary, £5,000 each to Royal Agricultural Benevolent Inst., Bilt's and Foreign Bible Society, Royal Midland Counties Home for Incurables, Leamington, and residue to Leicester Royal Infirmary, Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, London Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital and Middlesex Hospital.
Seaforth, Baroness, of London, Hayward's Heath and Scotland (personal estate)	£87,038	800,000	Left sums amounting to £645,000 from property over which she had power of disposal under her late father's will as to £257,000 to the German Red Cross, £60,000 to the Seaforth Sanatorium, Braham, £20,000 to London Hospital, £10,000 each to 12 other hospitals and other charitable institutions, and other large sums for hospitals and other institutions, principally for the care of women, children and animals, in London and Scotland, and from her own estate, among other bequests, £10,000 to the Pit Ponies Protection Society, £2,500 to the Foundling Hospital, and the residue of her property for such charitable institutions in Scotland and England as the trustees may select.
Stern, Sir Edward, of London and Chertsey (exclusive of interests under his late father's will)	£60,964	300,000	Bequests include £60,000 to Jews' Dumb Home, Clapham, S.W., £10,000 Jews' Orphan Asylum, Norwood, £10,000 Jewish Board of Guardians, and residue to London University to be applied, in the discretion of the Senate, for the advancement of the study of modern languages, especially modern French, German and Spanish, and commercial subjects, for advancement of science and chemistry, for benefit of the medical school of the said University so that any scholarships in connection therewith be held only by British-born subjects.
Henderson, James Stewart, of Hampstead, N.W. (un-settled)	£11,956	300,000	Subject to life-interest, residence Abbot'sford, Hastings, and £150,000 for a convalescent home, and the residue of the property to 23 hospitals and charitable institutions in London and Sydney, Australia, and such other institutions as the trustees may determine.
Barber, Dame Martha, of Remenham, Berks	£12,889	260,000	Residue for the benefit of Birmingham University for promotion of fine arts, of law and of music, and to give facilities for social life of the University.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

Name	gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Wilson, Charles, of Hampstead, N.W.	202,847	170,700	Bequests include £7,000 to National Lifeboat Inst., £500 Paddington Children's Hospital, and residue of estate St. Thomas's Hospital, London Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, Royal Free Hospital, Cancer Hospital, London Fever Hospital, Temperance Hospital, London and Hampstead General Hospital.
Richardson, Robert, of Durham	136,245	150,000	Residue of estate for building and endowing a cottage hospital and convalescent home at Barnard Castle.
Tomans, John, of Cambridge	196,727	150,000	Residue of estate to British and Foreign Bible Society, Church Missionary Society, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Cancer Hospital, and National Inst. for the Blind.
Stancomb-Wills, Dame Janet, D.B.E., of Thanet	322,578	120,000	Bequests include £10,000 to Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of Ramsgate for charitable purposes, £5,000 to Royal West of England Academy, and residue to the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being to be applied by him for the augmentation of poor benefices for the Diocese of Canterbury.
Marshall, Anthony Robert, of Liverpool	181,414	100,000	Bequests to numerous hospitals and other charitable purposes in Liverpool and district, and residue for such charitable institutions and objects in England as trustees may determine.
Bohrmann, Alexander Henry Louis, of Denmark Hill, S.E.	182,128	100,000	Bequests include £2,000 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and £1,000 to Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, and residue to such hospitals and charitable institutions in the United States of America as executors may determine (by the will had left residue of property for such hospitals or charitable institutions in England as executors should determine, but by codicil made in September, 1932, directed that word England should be deleted and words United States of America substituted).
Goode, Mrs. Elizabeth, of Cambridge	153,829	90,000	About £30,000 specifically to church and charitable institutions, including £3,000 to Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, £2,000 to Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, and residue of property to Addenbrookes Hospital and Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution.
Hobson, Bernard, of Sheffield	147,187	90,000	£1,000 each to Yorkshire Geological Society, Leeds, Geologists Society of London, and British Association for the Advancement of Science, and residue, subject to life-interests, to University of Sheffield.
Beckly, John Henry, of Plymouth	199,692	90,000	Bequests include £40,000 for the benefit of his employees, £10,000 for the benefit of the neediest children in Plymouth, while there are many bequests to local hospitals and other charitable institutions, and Wesleyan Methodist church and charitable institutions.
Bath, Richard Heury, of Bromley, Kent	125,911	65,000	Bequests include £3,000 National Hospital for Paralysed and Epileptic, £2,000 to St. Columba's Hospital, £500 to Philipps Memorial Hospital, Bromley, £150 to South Place Ethical Society, and two-thirds of residue to Guy's Hospital.
Langlands, William, of Carfield, Dawlish	528,177	63,000	Bequests include £10,000 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, £10,000 Royal Hospital for Incurables, £10,000 British Home and Hospital for Incurables, £5,000 each to Church Army, King Edward's Hospital Fund, and £1,000 to Pearson's Fresh Air Fund for Children.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

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Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
Marcus, Miss Ruth of Baywater	£ 103,332	60,000	Bequests include £25,000 to Kensington Housing Trust for erection of flats and houses for working people, and residue to Young Women's Christian Association, Cecil Houses Women's Public Lodging House Fund, Kensington Housing Trust Royal National Lifeboat Inst., Charity Organisation Society, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Salvation Army Hostels for Women, and Children's Play Centres.
Whytehead, Thomas, of Godalming	76,710	60,000	Bequests include £5,000 Salvation Army, £1,000 British and Foreign Bible Society, £100 to Scottish Youth Hostel Association, Edinburgh, and residue to Boy Scouts Association.
Crowther, James Clayton, of Wilmslow	225,648	60,000	Subject to life-interests, two-thirds of residue for such charitable institutions in England, preferably in the vicinity of Salford, as executors may determine.
Gray, Mrs. Betty May, of Hurlingham, S.W.	92,315	60,000	Bequests include £7,500 to Toc H. Endowment Fund, £5,000 for the benefit of ex-sailors, soldiers, airmen and merchantmen, £5,000 for organisations for training boys to become worthy citizens of a great Empire, £1,000 to Cecil Houses Incorporated Women's Public Lodging House Fund, and residue for practical measures in London for slum clearance.
Pitt, Arthur, of Crookham Hill, Kent	91,810	60,000	Residue of estate, subject to life-interest, to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, National Institute for the Blind, and the National Benevolent Institution.
Lingham, Henry, of Northampton	80,606	50,000	Subject to life-interests, residue of property to Northampton Municipal General Charities for pensions and annuities for widows and daughters of destitute professional people, natives of Northampton, and governesses and school-teachers, natives of Northampton.
Gardiner, James, of London, S.W.	107,922	50,000	Residue for distribution among indigent ladies in poor financial circumstances, or such charities as trustees determine.
Holt, Mrs. Mary Louisa, of Liverpool	64,564	50,000	Bequests include £5,000 to Bolton Infirmary, £1,000 Vicar and Churchwardens of Christ Church, Lunnet Lane, Liverpool, and residue to Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association, Governesses' Benevolent Institution and Liverpool Cathedral Building Fund.
Paton, Miss Anne, of Liverpool	51,090	48,000	Residue to Liverpool Merchants Guild for benefit of distressed Protestant gentlewomen connected with Liverpool and neighbourhood.
Browne, Col. Augustus, of Pall Mall, S.W.	59,930	48,000	£17,000 specifically to various charitable institutions, including £1,000 each Salvation Army and Church Army, and residue to Charing Cross Hospital, London Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, Queen's Hospital for Children, Royal Northern Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, Cancer Hospital, National Orthopaedic Hospital, Hospital for Consumption, National Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy, Hospital for Epilepsy and Paralysis, Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, British Home for Incurables, and Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney.
Gorham, Ambrose, of Brighton	69,861	45,000	Bequests include £1,000 each to Royal Sussex County Hospital and St. John's College, Hurlstherpoint, and Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, Brighton, and residue to Corporation of Brighton for various charitable institutions.
Roos, Percy Herbert, of Hendon	51,499	45,000	Residue of property, subject to life-interests, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

Name	Gross Value of Estate.	Approved Amount.	Objects.
Thomas - Stanford, Dame Ellen, of Brighton	£ 53,105	40,000	Residue of property to Sussex Archeological Trust, for the upkeep of Lewes Castle, and University of Wales, for scholarships for encouragement of Greek and Latin.
Melhuish, Alfred, of Boscombe	49,648	40,000	Subject to life-interests, residue of property to Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End, Cancer Hospital for Consumption, Fulham, Cancer Hospital, Fulham, Lifesboat Institution, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Queen's Hospital for Children, Hackney, London Society for Teaching the Blind, City of London Maternity Hospital, National Institute for the Blind, Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, and the Salvation Army.
Hewett, Mrs. Sarah Anne, of Liverpool	54,675	40,000	Residue of estate to Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest and Liverpool Royal Infirmary.
Butler, Francis Theobald, of Fleet, Hants.	54,127	40,000	Residue, subject to life-interests, to Church Pastoral Aid Society.
Seymour, Mrs. Caroline, of West Newington, S.E.	82,579	40,000	Residue of property to twenty charitable institutions, principally in London, including Charterhouse Mission, Tabard Street, S.E., London Orphan School, Our Dumb Friends League, Royal Hospital for Incurables, Reedham Orphanage, and Gordon Boys' Home.
Jackson, Mrs. Emily France, of Carshalton	54,053	40,000	Subject to life-interests, residue of estate to Cordwainers Company of the City of London, for a fund for persons who have served in the British Army, Navy, Air Force, and Merchant Service.
Squires, George, of Sutton Coldfield	61,722	40,000	Subject to life-interests, £5,000 to various church and charitable institutions, including £500 to National Children's Home and Orphanage, and residue of estate to Birmingham Hospitals Centre.
Thompson, William, of Heaton Moor, Lancs	48,294	38,000	Bequests include £500 each to Northern Counties Hospital for Incurables, Heaton Mersey, and R.N.P.C.A., and residue to Manchester Royal Infirmary and Dispensary, Ancoats Hospital, and Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary, Manchester.
Smith, Miss Mary Ann, of Ilve	238,256	37,400	Bequests include £5,000 to Church of England Temperance Society, £5,000 London Temperance Hospital, £3,000 Miss Weston's work for Soldiers and Sailors, and £2,000 to the Society for Protection of Women and Children.
Turley, Mrs. Marian, of Scarborough	66,172	35,000	Bequests include £2,500 to All Saints Church, Rotherham, for the augmentation of living, and £2,500 for augmentation of curates' stipend, and 30/- a week for a nurse for the parish, and residue to form a fund for providing pensions for ladies in reduced circumstances.
Webb, Miss Emma Mary, of Torquay	45,774	35,000	Bequests include £1,000 to Harrow School for a scholarship or the sports of the school, £500 to St. Raphael's Convalescent Home for Women, Torquay, and residue for such one or more persons being distressed gentlewomen, or institutions existing for their benefit, as executors may think fit.
Niven, George, of Streatham Park	36,715	30,000	Subject to life-interests, bequests include £10,000 to Tonbridge School, £500 to British and Foreign Bible Society, and residue to Royal Caledonian Schools, Purley.
Honeyman, John, of Cupar (personal estate).	61,083	30,000	Bequests to hospitals and infirmaries in Dundee and Edinburgh, and residue to Cupar Sick Poor Nursing Association, Adamson Cottage Hospital, and Dundee and Edinburgh Royal Infirmaries.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

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Name	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount	Objects
Ferris, Richard Brook, of Dawlish	£ 74,380	£ 30,000	£1,500 to Dawlish Cottage Hospital and £500 to St. Michael's Church, Dawlish, and two-thirds of residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and St. Dunstan's Hostel.
McLaren, Archibald, of Killin (personal estate)	51,082s	30,000	£9,000, subject to life-interest, for a Town Hall, and bequests to various hospitals in Edinburgh, and residue for charities as trustee decides.
Watson, Mrs. Emily, of Sutton Coldfield	60,431	30,000	Bequests include £2,500 for erection of tower at St. Peter's Church, Maney, Sutton Coldfield, £500 to Home of Rest Sutton Coldfield, £400 to Miss Weston's Royal Sailors' Rests, and residue of property for such charitable institutions in Sutton Coldfield or Birmingham as trustees determine.
Brodick, Dr. Mary, F.R.G.S., of Italy	46,352	30,000	Subject to life interests, residue of estate to College Hall, University of London.
Louch, Charles, of Totton, Hants	67,414	30,000	Subject to life-interests, residue of estate to Central Board of Finance of Church of England and King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.
Crocker, Mrs. Margaret, of Eccleston Square, S.W.	93,109	30,000	Bequests include £500 Children's Aid Association, £1,000 Colchester Hospital, £2,000 Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association, and residue to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London and Lloyd's Benevolent Fund.
Adamson, William Charles, of Lidsbury	31,149	30,000	On death of sister, property to Manchester Royal Infirmary and St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Manchester.
Ashbrook, John Stanley, of Leamington Spa	54,194	25,000	Bequests include £1,000 each Children's Aid Society, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and Royal Midland Counties Home for Incurables, £2,000 Royal National Lifeboat Inst., and residue as to two-thirds St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and one-third to Warneford, Leamington, and South Warwickshire General Hospital.

The Hospitals and Institutions given in the following Section deserve the heartiest and most generous support it is possible to give.

The Proprietors of "Whitaker."

£10,000 IN DEBT

THE NEW "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP

Urgently needs this sum of money to pay for balance of cost of fitting out the ship.

This magnificent work of training poor boys for the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine deserves your hearty support.

Donations and Legacies are earnestly solicited

The old "Arethusa" Training Ship has trained 12,650 boys for the Sea Services. Help the new "Arethusa" to beat this fine record.

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP,
164 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.2.

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

Haverstock Hill, LONDON, N.W. 3.

Founded 1758.

Patrons: Their Majesties The King and Queen.

President: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

Treasurer (since 1897): The Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O.

The Orphanage is unsectarian, and helps fatherless and other necessitous children from all parts of the country and the Dominions, without restriction as to class or creed. Boys and girls are admitted at all ages between infancy and 11 years of age, and are cared for until 15. Their education fits them for useful positions in after-life. Opportunities occur for suitable children to have a secondary education. During the past 175 years 7,500 have been received; 870 are now resident, and others await vacancies.

More annual subscribers are needed. £10,900 required (by voluntary donations) each year above the assured income. Legacies are a useful means of helping. Please include the School in your Will. Annual Report sent on request, and the School may be visited by interested friends.

Forms of application for the admission of children and all needful information may be had of the SECRETARY, FRED. J. ROBINSON, F.C.I.S., 34-40, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. 4.

MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY for the ASSISTANCE of LADIES in REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES

Under Royal Patronage.

AN URGENT APPEAL **LEGACIES**

"Their works do follow them."

There are many people who, alas, cannot give to this Society during their lifetime, but we shall be glad if they will remember that a LEGACY, large or small, will be very useful and gratefully received. The need of help is greater than ever. Will lawyers kindly advise their clients to help this very human cause? also

Donations and New Annual Subscriptions will be thankfully received.

Please make cheques payable to Miss Smallwood's Society—

LANCASTER HOUSE, MALVERN

Reports on Application.



DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES:

NATIONAL INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION.

CHARTER: "NO DESTITUTE CHILD EVER REFUSED ADMISSION."

MOTTO: "FOR GOD AND COUNTRY."

114,000 children have been admitted.

16,427 children and young people dealt with last year.

8,456 boys and girls being supported, of whom

1,124 are under industrial and technical instruction.

447 are crippled or afflicted in various ways, and

1,319 are babies and toddlers under 5.

5 (on an average) come in daily.

30,509 young people have been migrated to the Overseas Dominions.

Please send **2/6** for the
Children's Food

Over 25,000 meals have to be supplied
every day.

Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes" and crossed "Barclays Bank Ltd., a/c Dr. Barnardo's Homes," should be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 233, Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1.

The most tragic figure of all

Throughout the centuries the most tragic figures are the victims of leprosy, condemned to a living death through no fault of their own.

It should be a matter of concern to all that there are more than a million sufferers in the British Empire, of whom many are children.

This ancient scourge could be brought under control by the application of modern methods and treatment.

Will you not help by sending a subscription or donation to the Hon. Treasurer,
SIR FRANK CARTER, C.I.E.

The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association
29, DORSET SQUARE, LONDON, N.W.1.



Latest figures show that 60,000 Officers and Men are unemployed. This Society is affording relief to needy Sailors and Dependants.

During 1932, 43,087 Cases of Special Need were helped, and 108,178 Free Meals and 27,031 Free Beds provided. Seamen's Widows and Orphans cared for.

BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY

(Founded 1818) 680, Commercial Road, London, E. 14.

Sir ERNEST W. GLOVER, Bart., Hon. Treasurer. HERBERT E. BARKER, Gen. Secretary.

FOUNDED 1851.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE
BUILT 1911.

The Cancer Hospital

(FREE)

(INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

The first Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this disease, who are admitted free and without letters of recommendation. A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life. Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m.

**THERE IS A BANK OVERDRAFT OF £40,000
WILL YOU HELP?**

Please send Cheques, crossed COUTTS & Co., to the Secretary.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE) situate in the Fulham Road, London, the sum of (£ free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution."

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WILL YOU HELP in THIS WORK FOR Suffering Children?

WE appeal to you to remember the suffering little boys and girls whose outlook would be blank indeed but for the generosity of people like yourself.

CHILDREN IN PAIN—An Earnest Appeal

The Children's Hospital of Birmingham admits every year over 6,500 in-patients and 16,000 out-patients—all helpless children whose pain you can help to alleviate with very little effort. It has 248 cots at

the hospital in Birmingham, and 37 at its new branch at Davos, Switzerland. A quick response on your part may be the means of one child at least being brought back to normal health. Won't you help us?

The

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL BIRMINGHAM

HAROLD F. SHRIMPTON,
House Governor.

THE ELDER LAD FOR THE CHURCH

THE CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

THE BEST AND OLDEST CHURCH ORGANISATION

for the elder lads, 14 to 21 years of age.

"I consider the Church Lads' Brigade to be the very finest organisation for the elder lad."—

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

**FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR THE
FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF OUR WORK.**

Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretary, Church Lads' Brigade, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, London, W.C. 2, and all information on "How to Start a Company" will be gladly given.

Will YOU help

the varied works of the

CHURCH ARMY ?

All sorts and conditions of Suffering Humanity
are helped according to their varying needs.

Gifts welcomed by **Preb. Carlile, C.H., D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary,**
C.A. Headquarters, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W. 1.

Why we need LEGACIES and BEQUESTS

THE need of ex-Servicemen, including the disabled, and their dependants, and the care of those left behind by men who fell in action, are an ever-present and recurring charge on the Legion. Its work in these directions is dependent upon the sale of Poppies—a slender support for so great a work that must go on indefinitely. Every year since the inception of the Fund the expenditure has increased, and it is vitally necessary that the Fund should be strengthened and fortified against any possible diminution of income in the future by means of Legacies and Bequests.

EARL HAIG'S BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND

Full particulars and Forms of Request can be obtained from the Organising Secretary,
Capt. W. G. WILLCOX, M.B.E., Haig House, 26, Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1. **ESTABLISHED 1765.**

Patron—H.M. The Queen.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable. Over 2,000 Mothers and Babies attended annually.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss LILY HEARN, the Secretary, at the Hospital. [146]

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING.

Vice-Patron—H.M. THE QUEEN

Chairman Executive Committee—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK K.G.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, between a BAGSHOT and BISLEY.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 200 Boys, chosen from the necessitous classes between the ages of about 14 and 18, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Mercantile Marine.

Conditions of Admission.—1. The age for admission is from about 14 to 18 years. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of 25 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of remuneration for all fulfilling the conditions of admission. *Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.*

Subscriptions are received by THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., and by the Commandant at the Home, from whom any further information can be obtained. For financial reasons the London Office has been abolished.

COMMANDANT:—LIEUT.-COLONEL H. C. HERBERT, O.B.E.

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1,
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Founded in 1725 by Thomas Guy, a Bookseller and Publisher in the City of London, Incorporated and Governed by Acts of Parliament, 11th George 1st, ch. xii., and 61st Victoria, ch. vi., as "The President and Governors of the Hospital founded at the sole costs and charges of Thomas Guy, Esquire."

The Hospital is empowered to receive gifts of, and to hold, land up to an aggregate yearly value of Sixty Thousand Pounds (exclusive of the site of the Hospital), notwithstanding the provisions of the Mortmain Acts.

BEDS
647

IN-PATIENTS (1932)
11,857

OUT-PATIENTS (1932)
112,273

Expenditure: £191,205 :: Income from Endowments: £69,858

The Governors earnestly appeal for further Subscriptions and Donations. The present Subscription List is only about £8,000 a year, although the Charity is dependent upon support from sources other than its endowments to the extent of over **£120,000 per annum.**

To form a permanent Memorial, if desired, a Donation or Bequest should be allocated to the Re-endowment Fund, which is permanently invested and the income only applied for the general purposes of the Hospital.

A Gift of £1,000 to this Fund, or an Annual Subscription of £50, will respectively endow or support a Bed, over which a brass tablet, inscribed in accordance with the wishes of the Benefactor, can be placed.

A copy of the Annual Report of the Hospital can be obtained on application to Mr. W. J. Curry, Clerk to the Governors, Guy's Hospital, E. 1. Telephone: Hop 1086.

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Treasurer: F. P. WHITBREAD, Esq.

*"It is not the will of your Father in Heaven
that one of these little ones should perish."—Matthew xviii, 14*

3,000 Homeless Children have been befriended and cared for by the "F. B. Meyer" Children's Home. More than 500 have passed through the Home, whilst 400 little Children are dependent upon us for daily care and protection.

200 TINY HANDS ARE KNOCKING AT OUR DOOR.

£2,500 URGENTLY REQUIRED to meet pressing needs.

Cheques and Postal Orders crossed "Barclays Bank, Ltd." payable to Robert Caldwell, Esq., F.R.G.S., Hon. Treasurer, 93, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E. 1.

HOMELESS CHILDREN'S AID AND ADOPTION SOCIETY

And F. B. MEYER CHILDREN'S HOME (Inc.) Society for Befriending the Unmarried Mother and Child.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN

Telephone. Hop. 1021.

70-71, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Treasurer—THE RT. HON. THE LORD MORRIS, P.C., K.O.M.G.

This Hospital, established in 1841, was the first and for many years the only one of its kind established in the United Kingdom. Donations and Subscriptions are urgently desired in order to re-open its beds for In-patients. Since its foundation no less than 614,000 patients have been treated, and the scientific equipment of the Institution has always been kept thoroughly abreast of modern developments in research and treatment. The Light Department is provided with X-rays, radium and ultra-violet light apparatus. It is a centre both of dermatological therapeutics and education, and welcomes at its clinics medical practitioners and students. Patients should attend daily at 1.30 p.m., except Saturdays, or on Fridays at 6 p.m. They are expected to contribute to the funds of the hospital according to their means and position.

FREDERICK HAYTER, Secretary

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Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Patron—HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING.

President—His Grace the Duke of Bedford.

Hon. Treasurer—Sir Holburt Waring, C.B.E., P.R.C.S.

Director—Dr. J. A. Murray, F.R.S.

The object of the Research is for the good, not only of the whole British Empire but of the whole world. The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer in every part of the Empire as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom. Our recent researches have undoubtedly advanced our knowledge of Cancer, and it is not too much to hope that the further prosecution of the investigations will ultimately yield results of the greatest importance on the nature and treatment of the disease.

Donations and Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, 8, Queen Square, London, W.C. 1, or may be paid to the Westminster Bank, Marylebone Branch, 1, Stratford Place, London, W. 1, A/c, Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I hereby bequeath the sum of £ to the Treasurer of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 8/11, Queen Square, London, W.C. 1, for the purpose of Scientific Research, and I direct that his receipt shall be a good discharge for such legacy.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, LONDON, S.E. 5.

The Hospital providing for the poor in the heart of South London.

Private Beds available for middle-class patients.

Please send a subscription or donation to the Treasurer,
C. P. SEROCOLD, Esq.

LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL AND HOME

Patron: H.M. THE KING.

UNENDOWED AND IN GREAT NEED.

Founded 1746, this Special Hospital has for 187 years devoted all its energies to the treatment of venereal and kindred diseases. Thousands of young women, girls and children from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering, and enabled to make a fresh start in life.

£30,000 REQUIRED ANNUALLY.

Annual Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly pleaded for and will be gratefully received by J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., and The LORD KINNAIRD, Hon. Treasurers, or by The SECRETARY.

Bankers: Barclays Bank Ltd.

Offices: 283 Harrow Road, London, W.9

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL

KINGSLAND ROAD, LONDON, E. 8

Situated in one of London's poorest districts.

**WE appeal to all to remember the work of
this Hospital.**

FEW ENDOWMENTS :: :: HELP URGENTLY NEEDED

Bankers.—
GLYN, MILLS & CO., GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

Secretary:—
GEO. W. COOLING

JUNIUS S. MORGAN BENEVOLENT FUND

The chief object of the Fund is to afford pecuniary or other relief to Nurses in distress who are policy-holders in the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, and to assist them in keeping up their payments for annuities on policies taken out in the Pension Fund.

All information may be had on application to the Secretary, Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

THE MOTHERS' CLINIC

The First Birth Control Clinic in the British Empire.

OPEN DAILY (except Saturday). Hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. FREE.

Telephone: MURKUM 9528.

"Preliminary Notes on Ten Thousand Cases."

By DR. MARIE STOPES.

Giving unique Statistical, Medical, and other data about 10,000 Birth Control Cases attending the above Clinic.

A heart-gripping story of the sufferings of poor women for lack of Birth Control knowledge.

Price 6d. net. Order from your Bookseller, or direct from the Publishers—

Address: 108, Whitfield Street, Tottenham Court Road London, W. 1.

THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

(THE OLDEST ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY IN THE WORLD)

22, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1

President—LORD LEIGH.

Director and Treasurer—The Hon. STEPHEN COLERIDGE.

ITS POLICY.

The Society advocates the total abolition of scientific torture of animals and seeks to attain this object by every possible means. The Society does not oppose, but, on the contrary, supports, any and every measure for the amelioration of the present condition of vivisected animals.

All humane people who approve of these reasonable tactics, and are desirous of seeing something practical done to save tortured animals, are earnestly invited to support the National Anti-Vivisection Society. Members' Annual Subscription, 10/- Life Membership, £5.

Subscription to "The Animals' Defender and Zoophilist," the Organ of the Society, 1/6 per annum, post free. Cheques (crossed "Bank of England") and P.O.'s should be made payable to

The National Anti-Vivisection Society.

Telephone—VICTORIA 4705.

Telegraphic Address—ZOOPHILIST, BOWEST, LONDON.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Treasurer—SIR ROBERT W. DIBBIN, J.P.

This Institution grants Annuities of **£25** to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 50 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over **£22,430** per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Three**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£1,080,358**.

Subscriptions from 5s. and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 1.

L. R. FERGUSON, *Secretary*.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.

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NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE

is helping 4,000 of the nation's children to good citizenship and asks for national support from all men and women of goodwill.

Gifts will be gladly welcomed by the Treasurer,

LORD WAKEFIELD

National Children's Home and Orphanage, Highbury Park, London, N.5

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF 2, BLOOMSBURY STREET, W.C.1

THE National Institute for the Deaf is the only organisation engaged in promoting the complete welfare of the 40,000 deaf and dumb and the hundreds of thousands of those deafened by disease or accident.

Funds are required for its general work, for the prevention of deafness, the educational and industrial advancement of the deaf, and the social elevation of the deaf.

Funds are also needed for its **Homes for Deaf and Dumb Women**; **Hostel for Working Deaf Youths**; **Lip-reading Centre**; and to establish a **Secondary School for the Deaf**.

LEGACIES help to make the work permanent. Subscriptions and donations are specially invited and should be sent to A. J. STORY, *Secretary*.

The NATIONAL SOCIETY for EPILEPTICS CHALFONT COLONY, BUCKS

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Funds for Extension of the Chalfont Colony
are MOST URGENTLY needed.

London Offices: Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.

G. PENN GASKELL, *Secretary.*

NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION CHILDREN'S CONVALESCENT HOME BOURNEMOUTH

The Council appeal to all lovers of Children for help to enable them to carry on this work. 1932 children have passed through this home during the last five years, and many are still waiting their turn.

Contributions and all communications to the Hon. Secretary,
T. HUME, 56, Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4

NATIONAL TRUSS SOCIETY

INSTITUTED 1786.

PATRON - HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Do you know and wish to help?

some poor person unable to work through lack of a necessary surgical appliance?

A small subscription to the above Society commands this sympathetic aid, without inflicting upon the sufferer needless or vexatious personal investigation and expense.

All enquiries welcomed. Write the Secretary,
Ernest C. Crane, 2, Arthur Street, London Bridge, E.C. 4



CHARLES DICKENS

CALLED NEWSVENDORS—

"MESSENGERS OF CIVILISATION"

AND LABOURED FOR SIXTEEN YEARS AS PRESIDENT OF THEIR TRADE CHARITY. THEIR NEED IS EVEN GREATER TO-DAY, AND WHATEVER YOU GIVE WILL BE FAITHFULLY APPLIED TO THE PURPOSE OF THEIR RELIEF.

NEWSVENDORS' INSTITUTION

MEMORIAL HALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. 4

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON, N. 15.

Patron: H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

President: H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Argyll).

Chairman: His GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.

Hon. Treasurer: The RT. HON. SIR GEORGE H. MURRAY, G.C.B.

Serves 750,000 of London's workers in the poor and crowded North-East District.

238 Beds, including 20 at Convalescent Home.

Income from Endowments only £543.

£40,000 to be raised each year.

3,000 In-Patients, 100,000 Out-Patient attendances.

Additional REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS urgently needed.

Please help with legacy or endowment of a bed, or send cheque to the Director, J. O. BURDETT, D.S.O., M.C.

Over 1,400,000 Suffering Children

*have relied for alleviation
of their ills on the*

This Hospital, which is isolated from the natural sources of charity, is rendering a splendid service to sickly little ones. Its efforts are burdened by a heavy bank overdraft. Please help by sending a gift to the Secretary.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH OF YORK HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, SHADWELL, E. 1

(formerly: East London Hospital for Children.)

Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital

(Formerly QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL)

Marylebone Road, London, N.W.

Founded 1739

UNENDOWED

Incorporated by Royal Charter

1885

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

OBJECTS OF THE H SPITAL.

- (1) The Delivery of Married Women, both in the Hospital and at their own homes.
- (2) The Delivery of deserving Single Women, in the Hospital, *with their first child only.*
- (3) The training of Medical Pupils, Midwives and Maternity Nurses.
- (4) The treatment of and research into the causes of puerperal fever.

Over 2500 poor women are admitted annually to the Main Hospital, and over 250 cases of puerperal fever are treated at the new Isolation Hospital. In addition, over 1750 Out-patients are delivered in their own homes in the Hospital Districts. There are also over 25,000 attendances at the Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Departments.

The Isolation Hospital and Research Laboratories are unique, being the only combined centre for specialised treatment of puerperal fever, the chief single cause of maternal mortality.

Help is urgently required for maintenance and for Endowment, also for Rebuilding the Hospital on the site at Hammersmith, approved by the Ministry of Health and King Edward's Hospital Fund.

A gift or legacy of £1000 will endow a bed in perpetuity.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be gratefully received by the Hospital Bankers, Martin's Bank, Ltd., Whitehall, S.W., or at the Hospital by H. B. STOKES, *Secretary-Superintendent.*

THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

HACKNEY ROAD - - LONDON, E. 2

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G. *Chairman*—COLONEL LORD WILLIAM CECIL, C.V.O.

IS IN URGENT NEED OF SUPPORT.

204 BEDS (180 in London and 24 at Little Fells' Home, Boxhill) **Over 130,000 attendances annually in the Out-Patient and Casualty Deptn.**

EXPENDITURE (HOSPITAL AND HOME) NOW ABOUT **£37,000**

A YEAR, OF WHICH ONLY **£2,000** IS PROVIDED BY ENDOWMENTS.

BARCLAYS BANK, Lombard Street, Bankers. *CHARLES H. BESSELL, Secretary.*

Queen Mary's Hospital for the East End

requires immediately

TWO NEW OPERATING THEATRES

which will cost £15,000 to build.

Will you send us a donation and thereby help us to save more lives?

Subscriptions to Major RAPHAEL JACKSON, Secretary of the Hospital.

R. & R. U.

FOR THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY

The Reformatory and Refuge Union, Incorporated,

has been a centre of help for all sorts of children and women in need.

Through its branches the Children's Aid Society and Woman's Mission to Women, it seeks out and saves those in danger. Many thousands have been rescued from circumstances likely to cause their ruin.

It provides for the future welfare of those rescued as well as for orphan, friendless or homeless boys and girls.

It is responsible for

FOTHERBY HOUSE, West Norwood, and **BLUNHAM BABIES' HOME**, for little ones in need of a mother's care.

BRIGHTON HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS, for little fellows under nine years of age similarly handicapped.

MOUNT HERMON HOME, Hastings, for young girls—especially those from moral peril.

GROTTIO HOME FOR WORKING LADS having no other home.

ABERDARE MEMORIAL HOME FOR BOYS (of school age), Highgate.

A MATERNITY RESCUE HOME for girls with the first child.

A HOME FOR YOUNG MOTHERS requiring training, and their babies.

A HOSTEL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, to avoid the separation of Mother and Child during the all-important first two years.

£25,000 a year is needed, most of which has to be raised from voluntary sources.

Patron—H.M. THE KING.

Chairman—Rev. Prebendary WELLARD, B.D.

Secretary—FREDERICK JAMES, Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

ASKS FOR YOUR INTEREST AND SUPPORT

The R.S.P.C.A. is the oldest Animal-
protection Society in
the world and the only one in this country
that employs a large staff of Inspectors qualified
by special training to detect cruelty to Animals.

Write to the
R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W. 1

for a free copy of
"The R.S.P.C.A.: What It Is and What It Does."

'The most desperate of human calamities.'

So Dr. Johnson wrote of the

DEAF AND DUMB

The Association works in London, Surrey, Middlesex and Essex.
THERE ARE MORE THAN 6,000 DEAF AND DUMB IN THE AREA
They know Loneliness in a way that people who enjoy the
gifts of hearing and speech cannot realise.

Offices: 413, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. 1

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President: THE LORD LECONFIELD.

Treasurer.
MR. F. LAURENCE POCOCK.

Honorary Secretaries.
MESSES. GEORGE POCOCK AND FREDY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 15s. to 25s. per month. There are upwards of 1,000 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom over 410,000 are annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £36, if single, and £112, if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society. Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer or by the BANK OF ENGLAND.
237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E. 1. **E. JEFFERY HICKS, B.A., Secretary.** (21)

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE

(Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament, 1800, 1834, 1870 and 1924.)
(Incorporating the NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME, HAM COMMON, SURREY.)

BEDDINGTON, CROYDON.

FOUNDED 14th March, 1758.

Patrons—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

HIS MAJESTY THE QUEEN

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

THE OLDEST GIRLS' ORPHANAGE IN THE WORLD.

Orphan girls are admitted from the age of 7 years, and educated and maintained until they are 16, when situations in private families are found. Applicants must be thoroughly sound and healthy. Over 4,000 girls have already been maintained, the majority being provided with situations.

— PLEASE HELP. —

Bankers for over 150 years—Messrs. HOARE.

LEGACIES ARE ESPECIALLY SOLICITED.

ERNEST J. BAYLEY, Secretary

ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Office—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Established in 1862 to supply Surgical Appliances of every description to the Afflicted Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

Over 500 patients assisted each week.

More than 1,500,000 Surgical Appliances already supplied.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations
or Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly solicited.

Bankers—BARCLAYS BANK Ltd., 10, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
RICHARD C. FREDDERICK, Secretary.

The Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office: ALDINE HOUSE, 13, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, W.C. 2.

Patron: **HIS MAJESTY THE KING**

President: **HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., K.P.**

The Association grants Annuities to Gentlemen of both sexes, such as Clergymen, Officers of the Navy and Army, Barristers, Solicitors, Landowners and Gentlemen Farmers, Doctors, and their families, and others of similar social standing. Applicants must be over 40, of sound mind, unable, through age or bodily infirmity, to earn a livelihood, and not in receipt of an income exceeding £60 a year. Since its foundation in 1861, the Association has granted annuities to 4,106 persons, of whom 2,680 are now living. The list of accepted Candidates for an annuity contained the names of over 430 persons, many of whom were certified to be without any income at all. Permanent Memorial Annuities can be founded, to which, under certain conditions, the Founders can retain for life the right of nomination. The cost can be ascertained from the Secretary.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS and LEGACIES are Earnestly Solicited to provide annuities for the waiting Candidates, and to augment the Annuities.

Brig.-Gen. R. L. ANLEY, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Secretary

THE DESTITUTE SAILORS' FUND

(Founded 1837).

President: **H.R.H. THE PRINCE GEORGE, K.G.**

The vast majority of stranded merchant seamen do not seek charity—they seek work. So often they seek it in vain and sink into destitution. Many men with Masters' Certificates are unable to get employment even as A.B.s.

For 106 years The Destitute Sailors' Fund has given such workless men food, shelter, clothing, and, best of all, has helped them to find employment. The work of the Fund is threefold: Temporal, Moral, and Spiritual.

Funds urgently needed for The Beresford Memorial Seamen's Rest, Welclose Square, London, E. 1.

Donations should be sent to the Chairman, Admiral H. L. P. Heard, C.B., D.S.O., or Hon. Secretary, c/o The Sailors' Home, Dock Street, London, E. 1.

DEVOTED SERVICE

THERE are few human needs, from the cradle to the grave, to which the Salvation Army does not minister.

Every kind of Social institution has come into existence in The Army. All represent devoted and skilled service, and the workers realise that mere social amelioration is not enough. A new heart, by Divine grace, is needed to help in the struggle against a lapse into old ways. All this work is entirely dependent upon voluntary gifts.

Balance Sheets, Reports, etc., gladly sent on application to the

SECRETARY,

101 Queen Victoria St.,
London, E.C. 4



THE SALVATION ARMY

Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

19, Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

(Founded 1829)

President HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND, D.R.R. *Secretary* LYNDSEY G. LANGWILL, Chartered Accountant

RECORD FOR 1932

Cases investigated	8345	Letters of warning issued	453
Prosecutions	61	Dogs humanely destroyed	958
Persons convicted	76	Cats humanely destroyed	4973
Ordinary receipts	24625	Ordinary expenditure	27869

Maintains 20 Inspectors (J.P. Constables) patrolling 25 Counties. Each Inspector wears uniform and has a motor-cycle or van.
Maintains Rest Farm for Horses and Boarding Kennels for Dogs; also Motor Ambulance for Horses and Cattle.

Minimum Membership Subscription 5s. per annum

An appeal is made for donations, subscriptions and legacies to further the beneficent work of the Society, which is the main Scottish agency for the suppression of cruelty to animals.

33rd Annual Report (224 pages) gratis on application



SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Treasurers: SIR CHARLES SANDERS, K.B.E., AND WALTER SCOLLS, Esq.

In its 90th Year of Service for Child-life in Poorest London.

174 Associated Missions. 8,300 Cripples on Register.

12,000 Fortnight's Country Holidays provided last year.

Urgent Need of Generous Support. Legacies Invited.

Arthur Black, Gen. Secretary, John Kirk House, 32, John St., W.C. 1.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL

GOWER STREET, W.C.

Founded A.D. 1833.

Incorporated 1907.

PATRONS:
 HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
 H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
 T.R.H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
 President—H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE.

Chairman and Treasurer—SIR HERBERT SAMUELSON, K.B.E.

A GROUP OF HOSPITALS comprising:

Main General Hospital	- - -	414 Beds.
Obstetric or Maternity Hospital	- - -	85 "
Royal Ear Hospital	- - -	41 "
National Dental Hospital (for Out-Patients)	- - -	—

540 Beds.

86,000 PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.

Annual Expenditure	- - -	£109,000
Annual Income from Endowments	- - -	29,000
Balance to be Raised from Voluntary Contributions	- - -	£80,000

SUBSCRIPTIONS OR DONATIONS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

MISS WESTON'S ROYAL SAILORS' RESTS

PORTSMOUTH AND DEVONPORT

Co-founders: { The late Dame AGNES E. WESTON, G.B.E., LL.D.
 { The late Dame SOPHIA G. WINTZ, D.B.E.

Provide all the Comforts of a Temperance Club for
the Men of the Royal Navy.

□ □

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ROYAL NAVAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND ROYAL
NAVAL CHRISTIAN UNION. IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH WIVES AND FAMILIES.

□ □

Will you lend the Trustees a hand by subscription, or legacy, to
carry on our Temperance and Gospel Work all over the World?

Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer:

ROYAL SAILORS' REST, PORTSMOUTH,
by whom they will be gratefully acknowledged.

Cheques to be crossed Nat. Prov. Fan'y, Portsmouth.

